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'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 7TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 5TH MONTH, 7TH DAY.

When two hundred and fifty fires occur in the same city during the course of one winter, the public is naturally inclined to think either that the citizens are exceptionally careless, or that incendiarism has been elevated to the rank of an established profession. The former supposition is not tenable in the case of Tokiyo, for if there be one thing more than another against which bitter experience and rigorous enactments have taught the people to guard, it is fire. In fact—anomalous as the statement may seem—there can be little doubt that excess of caution has not unfrequently proved the origin of disaster. Live embers of charcoal may be considered tolerably safe in a brazier, for of the two contingencies that can make them dangerous, one—the charring of the brazier itself—is scarcely more than conceivable; the other—their dispersion by wind, etc.—is at most exceedingly remote. The same embers, however, nominally extinguished but too often smouldering, in a bag of paper or canvas, are not, in theory at least, by any means equally secure, yet to dispose of them in this fashion is the nightly custom of many a prudent householder. Nevertheless this habit, though sometimes no doubt its abuse has caused more danger than its neglect, must fairly be considered part of a system founded upon that always present dread of fire from which the citizen of Tokiyo is only free when his perishable property is reduced to ashes—nor even then indeed, accurately speaking, since according to the social creed of Japan, the unwilling agent of another's loss is made to suffer scarcely less than the loser himself, and the fact of possessing nothing that can be burned is by no means admitted as an excuse for relaxed vigilance against fire. Setting

aside therefore the hypothesis of carelessness, we are reduced to that of incendiarism, and it will be interesting to observe how far such a theory is justified by established facts.

Confining our attention to that period of the fire season which expired on the 31st of December, 1880—because we shall thus be dealing with thoroughly authenticated statistics alone—we find that, out of a total of 171 fires, sixty-three were traced to accidental causes, twenty-seven were proved to be incendiarisms, and eighty-one are classed in the catalogue of *genin fusho* or origin unknown. Now we should not perhaps be overestimating the truth if we assumed these last to be for the most part incendiarisms, but we are certainly justified in saying that the portion of them attributable to criminal design bears the same ratio to their total number, as 27—the number of ascertained incendiarisms—does to 90—the whole number of fires with known causes. This method of calculation gives us: by two incendiarisms during the first, and by no means the more disastrous, half of the fire season; or in other words, more than a hundred crimes of arson perpetrated with impunity in the city of Tokiyo in one winter. This statement is sufficiently shocking without any detailed estimate of houses destroyed, losses incurred, or people rendered homeless. One is immediately impressed with the idea of a systematic perpetration of crime, over which neither the strength of the law nor any motive humanity inspires, exercises the least control; crime that takes its place in the very lowest grade of savage immorality, since the utmost profit it can bring its perpetrators bears no manner of proportion to the suffering it inflicts on its victims.

Naturally such a state of things has suggested the necessity of increased vigilance on the part of the police. To the authorities indeed our method of calculation would appear much too favorable. In their eyes not a few of the fires nominally traced to accidental causes were in reality the work of incendiaries, and they even go so far as to say that eight out of every ten conflagrations were cases of arson. It certainly does not appear probable that they would seek to exaggerate what is after all a reproach to themselves, but without discussing this point, we may at any rate assume that they have spared no pains to discover the authors of so much misery. They have at last been successful, and if the result, by confirming the truth of their suspicions, in some cases justifies the accusations of inefficiency so often preferred against them, it also shows that the miscreants who so long succeeded in defying the law, are adepts of no common type. Two of them were arrested at a fire some few days ago. They were in the act of carrying off a large basket full of goods and chattels, not with any attempt at secrecy, but in the most public fashion possible; clearing themselves a passage through the crowd with noisy vociferations, and bearing aloft large lanterns on which coats of arms were painted conspicuously. By what happy inspiration the attention of the police was attracted to their proceedings, it is impossible to say, but the two men were at any rate brought

up for trial, when they confessed that they belonged to a band of more than thirty incendiaries, who lived and prospered on the proceeds of their crimes. Their method of proceeding seems to have been very simple. When the state of their finances necessitated activity, they used to assemble and cast lots to determine who should undertake the rôle of incendiary. In general the lot fell on an experienced hand, for there were few of the company who had not already taken the initiative in more than one crime of the sort; but sometimes, of course, it happened that a tyro was selected. On such occasions one of the most accomplished villains of the society was always told off in the capacity of custos. It was his duty to accompany the beginner and compel him—however reluctant he might prove at the last moment—to place and ignite a bundle of rags saturated with kerosine, which the agent invariably employed. This apparently unnecessary expenditure of force was an essential element in the system. So long as a man had not actually been guilty of incendiarism, his secrecy could not be counted perfectly reliable. Once he had himself applied the match, however, all danger of his turning informer was removed, and upon this principle the association proceeded. So soon as the conflagration had gained some head, the members of the band hastened to the spot in parties of two's and three's, carrying baskets or wheeling hand-carts. Their practice was to go as near to the fire as possible, because as a rule they found the houses there comparatively deserted, but at the same time they did not hesitate to offer their services at places where the inmates were actually engaged in carrying out goods and chattels. Thus it often fell out that the things they stole were handed over to them by the owners themselves, for the custom in Japan is that a man should send assistance to his friends when a fire breaks out in their vicinity, and the thieves, having been careful to ascertain all the circumstances of their victims before hand, were easily able to pass themselves off as persons specially despatched to help. This audacity was no doubt an important element of success, and as the associates were respectably dressed and carried lanterns ornamented with coats of arms, they scarcely ever incurred suspicion. Moreover, if the police happened to become inconveniently inquisitive, certain of the band were always ready to commence a fight or make some disturbance under cover of which a retreat was effected, and by the careful practice of these tactics they have been enabled to commit an unparalleled aggregate of undiscovered crimes. As for the stolen goods (which, being for the most part clothes or furniture, ought to have been easily traced), they were purchased by receivers, who found a ready and secure market for them among the country folk in the provinces. One of these receivers has lately been arrested and is now undergoing examination. He was a merchant residing at Yanigawara, in the Kanda ward, Tokiyo, and so far from coming under suspicion, had enjoyed the reputation of being one of the wealthiest tradesmen in the quarter, the possessor of a capital estimated at from thirty to forty thousand yen; a "green bay tree" in fact that flourished with a vigor inversely proportionate to its neighbours' welfare. Now that the clue is at last in the hands of the authorities, we may hope soon to hear of the whole band's arrest, a result that will probably procure for Tokiyo a greater immunity from fire than any building scheme that could possibly be devised.

Meanwhile the reflection this story inevitably forces upon us is, that Japan's criminal code must be ill suited to her social condition. The amelioration of the latter has been much slower than the amendment of the former. To-day the incendiary is sentenced to ten years imprisonment,

or if he adds theft to his crime of arson, his punishment is penal servitude for life. Formerly the stake was his inevitable doom in either case. And the stake before the seventeenth century signified one of the most appalling deaths that could be conceived. There was no provision made for shortening the criminal's sufferings. He was literally burned to death. All that his executioners might do to put him out of pain, was to apply brands to the most vital parts of his body; but if this served to hasten the approach of death, it must also have heightened the horror of the spectacle immeasurably. Under the Tokugawa dynasty, indeed, a change was introduced. The condemned man stood on a trap at some height from the ground and his neck was tied to the stake. The faggots—which were of pine—were piled upon a heap of fir sprays, and these being first ignited, a dense volume of smoke was generated. At the moment of applying the torch, the trap was withdrawn, so that the fire could scarcely have been felt before death resulted from strangling and suffocation combined, while to the spectators little more was visible than a cloud of smoke. Yet the effect seems to have been sufficiently deterrent, for arson was then well-nigh unknown and fires were far less frequent than they are at present. A reversion to such methods of punishment is not of course to be advocated for a moment, but those who would insist upon Japan's immediate adoption of Western codes and customs, may find some food for reflection in this practice of wholesale incendiarism and the law's utter incompetence to prevent it.

The difference between the criminal procedures of the present and the past in Japan is well illustrated by the stories of two events, one of which occurred at the end of the last century, and, the other, a few months ago. The former tells of a child that set fire to a house, and being discovered in the act was carried before Ooka, Governor of Yedo. It was plain that the crime had been committed in pure thoughtlessness, and without any knowledge of its possible consequences, but the law admitted no extenuating circumstances. The child was sentenced to be burned, and, as may be supposed, its parents were not the only persons who importuned the governor for a mitigation of the terrible punishment. Ooka, however, refused to entertain any petition. There was but one penalty, he said, for incendiarism, and nothing less could possibly atone for so heinous a deed. Such an argument was of course unanswerable, and although the child's relatives and even Ooka's own officers did not cease to intercede, there seemed little hope that their intercession would be successful. On the morning of the day fixed for the execution the Governor summoned the culprit before him, and having recapitulated his crime and dwelt upon the heinous nature of incendiarism, confirmed the sentence of burning and ordered the officials to carry it out. According to the ordinary method of procedure in such cases, the child should then have been placed on horseback and paraded about the quarter of the city where his crime had been committed, *en route* for the place of execution. To the surprise of the onlookers, however, the officers of justice proceeded at once to strip the boy, who was already almost dead with terror, and placing a large moxa upon his back, treated him to an exceptionally severe dose of that popular but very painful remedy. He was then restored to his parents having undergone a more than sufficient punishment, while the letter of the law had also been satisfied.

The other story is of very modern date. Its heroine was a young girl, who, after the general fashion of young girls, fell in love and unfortunately misplaced her affections. Her parents exhausted every method, remonstrance and menace alike, to turn her from the error of her ways, but all to no

purpose. Like Leonora in Young's *Revenge*, she thought the world too "quick in finding out objections to her love." At last when everything else had proved futile, it was resolved to place her in the *Yoshiwara*, that she might there learn to appreciate the power of punishment vested in parental authority. She was not indeed to be treated like a common *fille de joie*. An arrangement was made with the master of the *baguio*, who undertook to make her thoroughly comprehend the possible horrors of her profession without actually exposing her to them; though for the matter of that, her parents confidently expected, that no sooner did she find herself in the *Yoshiwara*, than she would consent to obey them in everything. The event, however, shewed that they had entirely mistaken their daughter's character. On the second night of her exile she set fire to a lumber store in the garden of the *baguio*, and took advantage of the confusion that ensued to make good her escape. Her absence was not discovered till after the fire had been extinguished, and then, as might have been suspected, the police found her in her lover's arms.

It was a case that might well puzzle the magistrates. Nobody could fail to sympathize with the girl, who had chosen this method of escaping from what she honestly believed to be a life of shame and hopeless separation from the man she loved. Moreover her crime, however worthy to be called arson, had resulted in nothing worse than the destruction of some useless lumber, while on the other hand, her parents had distinctly violated the law by placing her in a house of ill fame against her will. The authorities therefore set aside the criminal code altogether, and imposed a fine of seven yen, which, to the further satisfaction of justice, was of necessity defrayed by the parents.

This story certainly shows that circumstances weigh more than codes with Japan's modern magistrates, but it also illustrates a state of society western minds will find some difficulty in comprehending.

The method of criminal procedure in Japan is one that has the effect of keeping the public in the dark until the innocence or guilt of the accused is placed comparatively beyond doubt. The preliminary, and by far the more important, investigation is conducted at the police office in the district where the crime has been committed. The great aim of those who manage the examination is to get the prisoner to confess, and as a general rule they succeed, not by any application of torture, for that—in spite of the doubts that still seem to linger in certain minds—has long ceased to be permitted under any circumstances whatsoever, but by a sort of *procès-verbal* in the first place, and in the second, by collating such oral and circumstantial evidence as can be procured, and requiring the prisoner to confirm or deny it. During the whole course of this proceeding—sometimes a very long one—the utmost secrecy is observed, no doubt because the progress of the investigation often reveals a necessity for fresh arrests or other steps which might be frustrated by premature publicity. So soon, however, as the district office is satisfied that all possible light has been thrown upon the case, it hands the prisoner over to the criminal court, together with a digest of the evidence, attested, in nine cases out of ten, by the accused himself. Then and not till then do the particulars of the case become public; and, since the trial of the person or persons concerned in the murder of Mr. Pitman's interpreter has not yet passed the preliminary stage, all that has hitherto appeared in the native journals on the subject is more or less the outcome of conjecture. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the crime is believed to have been committed by one Miyauji, a Shidzuoka man, who

was originally one of the Hakodate rebels, and subsequently a corporal in the army. His suspected complicity in the celebrated mutiny of the Guards led to his dismissal from the service, and he was afterwards engaged with Shimidzu Kine—the murdered man—in certain business transactions, which turned out more favorably for the latter than the former. The crime is supposed to have been instigated by an ill-feeling that grew out of these transactions, and Miyauji's previous character, as well as his often expressed enmity to the dead man, led to his immediate arrest. His explanation, however, proving satisfactory, he was soon afterwards set at liberty, but his friend Machida—also, we believe, a servant of Mr. Pitman's—was not so fortunate. He was detained at the station, whence he succeeded in effecting his escape, probably with the aid of Miyauji. At any rate he fled to the latter's house, and the police, finding him there, took his host into custody also. Two or three others are still "wanted," but their arrest is no doubt a mere question of time.

It now appears tolerably certain that the crime was committed at the house of the murdered man. The sounds of a violent altercation were heard there on the night in question, and just as the neighbours were beginning to get seriously alarmed at the disturbance, it was suddenly hushed—a result attributed at the moment to some friend's intervention, but now explicable in a very different way. Machida, it is said, denies having taken any active part in the murder. He declares that he had no prescience of Miyauji's attack upon the deceased, and that, seeing the first blows struck, he immediately ran away. Coming back shortly afterwards, he found the house shut and silent, but upon knocking was desired to enter. He did so, and at the sight of Shimidzu's dead body would have again absconded, had he not been stayed by Miyauji, who threatened to kill him too unless he held his peace. How the corpse was conveyed from thence to the well in the Naval Parade Ground (Tsukiji) still remains a matter of doubt. Some pretend that a jinrikisha was employed, but this seems very unlikely. It is more reasonable to suppose that whether Machida was concerned in the act of murder or not, he at any rate helped to conceal it by aiding Miyauji to carry out the body. The two men are believed to have been actuated by the same feelings of enmity towards Shimidzu, for both had found him too much for them in business matters. The motive was certainly one of revenge alone, for the dead man's watch, etc., were all found untouched in his house.

These are all the particulars we have been able to gather up to the present, but there seems no reason to doubt their correctness.

The constitutional reform of February, 1880, by which the offices of Privy Councillor and Minister of Department were separated, had the effect of vesting the legislative power of this country in the Privy Council alone, while the functions of the Minister of Department became purely executive. This change was followed by the creation, on the 5th March, 1880, of a Board of Audit connected with the Privy Council, and the abolition, at the same time, of the Audit Bureau then existing in the Finance Department. It is scarcely necessary to point out that this latter step was suggested by the same principle as that underlying the reform of the preceding month, since the Board was thus made dependent only on the Privy Council instead of forming a bureau under Departmental authority. The notification that created this Board provided, that, pending the publication of a definite set of rules for the conduct of business, the functions of the Board should be performed in accordance with the procedure hitherto obtaining in the

Audit Bureau of the Finance Department. This "set of rules," as well as the constitution of the Board, have now been set forth by the Imperial Notification (No. 35, April 28th, 1881), to which we alluded last week.

From this notification we gather that the Board is to be composed of a President, a Vice-President (officials of the 2nd and 3rd classes respectively), with ten Audit Commissioners, whose functions will be, (1) the conduct of affairs relating to the receipt and disbursement of Government stores and money; (2) the supervision of the system now obtaining for the control of State properties, and the examination of the estimates and definitive accounts of the national revenue and expenditure, and (3) the furnishing of memoranda, setting forth penalties, etc., suitable to derelictions of duty or other errors on the part of officials concerned in the finance, when the occasion may arise. The ten commissioners will be assisted by seventy-five auditors, who will be empowered to act instead of the commissioners, if necessary, while the correspondence, etc., of the Board will be managed by two secretaries with an indeterminate number of clerks.

The "Rules" of the Board are as follows:—

I.—The Board of Audit has for its object the examination and supervision of the annual accounts of the Government, and is also charged with the duty of furthering the uniform enforcement of laws and regulations having reference to finance.

II.—It will examine the estimates of annual revenue and expenditure, and submit its views thereon to the Cabinet.

III.—It will supervise the receipt and issue of the State moneys and stores, and the system of controlling State properties.

IV.—If the audit of an account should suggest the necessity of an inquiry into the details of the undertaking for which the outlay in question is to be incurred, the Board may direct such inquiry to be performed by its officers, and submit its views thereon to the Cabinet.

V.—So soon as the definitive account of revenue and expenditure of the Treasury or any office of State shall have been audited and approved, the Board will make a declaration to that effect to the officer by whom the account has been submitted.

VI.—And such declaration shall be final, provided, however, that should it be disapproved by the Cabinet, the latter may direct a re-audit of the accounts by the Board, or by a committee specially appointed for the purpose.

VII.—The Board will furnish an annual report on the definitive accounts of revenue and expenditure as well as on all affairs transacted by it during the year.

VIII.—It will submit to the Cabinet its views upon the enactment or revision of laws and regulations relating to finance, and of rules for the conduct of its own business.

IX.—It will furnish any Government office with an explanation of such points as may seem obscure in the financial laws and regulations.

X.—It will examine the estimates and final accounts of the receipt and expenditure of local taxes.

XI.—Should any finance officer be guilty of an offence against the financial laws and regulations, the Board will prepare a memorandum setting forth such penalty or censure as may seem expedient, and will forward it, to the Cabinet if the offender be an official of or above the 2nd Grade, and to the chief of the office to which the offender may belong should he be an official of or below the 3rd Grade; unless the offence be one distinctly provided for in the criminal code, in which case the Board will simply forward a report of the fact to the Advocate General.

This last rule reads somewhat strangely, but its object is simply to establish the principle that the degree of censure or penalty for failure of duty or other offence connected with the conduct of financial matters, should justly be determined by those in whose hands the general supervision of such matters is placed. The faults contemplated are those of which common law could not take cognizance, and though the Board is only required to suggest suitable methods of punishment, there can be no doubt that the tendency of this rule is considerably to augment its (the Board's) practical efficiency.

The exhibition of antiquities at the temple of Kaizenji, Asakusa, to which we alluded in a late number, was opened on the 1st instant, but as is usually the case with undertakings of the sort, scarcely a moiety of the exhibits are yet in their places. So far indeed the affair is decidedly inferior to one of a similar nature that took place at Ueno last year, but the middle of this month will probably see a great change for the better. It is characteristic of the Japanese that they entertain a very strong objection to let the world examine their heirlooms. Such a feeling is easily comprehensible in the case of an amateur to whom the ignorance, and—as he thinks—want of taste betrayed in the comments of the uninitiated crowd, are a source of absolute pain. It is no doubt a grave trial of patience to find oneself acting showman to a self-sufficient friend, whose "eyes are blinded that he may not see," who falls into ecstasies over some utterly worthless, meretricious specimen, and scarcely deigns to glance at a piece of exquisite egg-shell or a vase of "tear-marked celadon." This, however, does not seem to be the deterrent influence with the Japanese. Indeed it could hardly be so, seeing that possessors of princely collections are for the most part ignorant of the commonest antiquarian lore. Some one among their ancestors, impelled by taste or tyrant fashion, has expended thousands of gold pieces in putting together a group of curiosities, and such groups, so long as they remain undispersed, generally constitute a nucleus of attraction to other bric-a-brac waiifs. Thus it happens that to many *kuwazoku*—not alas! by any means, many in a comparative sense, but still "a good few"—there remains a godown tolerably well stocked with things that would drive the disciples of Jacquemart half demented; things too of which their happy owner has only lately begun to appreciate the value. This is especially true of provincials, perhaps above all of the residents of Kaga, for there exceptionally strict barrier laws—designed to check the people's fanatical habit of carrying everything they possessed to the great monasteries—have for centuries past prevented all exodus of goods and chattels. There, too, the most lordly ideas of hospitality prevailed. A wealthy yeoman was but a sorry householder unless he was prepared at all times to entertain any number of guests from twenty to fifty, setting before every one of them a complete set of historical porcelains and irreproachable lacquers. In Tokiyo, worldly prosperity is measured by coin, in Kashi, by kind. The provincials say that Mr. Meifuku possesses, not a hundred thousand yen, but a hundred sets of bowls painted by Morikage, or twenty blue and white cups of the Yuen period. We shall scarcely err in assuming that one of the finest private collections in Japan belongs to Mayeda Toshiaki, Lord of Daishoji in Kaga, a descendant of that Toshiharu, who in 1658 sent his vassal Goto Saijiro to Arita, that he might learn the manufacture of a porcelain destined ultimately to furnish every western amateur with a specimen as unlike the chaste originals of the ware as a brick store differs from a Shinto Shrine. This Daishoji collection

remains absolutely intact. It was lately examined and catalogued by a well-known expert, and we shall probably know something more about it after the funeral of moribund extra-territoriality. It has few peers, but is at the same time by no means unique. Many other similar collections remain wholly or in part; but for aught the public is permitted to know about them by their owners, they might almost as well have no existence. Nor has the recent revival of the "Tea Clubs" done much to overcome this peculiar habit of reserve. The Japanese have been called vain by twenty-day tourists and myopic metaphysicians, but it is very certain that in the matter of household furniture their custom merits an opposite epithet. What a visitor sees is by no means a measure of what he might be shown, and to the majority of the Japanese it probably seems quite as absurd to exhibit Imari bowls and Dutch *mukōdzuks*, as we should esteem it ourselves to deck our sitting rooms with willow pattern plates and Belleek coffee cups. Plainly, however, the decadence of public taste can only be stemmed by renewed familiarity with the models of a purer age, and from this point of view it is most desirable that those who are so fortunate as to possess genuine specimens, should cease to keep them hidden away in godowns and worm-eaten boxes. The last exhibition of antiquities at Uyeno, though not altogether unsuccessful, failed to bring out anything like a really representative collection, and still more disheartening results seemed at first in store for the present enterprise. Their Excellencies the First and Third Ministers of State have, however, taken the very exceptional step of sending the *Kwazoku* a circular note urging them to contribute specimens, while the Imperial Household Department, acting under the directions of His Majesty the Emperor, has promised to lend three or four choice pieces of lacquer and porcelain. We may therefore reasonably hope to see a well-stocked museum, but more than a fortnight must elapse before the arrangements are at all complete. The seventeenth or eighteenth of this month will be about the best time to pay the place a visit, and we hope before then to furnish our readers with a tolerably detailed account of the rarest specimens exhibited. Sixty days—from the 1st of May to the 30th of June—is the time fixed for the exhibition's existence, but the articles will be changed two or three times during that interval, so that there will be ample to justify several visits.

We have had occasion lately to take exception to an idea which seems to have become chronic with certain well-meaning reformers as to the efficacy of brick screens in staying the spread of conflagrations. For reasons we have already given in detail, we think such a scheme altogether useless, unless accompanied by improvements in house construction of a very decided nature. Party walls have been found successful in Chinese towns, where the roofs are all tiled, and where the contact of sparks is consequently rendered well nigh innocuous. But in Japanese cities, built as they are at present, the plan could not but prove a complete failure. At any rate its advocates will be interested to hear that it has been already tried in Tokiyo on a scale of magnitude to which they have never dreamed of proceeding, and has nevertheless proved futile.

About one hundred years ago there raged in Yedo for three consecutive days and nights a conflagration starting from Maruyama in Hogo, and spreading chiefly in a south easterly direction under the guidance of a fierce north wind. The greater part of the city was destroyed, and the temple of Yekko-in, near Riyogoku-bashi—now famous for the wrestling matches held there—was erected in memory of

those who lost their lives in the flames, a hundred and eight thousand unfortunates.

After this fire—to which the numerous canals had offered no impediment—a project was set on foot to check the progress of these southerly sweeping fires by the construction of a long line of walls across their usual route. Accordingly a double row of partitions was built, to the length of 3,240 feet, on both sides of the canal which then existed, from Riukan-bashi to Moto Imaicho. These screens were of clay and rubble; their section was pyramidal, their height 24 feet, so that they completely overtopped the adjacent houses, and their thickness was no less than 90 feet, space for two rows of houses and a central road having since been taken out of their width. They are distinctly marked on an old map of Yedo, prepared 79 years ago, and there are many now living who can remember their existence. It is easy to fancy the phrensy of energy that persuaded the unfortunate citizens to undertake such a labour, and the disappointment its result entailed, for the very next fire swept over the walls as though they had been bamboo railings, and when their impotence had been amply demonstrated by a score of similar catastrophes, they were at last pulled down—some twenty years ago—and their debris thrown into the canal which had been dug to build them and disappeared with their fall.

The large fires of December, January and February last all took place in the vicinity of this old wall, completely laying bare the greater part of the space through which the canal formerly passed. Advantage has been taken of this to set on foot a scheme for the reconstruction of the canal, which would be of such great assistance to traffic, that certain wealthy burghers have offered to supply, gratis, the land necessary for the work. The affair has not yet passed the stage of project, however, but if carried out, the total cost is estimated at 225,200 yen. The length of the cutting would be about twelve hundred yards, and its direction nearly due east and west, from Riukanbashi to the Sumida-gawa.

Professor Luigi Sartori of Treviso, after long study and large outlay, has, he says, discovered a perfect system of cultivating silk-worms, a system by which Italy will be enabled to save five hundred million francs per annum. Since 1872, Sartori has been delivering lectures on his new method in the various Italian towns, and if rumour may be credited his motives are purely patriotic. At a meeting lately held in Rome, Mr. Miraglia, President of the Agricultural Society, and many other competent persons, were present, all of whom declared themselves quite satisfied as to the importance and great advantages to be derived from Sartori's system. As a result of this meeting he received a Government prize of 500 francs, and had the honor of an audience with His Majesty the King; to whom he explained his scheme in detail.

The King said that steps ought to be taken for overcoming the apathy of the Italian producers in this matter, by making them acquainted with the advantages of the new system. In order to show what interest he himself took in the industry, he ordered the construction, at his own expense, of a movable house for reproducing silk-worms, after the design of Mr. Sartori, to be exhibited at Milan. The house will cost ten thousand francs, but it will enable the public to appreciate Sartori's method, from the birth of the worms to the reproduction of the eggs. By His Majesty's permission the model will bear the inscription, "To Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy."

Sartori was much pleased at his reception. He started shortly afterwards for Turin, to deliver a lecture before

the Agricultural Society of that city, where his coming had already been made known by telegraph.

The Financial Law, or more properly perhaps the law regulating the financial administration of the Government, which forms the subject of Imperial Notification No. 33, dated April 28th, 1881, and addressed to all Government offices, Central and Local, contains no less than sixty-one articles, which are divided into five Sections entitled *General Rules, Estimates, Receipts and Disbursement of Money, Definitive Account, and Miscellaneous Rules*. This law takes the place of all laws and regulations that have hitherto existed on the subject, but its provisions have reference almost exclusively to executive details possessing no interest for the general public. Rules of great strictness and minutely accurate, are laid down for the instruction and guidance of those concerned in the preparation and audit of estimates and definitive accounts. The transfer of credits from one heading to another is peremptorily forbidden without special permission either from the Privy Council or the Minister of Finance. Book-keeping is to be on the system of double-entry. The annual appropriations for ordinary expenditure are to be paid to Central Government offices in twelve instalments, and to the Legations and Consulates abroad in two. The Finance Department is required to prepare a daily report of the amounts and natures of monies received and disbursed by the Treasury, together with the circumstances of these transactions, and to submit the report on the following day to the Board of Audit. Surpluses are to be carried to the Reserve Fund, or returned to the Finance Department. The expenditure for Industrial Enterprises is divided into two species:—grants for the creation and those for the maintenance of an industry; the former to be included in the annual expenditure of the office concerned, while a sum for the latter will be fixed at the commencement of the undertaking and paid to the office on loan. The maintenance fund is to be repaid out of the proceeds of the industry, and any surplus remaining after such repayment is to be paid into the Finance Department as profit. Accounts of revenue and expenditure are to be forwarded to the Board of Audit, monthly, by the Privy Council Departments, Senate Boards, and Bureaus; quarterly by the Colonization Commission, Cities, and Prefectures, and half-yearly by the Legations and Consulates, while the Finance Department itself is required to furnish the Board of Audit with quarterly statements of taxes received, amounts of national debt repaid, of paper money issued or redeemed, of receipts and disbursements of the reserve fund, of the capital for industrial undertakings, and of all sums lent or advanced. The Minister of Finance also has to furnish the Board of Audit with monthly statements of the state of the reserve fund, increase and decrease of national debts, capital for industrial undertakings, sums lent and securities obtained.

We have not space, of course, to recapitulate in detail all the provisions of this law. Indeed our object in giving so much has merely been to convey some idea of the elaborate system of checks and audits now established. It is the fashion in certain quarters to question the accuracy, or to speak more plainly, the honesty, of the Finance Minister's statements, but we recommend persons who discover in themselves such a disposition, to study the sixty-one articles of the Financial Law. The unfortunate under-estimate of the war expenditure in Afghanistan was by some attributed to intentional misrepresentation instigated by the Viceroy and Sir John Strachey for electioneering purposes, but it was pointed out by more rational critics, that such a proceeding would have necessitated the "coöperation of

hundreds of officials scattered over the country in all branches of the service and wholly removed from all interest in English party politics." The same argument applies with but little change to Japan, and before calling in question the Finance Minister's integrity, it would be well to consider how he might find a way of doctoring his statements without incurring the certainty of speedy exposure; unless indeed the whole staff of his Department, and the Board of Audit as well, have entered into a conspiracy to hoodwink foreigners!

The Convention of Peace, Commerce &c., between the Assistant Frontier Commissioners for settling the Boundaries of the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal Boers, dated Sand River, January 17th, 1852, contains the following clause:—"It is agreed that no slavery is or shall be permitted or practised in the country to the north of the Vaal River by the emigrant farmers."

Contrasting this article with irrefutable stories that have reached us from time to time of slavery persistently carried on in the Transvaal—slavery in its most immoral and least justifiable form—one is not disposed to attach much value to the verdict which pronounces the Boer community "a progressive and worthy condition of human society."

Since writing last week on the question of the construction and management of railways directly by the State, we have seen an article in a recent number of the *Fortnightly Review*, on "Lights and Shades of American Politics," which shows, that in a democracy we may have monopolies quite as despotic as we could possibly have under a despotism.

The following extract may convince those of our readers who have any doubts as to the correctness of the arguments we used:—

The whole State (California) is said to be in the hands of eight men, who buy representatives to do what they want. From the Central Pacific Railroad downwards, the people are crushed by a gang of unscrupulous monopolists, who laugh outright at the idea that universal suffrage can send up legislators whom they cannot control.

An illustration of how these railway operations are managed may be taken from a little further east. Jay Gould practically owns and controls the whole of the Union Pacific Railroad. This line was built to a very great extent with public money and out of the proceeds of enormous land grants. But the very last point which is considered is the public interest. Rates are put up to the very highest point which the farmers and miners along the road can possibly stand, special calculations are made in particular cases so that goods cannot be shipped to a profit from San Francisco, but as that is the only competition to be found, and the Central Pacific is a monopoly too, the whole country from Omaha to San Francisco may be said to be really under the thumb of this railway magnate. For he has contrived in one way or another to obtain control of all or nearly all the trunk roads, and in some instances the tyranny exercised is beyond belief.

Thus a railroad was planned and laid out by one company; and the stations being 'located' the people who intended to settle on the line of the road made their townships at the stopping-points, paying extra prices for the town lots. The other portion of the road, however, after a fight for the possession of a certain cañon, fell into the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad, which straightway changed every allotment and station, forcing the poor people to abandon their houses and pay over again. Similar tricks have been played elsewhere.

We observe with regret that an expression we employed in replying to the *Gazette's* arguments on the subject of the *Boyeiki Shokwai* has given offence to our contemporary. On reading over what we wrote, we cannot but confess that our words were open to misconstruction, and we therefore hasten to declare that when we spoke of "a distinct and

deliberate perversion of the truth," we referred, *not to the assertions of the Gazette*, but to their originals. Those assertions we regarded and do still regard as a mere echo of rumours wilfully circulated by persons whose interests the new company threatens. A precisely similar instance of *mala fides*, in the case of another commercial undertaking, came before the public a few months ago, and this repetition of so despicable a device seemed to justify strong language. We assure our contemporary, however, that it would be quite as impossible for us to doubt his sincerity, as we had hoped it would have been for him to suspect us of such discourtesy.

Enough, and more indeed than enough, has been said about the unhappy Direct Trading Companies. We repeat the *Gazette's* enquiries:—"What need of all this chicanery and superfluous asseveration? Is it not open to Japanese merchants to do whatever trade they desire?" Most certainly it is, and so too it is open to our contemporary to iterate and reiterate the same arguments, until we feel inclined to say with Goethe:

"And—by your Grace's leave—he seems to me
Like to those long-legg'd grasshoppers, that pass
A short-lived flight upon the wing,
But quickly fall again and sing
The same old song amid the grass."

We must, however, decline the rôle assigned to us by the *Gazette*, the rôle of an "indignant defender" of the *Bōyeki Shokwai*, and that for two reasons; first because, as we have said elsewhere, we discern nothing very rosy in the company's immediate prospects; and, secondly, because we really never were so fatuous as to fancy that our contemporary's weapons are of a dangerous character. It may have been irreverence, but in truth we only sought to follow some eccentric premises to their comical conclusions. This done we shall content ourselves with citing, for our contemporary's perusal, the context of the quotation given above—the deity's reply to Mephistopheles:—

"And hast thou nothing else to say!
Still comest thou here but to complain!
Does not the world, where'er you stray,
Aught that goes well or right contain?"

Our respected contemporary's homily has much the same effect upon as Hubert's harangue had upon the Bastard:

"What cannoner begot this lusty blood?
He gives the bastinado with his tongue;
Our ears are cudgelled:
Zounds! I was never so bethumped with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father, dad."

How can the *Gazette* suppose that we accused it of plagiarism. We are not of that professional reviewer's kin, who boasted that he never cut the pages of the book he reviewed. We *did* read the article entitled the "Duke of Genoa's visit to Korea," and we consequently saw that the author of that article referred to the *New York Herald* and undertook to supplement the story given by his American contemporary. He now, amongst other reasons, tells us that "as the *Gazette* is rarely seen in Yokohama there was abundant room for another and more perfect account of the Duke of Genoa's visit to Korea," and in the same breath charges us with accusing him of plagiarism because we said, that his article "had no doubt been read with interest by those to whom American newspapers are inaccessible." Truly the impeachment bears witness against itself, and though we are prepared at all times to soothe our contemporary's sensitiveness, we must really ask him on this occasion to furnish us with a less shadowy schedule of grievances.

The *Herald* has returned to the charge with another criticism upon our second article upon Page's case, and so

eager has our contemporary been for the fray that he confesses to a kind of regret that we did not sooner "reply" to his remarks. We should be sorry to wound his *amour propre*, but we cannot take the credit of having so far flattered our contemporary as to write our second article in "reply" to him. The truth is that, when the *Herald's* first criticism appeared, we did not see any occasion for pursuing the question, as it seemed to us to remain just where we had left it. It was not our contemporary's "mind" we were thinking of when we referred to difficulties that had been felt in accepting our view of the case: it was because the subject had been keenly canvassed in well-informed and official circles that we were induced to revert to it—and we merely took the opportunity of disposing in a few words of our contemporary's criticisms. Our critic now accuses us of an error which, we have his word for it, is common among persons unfamiliar with the practice of English law courts, in confusing or identifying arraignment with conviction, and believing the one to follow of necessity upon the other. We should have thought that such an error was not only not common but utterly impossible among persons of even ordinary intelligence, familiar with the meaning of words—however unfamiliar with the practice of law courts. Readers of our articles will have observed that the distinction between the matter of defence as put forward to oust the jurisdiction of the Court, and the same matter pleaded as ground of acquittal after submitting to the jurisdiction, is never for an instant lost sight of from the first to the last of what we have written—that we have never attempted once to argue against the *jurisdiction* of the Court in such cases. But of course the accusation is not serious, but like the greater part of what we have by courtesy called our contemporary's "criticisms," is mere *persiflage* resorted to in the dearth of sober argument. But argument, not *persiflage*, was wanted: the latter may sometimes amuse but can never convince—though, to be sure, the *Herald's persiflage* is perhaps quite as convincing as its argument, while its argument is without doubt infinitely more amusing. There is, however, one passage in the nature of argument which it may be worth while to look at seriously, because it shows so exactly the rock upon which all who support that view are bound to split. It is said that the English law does not recognize the order of a foreign sovereign as a justification of acts done by a British subject under *British jurisdiction*. No, not of acts done under *British jurisdiction*; but that it does recognize such an order as justifying acts done in accordance with it by a *British subject under British jurisdiction*—i. e. a British subject who comes to be tried before a British Court—is undeniable from the case which we have so frequently quoted, and which our contemporary has, somewhat imprudently, reprinted at length. And such was exactly the position here: the act was in every respect an act done under Chinese jurisdiction, and the prisoner was tried under British jurisdiction: that he was tried by a Court established in China instead of in England does not, as we have already demonstrated, alter the case, because that Court has to administer the same law as is administered in England: and any further recourse, beyond that, to the effect of extra-territoriality is, as we have also shown, to argue in a "vicious circle"—upon the circumference of which we must hereafter, so far as argument is concerned, leave our contemporary to rotate at leisure. But, after all, we have the satisfaction of seeing from his concluding remarks that our contemporary has in reality at last been converted to our views; for, with a delightful *naïveté*, disregarding its absolute inconsistency with every word he had written before, he says:—"In another case it

might happen that the presiding judge would tell the jury to acquit the prisoner, if they should find that he had only committed the acts complained of in the course of his duty, and that those acts were not unlawful by the laws of China or Japan, as the case might be." Why, that is precisely what we have been saying all the time! We want no more than that. Our contemporary, however, rather mars the moral effect of his tardy conversion by going on to say that he would not affirm "that this would be a proper charge" (for a judge to give a jury) "in all cases," but that each case must be decided on its merits. But this won't do. If it is a proper charge at all, it is so because it correctly lays down the law to the jury: and to imagine that a judge may lay down the law one way or another in different cases according to his view of the "merits of the case," is to betray a whimsicality of ideas comparable only to the confusion of arraignment with conviction playfully imputed to ourselves.

Prompted by the recent announcement in the *Mainichi Shinbun*, respecting a proposed "Auction-room" for the sale of Raw Silk, we have made a few inquiries with the following results:—It seems that the projected institution is not to be really an Auction-room (although a weekly auction is mentioned as subsidiary to the main scheme) but a kind of Silk Exchange—on the model of the Corn, Coal, and Stock Exchanges of Western life—where all transactions in silk between natives and foreigners shall be arranged. It is pretty generally known that at present all silk-purchases are inspected in the godown of the purchaser; and our native friends claim that, by this manner of transacting business, some abuses, much to their prejudice, have crept into the trade. They allege that it is the practice with some foreign firms to "settle," nominally, a large quantity of silk, which is, according to present custom, sent up to the buyer's godown for inspection. No sooner has the "wily foreigner" received the silk, than he telegraphs to his friends in Europe, or elsewhere, for information as to the course of market, etc. Should the reply prove favorable the silk is gradually inspected: some haggling takes place as to the final price; and (sometimes after a further delay of several days) the native merchant receives the balance of dollars remaining to him after the several "cuts" have been deducted. Should the reply prove unfavorable, the foreigner delays the inspection for days, and sometimes weeks (!), under various pretences, until at last, driven to action by the poor dealer's importunity, he makes a show of inspection; the result being a wholesale "pegg" on some imaginary "inferiority to sample." This is the grave charge brought against our Western civilization (although we are happy to state that the natives themselves speak with pride of many notable exceptions, some of the houses treating them in an eminently fair and satisfactory manner); and to obviate the unpleasantness arising from the present course of trade the Silk Exchange is projected. It is proposed to erect a suitable building under the control of a Committee, where the sellers shall have stalls, and where buyers can see samples and strike bargains. A purchase on sample being made the transaction will be reported to the Committee, who will see that the bulk of the parcel is brought in to one of the inspecting rooms attached to the Exchange. The purchaser will be notified as to the hour at which his parcel will be ready for inspection; he must then proceed thither, and, having passed the silk, pay all the dollars due before he is allowed to take possession of his acquisition. Scales, weights, and even packing materials, will be at hand; so

that purchases may be shipped direct from the Exchange, without entering the foreign concession at all. Or, if the buyer prefer to pack in his own compound, he will be at liberty to do so; but the weighing and payment must be effected at the Exchange.

Such is the scheme now being proposed and discussed by the native members of the Silk trade here; and, although we learn that at present the dealers are far from unanimous on the point, it is not unlikely that something of the sort may be presently attempted. And, while granting the hardship involved upon those firms who endeavour to be "true and just in all their dealings," it would be nothing but an equitable retribution on those, if such there be, who behave as the Japanese allege. It seems almost incredible that any firm should act in the manner described. Sure it is that no honorable man would treat a native dealer other than fairly, or shew any difference in his business conduct whether treating with Japanese or with European merchants. Of course, even if the proposal above detailed should develop into action, some time must necessarily elapse before the Silk Exchange can become *un fait accompli*. In the meantime we think that the Japanese native dealers have the remedy very much in their own hands. Let them be careful that the *bulk of a parcel of silk is fully equal to the sample bats upon which the sale is based*; and they will find no difficulty in enforcing the fulfilment of contracts, if necessary, in the Consular Courts.

The introduction of the jinrikisha into Hongkong does not appear to have been an unmixed benefit to the community, however much it may have been of pecuniary advantage to its promoters. Residents and visitors who prefer walking to vehicular conveyance find that their free-will is impeded, not only by the importunate chair-porters as of yore, but by obtrusive drawers of those hand-carriages which, having proved of such eminent service in Yokohama and generally throughout the land where they were invented, have been pressed into service in the treaty ports of China, and, more recently in the Island of Flowery Streams. Quite lately the Captain Superintendent of Police in that colony has experienced the necessity of issuing the following notice:—

Whereas, owing to the increase in the number of jinrikishas, it has become necessary that the regulation of traffic on the level of Queen's Road should be strictly enforced; the attention of owners of private as well as public chairs and jinrikishas is called to Section 10 of Ordinance 6 of 1863, which provides that "every vehicle and chair on meeting any other vehicle or chair shall if practicable pass the other by keeping on the left side of the road, and when going in the same direction with and overtaking such vehicle or chair, shall pass on the right leaving the vehicle or chair overtaken on the left," and to Section 2 of Ordinance 14 of 1845, which provides that "every person shall be liable to a penalty . . . who in any thoroughfare or public place passing or meeting another horse or carriage, shall not keep to the customary side of the road."

As many as seventeen coolies were brought to the Police Court in one day, and fined for contravention of the above regulation, or for reckless "driving" and obstructing the thoroughfares. Probably the jinrikishi-men of Victoria have not yet become thoroughly accustomed to the management of their carriages; and, on the lower sheets and roads of the rocky isle, traffic is much denser and less intermittent than it is in Yokohama. Still, some lessons in the police control of these vehicles and their conductors, might well be learned, in Japan, from the example of the British colony. Outside the railway stations of Shiobashi and Yokohama an improvement, for which the public may well be grateful,

has for many months been perceptible in the action and demeanour of the jinriki-drawers. A passenger, now-a-days, can go on his way unmolested from either terminus on foot, if he be so inclined, or in a vehicle and with men of his own choice. It is not always so from the hatobas and principal hotels of this settlement, specially when strangers are concerned. Strangers in every country bear a brand as unmistakable, if as indefinable, as that which was affixed to the front of the first wanderer, and, in-so-much, are held to be fair game for extortion by the whole local race of sharpers and touts. And it is not only "poor Jack" who is a victim to their unwelcome and impertinent solicitude. A few evenings ago some resident gentlemen, issuing from the Grand Hotel, found a swarm of jinriki-coolies fighting over the bodies of a bewildered party of tourists, comprising two ladies and a male escort. A deliverance was effected, and the travellers were enabled to proceed on their way; but the obstruction ought never to have occurred, or, occurring, should have been promptly suppressed by the qualified guardians of order. With a little proper management the haulers of hand-cabs are docile and tractable enough, even to the extent of accepting an equitable fare for the distance traversed. Such police discipline as is now exercised over the plyers for hire at the railway station, might well be extended to the principal jinriki-stands and points of call in the Settlement, to the great convenience of the public and the ultimate advantage of the laborers themselves.

Most patient, most frugal, and most industrious of colonists, Chinese settlers in foreign lands have long shown how calmly they can endure the causeless slights offered to their race, religion, and habits of life. Recent experience proves that, in a country to whose former and still recent prosperity they have largely contributed—a land to aid in the development of whose riches they were earnestly entreated, but where they have met contemptuous welcome and scant justice—they have had to bear more than their share of the loss and calamity entailed in the disorders of a beleaguered city. We read horrible accounts of the condition of Lima after the battle of Miraflores and before the Chilean troops had entered and restored order. During the rapine and anarchy which prevailed in that terrible interval the Asiatic inhabitants were exemplary sufferers. In the evening of the day succeeding the Peruvian defeat, "sinister groups began to parade the streets, threatening the passers-by, and boasting of the sacrifices they had made for the country. Later on, stimulated by the liquor their leaders had given them, and, moreover, fearing no consequences—for the authorities had abandoned the city—they gave themselves up to the greatest disorders during the whole night of the 16th. Under the pretext of hunger they began to sack and burn all the Chinese shops, even to the larger and more elegant stores filled with silks and other precious stuffs of Chinese manufacture. Of these nothing remains but smouldering and blood-stained ruins; for there was murder added to the robbery and fire. No fewer than three hundred Chinamen are believed to have perished in the streets of the city and the neighbouring farms. One of the wealthiest Chinese merchants proves his losses to ascend to £149,000." The names of the streets wherein the darkest atrocities were committed, and Orientals were the principal victims, are enumerated. In another part of the town Celestials and Italians met with impartial injury. Many shops belonging to persons of the latter nationality were sacked: in one of these, called "La Ninfu," the corpse of its proprietor was found. The loss of property by fire and robbery is calculated to be nearly 15,000,000 dollars. From

one Chinese establishment "there disappeared more than two millions' worth of jewels and other valuables. What happened at Callao was worse. There not only the Chinese part of the town suffered, but the Italians, to whom most of the grocery stores belonged, also had to withstand the fury of the mob in defence of their property, while many dead and wounded strewed the streets of the city."

At the date of the departure of the mail last received from Europe, the Commission on the budget in the Chamber of Deputies was busy with the consideration of a demand, made by the Minister of Marine, for supplementary credits to be applied to the reinforcement of French naval forces in Tonquin. The sum required by Admiral Cloué for this purpose is 2,487,851 francs, to be employed in the proportions, (1) 712,851 francs for the equipment, and maintenance for one year, of one *avis* of the *Parceval* type, and of two gunboats like the *Jaguar*; and (2) the construction of three river boats, and one *avis* of the *Antelope* type, at an expense of 1,775,000 francs, including a sum of 200,000 francs for transport and towage to Hongkong. The supply was advocated by the Minister under the treaty of alliance and friendship concluded by France with the realm of Annam in 1874, the former power guaranteeing to the king of Annam "the support necessary to maintain order and tranquillity in his dominions, to protect him against all attack, and to destroy the piracy which desolated a portion of the coasts of his kingdom." A treaty of commerce concluded on the 31st of August of the same year, and, like the former, approved by the National Assembly, opened the port of Tonquin, and the town of Hanoi or Kecho, the capital of the province, to European trade, and ceded to the passage of foreign commerce the waters of the Sungkoi, or yellow River, from the sea to the Chinese province of Yunnan. It is argued by the French officials that the execution of these treaties is rendered difficult, in consequence of the impotence of the agents of the Annamite Government to maintain tranquillity in Tonquin, "where the presence of bands, always to read ally themselves with the rebels, causes considerable prejudice to the principle of the sovereignty of Annam, to the interests of the inhabitants, and the legitimate enterprise of European commerce." It is argued that, in order to remedy a situation which compromises the interests of France, and seriously injures the influence which she ought to wield over her ally, it is important to sweep away from Tonquin all traces of rebels and pirates, and to secure communication with the interior of China by the Yellow River route. This object, the French Government thinks, would be perhaps attained, especially as regards the security of transactions at the mouths of the river and in those of its arms which are not far from the sea, if the naval force of the republic were augmented in those regions. At present, the Gallic squadron consists of only one *avis* and two small gunboats; and the first mentioned of these vessels is frequently sent on service to Cochin China.

Early action on the part of France in Tonquin may thus be expected, as it is not likely that the demand of the Minister of Marine, for the necessary supplies, will be refused by the deputies.

The French sugar-refiners are in a position the converse of that assumed by the man who liked conversation but did not care about it when it was all on one side. He did not wish the person he might be arguing with to have all the talk to himself. French refiners are ardent admirers of a reciprocity by which they would gain all and cede nothing.

Thus, the Central Committee of Sugar Manufacturers, alluding to the production of beet-root (raw) sugar, promise that it is stimulated in most European countries by bounties on exportation, whereas in France it is unsubsidized; and then, through their President, they indignantly apostrophize the British Government and public thus:—"The consequence is that French raw sugar is shut out of your markets by the raw sugars from those countries where our export bounty is obtained, which is evidently contrary to the spirit of the most favoured nation clause of the commercial treaty between France and Great Britain. The object of that clause is that all nations which come under it shall be treated alike; but it was never intended that the clause should compel the contracting powers to treat nations alike under totally unlike circumstances." This is, truly, a modest proposition, pertinently rendered by the *Economist* thus:—"What we are asked to do, is to place on all European raw sugars an import duty equal to the bounty which the producer receives from his Government. But if this rendering of the favoured-nation clause is to be adopted, we cannot stop where the French refiners draw the line. The cheapness of American wheat, for instance, as compared with that grown in France, is largely due to the fact that the Government of the United States has given sellers grants of land at nominal rates, whereas the French farmer has to pay an onerous rent for his farm. According to the argument of the refiners, then, we must, in justice to France, put her agriculturists on an equal footing with those of the United States by placing a heavy import duty upon the breadstuffs the latter sends us. Or again, France, by granting bounties to her shipowners, enables them to carry merchandise at lower rates than if they were unsubsidised. In competing in foreign markets, therefore, French manufacturers gain an advantage from this government grant. Do the refiners, then, wish that the French producers should be brought down to an equality with those of other nations by the imposition of a surtax on their goods equivalent to the French shipping bounties? If they are serious in maintaining that bounties must be counteracted by import duties, this must be their desire. On the other hand, if they are anxious to abolish adverse bounties, why do they not begin themselves, and give up the bounties they now greedily grasp on all the refined sugar that they export?" The answer of course is that they are devoted to reciprocity—of a kind in which they are sole participants.

The steamers of the China Merchants' Steam Ship Company arriving in Shanghai from the North, bring down large numbers of disbanded soldiers from Li's forces on and about the Liautong Gulf. At the end of last summer and during the autumn heavy drafts of men were taken from the provinces of Honan and Hupoh, and conveyed northward, often to the impediment of other traffic and the inconvenience of peaceful voyagers. Many of the levies, being no longer wanted, are returning to their villages—an important indication that Chinese commanders and statesmen consider the Russian difficulty terminated, at least for a time.

The *Courrier du Japon* has a note, which we translate, on a subject of considerable importance to silk-buyers, that we propose to consider more at length on a future occasion:—

We recently alluded to the establishment of a "Silk Condition-house" at Canton, and the probable formation of an establishment of the same kind in Shanghai. The director of the Canton Condition-house has been engaged in Lyons, and is one of the employees of the institution which exists in our great

silk emporium. His contract is for three years with salary at 15,000 francs a year, his expenses out and home to be paid by the Chinese.

When speaking of this happy innovation that the European merchants established at Canton have obtained, we expressed the hope to see it introduced shortly into Yokohama. We are surprised that the silk-firms of this town have not thought it necessary to consider the matter, and that the Chamber of Commerce has not been interested in the question, which, certainly, appears to us of a nature calculated to attract its attention. We do not think that we are wrong in propounding that silk-buyers could but benefit by a measure which would be altogether in their interest; for it does not appear to us that the allowance generally made by sellers for the percentage of humidity and the "strings" (or "ties") of the lots which they buy, can be of equal value with that of the result obtained by a regular "conditioning." The season during which the greater quantity of the silks come to the Yokohama market coincides with that of the rains, and everyone is aware that it is not uncommon to see lots in Europe lose, in conditioning, as much as four and five per cent on the original invoice, whereas the allowance at buying has only been 2½, 2, 1, and even ½ per cent for "ties" and humidity. We have never heard that the state of relative siccidity of the consignments made during the dry season, that is to say during the winter, could compensate the loss experienced during summer and the beginning of autumn. There should, then, be a great inducement to avoid this *alea*, which occasionally runs away with all the profit that one expects to realize on a staple that already of itself leaves very little margin. Hence we do not deem it useless once more to call the attention of those concerned, and of our Chamber of Commerce, to the opportunity of founding an institution which appears to us necessary to such a degree that it at least deserves to be studied. We will add that a Japanese journal, a special trade organ, the *Bukka Shimpō*, has lost no time in recommending it to its compatriots, and wonders that the Chinese, whom people here look upon as far behind the time, should, in this instance, have got the better of the Japanese.

Japanese contributors to the wealth of art and manufacture collected last year in the great International Exposition held in Melbourne, have a prominent place in the list of prizemen. The executive committee has lately been busied in approving the awards of the jurors in the several sections. In a recent issue of the *Australasian*, giving the result of two days' labour by the committee, familiar names meet our eye in frequent recurrence. The Government Printing Office in Tokio receives a premium, for imitation of leather, in "Paper-hangings." In raw silk the outturns of the Board of Agriculture, and the Hakone and Nihon Matsu Filatures, are rewarded with the orders of merit of the first, second and third classes respectively; while Mr. H. Takabayashi, of Nagano, takes a fourth-class of the same distinction. We observe with some wonder that no prize has fallen to the lot of Japanese manufacturers of silken fabrics. On the other hand, the comparatively newly established woollen factory in the capital receives an award—of low degree it is true; but even this is more than encouraging in consideration of the cosmopolitan rivalry against which the Tokio stuffs were pitted. In bronzes Japanese workmanship proudly holds its own against the choicest skill of France, Germany and Italy. Shawl-makers of the metropolis and Yokohama have proved the merit of their craft; and yarus spun from the *Shuro* palm receive due honour among better known material for cordages. In fine, competitors from these islands, at the latest as at previous universal exhibitions, have as much reason to congratulate themselves on their success, as their country has to be proud of their efforts.

Sir Edward Thornton, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, has supplied to his Government a report on the measures submitted to Congress for assisting the shipping interests of the United States. This document has been published as a parliamentary paper. There has been no actual legislation on the subject, as none of the bills proposed in the late Congress were allowed to progress; yet individual

suggestions and comments on a matter which is of paramount importance to the commercial well-being of the Republic, command special interest. Among these, according to the *Economist*, an extract cited by His Excellency from the "Congressional Record" of a speech by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, on moving a resolution that all provisions of law which prevent American citizens from registering, as American ships, vessels purchased abroad, is most valuable, both as a demonstration of the evil effects of the American shipping legislation, and as an argument against the protective policy of the United States. "The navigation laws, Mr. Beck shows, handicap the American shipowner by refusing to allow him to enter the contest for trade in the free ocean highways of the world unless he pays twenty per cent more for his ships than his competitors pay for theirs, and the result is that the American flag is being gradually driven off the seas. The rapid decadence of the foreign shipping trade of the States is shown in the following statement of ships and barques built in the United States:—In 1855, 381; 1856, 306; 1878, 81; 1879, 37. And nothing short of the granting of liberty to American shipowners to buy their ships in the cheapest market, and the admission into the States, duty free, of all ship-building material, will, Mr. Beck maintains, suffice to build up the American mercantile marine. The speech altogether is a most able one, and well deserves the prominence given to it by its publication in the present form."

Those who, unbiassed by prejudice, envy, or interest, have watched the career of Sir John Pope Hennessy in his Government of Hongkong, are unanimous in their opinion that, while he has done his utmost to relieve the oppressed, and restrain the lawlessness of authority, he has none the less toiled to promote the welfare of the whole colony and the interests of all classes and races of colonists. Such persons at least, will see in the subjoined extract from a congratulatory address, lately presented to His Excellency by the Chinese people, gentry and merchants under his rule, the spontaneous effusion of that gratitude whereof Asiatics are not incapable.

Tracing back to its fountain-head the constituent principle of Sir John Pope Hennessy's Government, we find strict justice and clear impartiality, felicitous benevolence and tenacious earnestness. Those influences penetrated down to the humblest classes who settled here, whilst that humane kindness watched over all the people. His multifarious labours in removing oppression and fostering loyalty, and all the other measures of his effective Government, are too numerous to count up. There is none among us Chinese who does not reverently look up to him as one of the bright spirits; there is none who does not love him as one loves one's parents. The last four years have passed as if they had been but a day.

Granting even that this paragraph may contain some savour of a sense of favours to come, Sir John can hardly be held responsible for the sentiment. His actions have been spontaneous and unselfish: their own defence, and, indeed, generally their own and only reward; but we presume that he has by this time become tolerably callous to attacks persistently made upon his character, temper and motives by a section of the English colonial press,—if, indeed, such strictures and aspersions had ever any effect upon him at all.

The Australian colonists are as loyal as their brethren of the Dominion to their Mother-land and to the integrity of the Empire. Three hundred volunteers, members of the Rifle Association of South Australia, offered themselves for active service in the Transvaal. The Government in Ade-

laide accordingly telegraphed the gallant proposal to the Secretary of State for the colonies. It was thankfully declined: in fact it appears that military operations against the Boers are concluded, and that the number of British troops already in South Africa will be greatly diminished. Still the patriotism of the staunch Australians cannot fail to be gratifying to the sorely harassed statesmen who have the control of jeopardized imperial interests, and embarrassed imperial fortunes.

We understand that His Majesty the Emperor has graciously signified his intention of being present at the Races on the 10th instant. It is sincerely to be hoped that all presentations and other official ceremonials will be dispensed with on the occasion, and that His Majesty will for once be enabled to enjoy himself as European Sovereigns do at similar gatherings.

THE CONVICT ROSS.

JUST a twelvemonth ago the community was shocked by a brutal and cold-blooded murder committed by one seaman upon another on board an American vessel lying in the harbour of Yokohama. To the miserable story itself there is happily no occasion to recur: but the case presented, from a juristic point of view, features of exceptional consequence and interest; and recent events have brought the matter back into notice and render the present a fitting opportunity for referring to those questions of jurisdiction which arose out of it, and which, having formed at the time the subject of a diplomatic correspondence between the English and American Legations in this country, are still, we understand, under discussion between the Foreign Offices of London and Washington.

The circumstances, so far as material to the question which we propose to consider here, were shortly these. John Martin Ross, a seaman of the United States merchant-vessel *Bullion*, was charged before the U. S. Consular-General Court at Yokohama with the murder of one Robert Kelly, another member of the same crew, on board that vessel whilst lying in the port of Yokohama. Amongst other matters with which we have no occasion here to concern ourselves, the prisoner by his Advocate objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, claiming British nationality. The Court overruled this objection on the ground that the prisoner was a seaman belonging to a duly documented American ship, and that, as the crime was charged as committed on board that ship in the port of Yokohama, the Court had exclusive jurisdiction. Upon this decision being pronounced, the English Consul formally demanded of the U. S. Consul-General the surrender of the prisoner, as a British subject, to be tried before the British Court. To this demand a formal refusal was returned, and the trial proceeded in the U. S. Court, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner for murder, and sentence of death. Execution of the sentence was however deferred, pending reference to higher authorities in the United States; and the sentence was ultimately commuted, under circumstances which remain enveloped in some obscurity, to penal servitude for life. Two or three months ago, and consequently some nine months after his trial, the convict was conveyed to the United States, there to serve out the term of his commuted sentence. News however has recently reached us—news not unexpected by

those who had watched the previous course of the case—that, upon reaching American territory, Ross, on March 28th, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in the U. S. Circuit Court of California: the writ, we believe, was made returnable on the 31st of the same month, but of the result we have as yet no intelligence. Besides the objection to the jurisdiction on the ground of the prisoner's nationality, various other legal objections were raised at the trial, and some of these will doubtless prove to have been again urged on behalf of the convict before the Circuit Court upon the return of the writ of *habeas corpus*. We shall await the result with very great interest; but until it is known we do not propose to discuss any such questions, which more strictly relate to the municipal law of the United States: upon these, however, we may perhaps have something to say at another time with reference to the constitution of the American and possibly of some other Courts as established in this country. For the present we intend to confine our observations to the single point of wider significance depending upon the nationality of accused persons.

First let us state, in general terms, what we conceive to be the law relating to jurisdiction over merchant seamen abroad, as it obtains among the nations of Europe and America in ordinary cases—that is, in cases occurring in territorial Courts as opposed to Courts exercising an extra-territorial jurisdiction under the provisions of special Treaties. A merchant vessel—or, as it is sometimes more convenient to say, a “private ship,” as distinguished from a “public ship,” such as a national vessel of war—a private ship on the high seas is regarded as a portion of the territory of the nation whose flag she flies, or, as it is sometimes phrased, a “floating island” of her country; and all persons on board are, in respect of everything happening on the high seas, as fully and completely within the exclusive jurisdiction of the laws of the ship's nationality as though they were really within the physical boundaries of the country. This characteristic, it is almost needless to say, attaches also to public ships; and in their case it further accompanies them, with but trifling exceptions, even into the territorial waters and the very ports and harbours of foreign countries. But when a private ship enters the port of a foreign country, she, and all those on board her, cease to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their own national law, and pass for some, and those the most important purposes, under that of the country in whose port the ship is lying. With regard to criminal jurisdiction, with which alone we are here concerned, the rule generally recognized, and certainly as completely by the United States Government as by that of Great Britain or any other country, is that the crew of a private ship in a foreign port are subject to the law of the ship's flag only so far as regards the internal discipline of the ship, while for acts committed on shore, which constitute crimes or offences *in se*, and not as mere breaches of ship's discipline, they are primarily amenable to the territorial authority in the same manner and to the same extent as all other persons. The jurisdiction of the ship's nationality however is not absolutely lost by the ship's entering the waters of a foreign country, but only placed in abeyance: if the country be a barbarous one, or, without that being the case, if its Government decline jurisdiction, that of

the ship's nationality revives, and the ship is in the position of one on the high seas. France and other countries which follow the same system of jurisprudence do, as a matter of fact, thus decline jurisdiction in many cases where it would be asserted in England or America. French law puts all acts committed on board a private ship in a foreign port, even though criminal, provided they affect exclusively those on board, into the same class with breaches of mere ship's discipline, and French Courts accordingly decline jurisdiction in such cases occurring in French ports, and only exercise it where some interest outside the ship is affected, or the offence is otherwise of a nature to disturb the peace and good order of the port. But though itself thus declining jurisdiction, the French Government does not insist that other nations are bound to do the same, but admits their primary right to assume jurisdiction over all offences committed on board French merchantmen in foreign ports, other than mere breaches of ship's discipline, in accordance with the custom above referred to as generally recognized—their own Consular or other officers abroad being, however, specially empowered to adjudicate upon all such matters in case the territorial authority (the rights of which are expressly recognized and reserved) should decline jurisdiction. In spite, therefore, of the different practice within their own territories of France and some other countries, the paramount authority of the territorial law—the law of the place where the offence is committed—over all offences, other than mere breaches of discipline, committed on board private ships in foreign ports, may, it would appear, be said to be generally recognized as a rule of international law. It is only when this paramount right of the territorial law is not exercised, that the concurrent, but secondary or postponed, jurisdiction of the ship's nationality is called out of abeyance.

Turning now to the case before us, we may see that, in accordance with the rule just enunciated, the murder committed on board the *Bullion* in the port of Yokohama would, in the natural course of things, have been properly and primarily cognizable by the Japanese Courts. Japan, however, has by Treaty ceded to various powers the right of criminal jurisdiction over their respective subjects: and the question is, to whom has she ceded jurisdiction in this particular case? Now the accused here was a British subject, and he contended accordingly, when arraigned before the American Court, that as a British subject he was amenable in Japan, according to the Treaties, only to British jurisdiction—and the English Consul demanded his surrender upon the same ground. This objection (apart from any technical question, such as there seems to have been, of the form in which it was raised at the trial) appears to us well founded. Two propositions are necessary to support the position assumed by the American authorities, as we understand it: firstly, that the accused, although a British subject, was amenable to American law as being a member of the crew of a duly documented American merchant-vessel: and secondly, that by the United States' Treaty with Japan their Courts here have a paramount—if not an exclusive—jurisdiction (the latter is claimed, but it is more than sufficient) not only over American citizens, but over all persons temporarily under the American flag as among the crew of an American ship. Now, no one will deny that a British

seaman on an American ship is amenable to the jurisdiction of the American Courts in the absence of any superior claim to jurisdiction; and all the authorities cited by the Court—and they go no further than this—might, if that be so, have been dispensed with. But it is just such a superior claim which in this case seems to us to have existed. We shall enquire further presently how the case would have stood if the accused had been the subject of a non-treaty Power: it is enough here to point out that it might very well even in that case be questioned whether the second of the two grounds mentioned above would hold good; for it might be argued with great force, on behalf of the Japanese authorities, that the Treaty with America, as with all other countries, concedes jurisdiction only over citizens of the United States, and that it is stretching the language of the Treaty to make it include persons only temporarily and for certain purposes under the protection of the American flag, in opposition to the rule of construction recognized as guiding the interpretation of Treaties, by which such a concession should be construed restrictively, and, in case of doubt, the narrower rather than the larger scope be given to it. But in the present case there is scarcely occasion to have recourse to this line of argument, because there is a more direct answer at hand, which is this:—that, however the case may lie as between the United States and Japan, exclusively, it was not in the power of Japan to grant to the United States, and consequently impossible for the United States to have obtained, any jurisdiction over British subjects in Japan, because Japan has, by a Treaty of equal authority with that made with America, conceded to great Britain herself exclusive authority over British subjects.

This answer we have no hesitation in saying appears to us conclusive of the case. That it is the view both of the English Courts and the English Executive is perfectly clear. Their Lordships of the Privy Council, in a case relating to the exercise of extra-territorial jurisdiction in Turkey, observed that, "though the *Ottoman Porte* could give and has given to the Christian Powers of Europe authority to administer justice to their own subjects according to their own laws, it neither has professed to give, nor could give, to any such Power any jurisdiction over the subjects of another Power." And the English Executive, acting upon this view, does not permit its Consular Courts here or elsewhere to assume jurisdiction over foreign subjects though borne on the muster of English merchant-vessels, even when the Courts of the foreign subject's own nationality not only decline jurisdiction but request the English Court to assume it. These limitations necessarily placed upon the jurisdiction of Courts which owe their existence to the stipulations of a Treaty, are placed in such a clear light by the language of the Privy Council just quoted, that one would have thought the proposition there enunciated required only to be thus nakedly stated to command the intellectual assent of everyone capable of forming an opinion upon such a subject.

It is time, however, to examine a little more closely the grounds relied upon in support of the American side of the question. So far as regards the judgment delivered by the Consular-General Court, the propositions mainly insisted upon are, as we have already said, scarcely capable of being

brought into dispute, if the case arose in a territorial Court, though even on this part of the argument some of the authorities cited appear to tell against, rather than for, the extreme position which the Court (somewhat hesitatingly, it would seem) found itself constrained to assume. For instance, Wheaton was quoted (with the italics given below) as laying down that the judicial power of a State extends, *inter alia*, "to the punishment of all offences by whomsoever committed on board its public and private vessels on the high seas and on board its public vessels in foreign ports." Yes, but by necessary implication it does *not* extend, as against the local authority, to offences committed on board its private ships in foreign ports. Again, from the same authority:—"Thus offences against the laws of a State prohibiting or regulating any particular traffic may be punished by its tribunals when committed by its citizens in any place; but if committed by foreigners such offences can only be thus punished when committed within the territory of the State or on board of its vessels in some place not within the jurisdiction of any other State." Precisely so; but, admitting this as to other laws besides those specified, the port of Yokohama is not such a place. The ship having arrived there has come within the natural jurisdiction of Japan, and all persons on board, therefore, are *primâ facie* subject to Japanese jurisdiction. The contention of course is that, Japan having waived her jurisdiction, a ship in a Japanese port is in the same position as one on the high seas. But such a view will not bear examination. What is meant by Japan having waived her jurisdiction—how and to whom? Japan has not absolutely abdicated jurisdiction of all kinds and over all persons and all things to the world at large, *simpliciter*. What she has done is to cede to a limited number of nations, singly, a jurisdiction which, so far as relates to crimes at any rate, is a purely personal one—a power over the persons of their respective subjects. The criminal jurisdiction ceded is, therefore, limited both in the sense that each nation can only exercise it over its own subjects, and also in the sense that it is personal in its application. A foreign ship in harbour here may, as being foreign property, be exempted from Japanese civil jurisdiction: but that is by virtue of another and distinct concession, and the civil exemption of the ship has nothing to do with the criminal exemption of the persons on board her. So far as the latter form of exemption is concerned, a ship in Japanese ports is in the same position as a ship in any other port, and the persons on board are as much within Japanese territory as persons on shore: the exemption from criminal jurisdiction of persons on ship-board and persons on shore rests upon the same ground; and that ground is that Japan has ceded to the nation to which each individual belongs the right of criminal jurisdiction over him. There is American judicial authority, approved also by American publicists of eminence, for the proposition that when a private ship is in a foreign port, it loses its character as a ship, and becomes merely alien property. And though this statement is so general in its terms as perhaps to require some qualification before being accepted as strictly accurate, yet the qualifications requisite are not such as to affect its truth as regards the paramount right of the territorial authorities to criminal jurisdiction over those on board: on that point we have already seen enough to show that for this purpose

at any rate the proposition may be unreservedly adopted. The American Courts in Japan therefore have no more criminal jurisdiction, *as against Japan, or any other power*, over other than American citizens on board an American ship in harbour, than over the same persons in an American house in the settlement. They could with equal and probably more show of right claim jurisdiction over a non-American residing, and perhaps bound by a formal contract of service, under the flag of an American Consulate. Yet we all know very well such a claim would never be made.

The latter portion of the judgment of the Consular-General Court, which refers to purely American law, may or may not be good as between the Court and its prisoner on the question whether the Court has a concurrent jurisdiction capable of being exercised in the absence of any superior claim: but considerations arising out of American statutes are obviously of no avail in support of a jurisdiction claimed adversely to that of another State. The propositions there advanced may very possibly have been necessary in the Consular-General Court for the purpose first alluded to; but all arguments resting upon such a basis must be altogether out of place, whether used judicially or diplomatically, as against any other country. It is not uncommon however for American despatch-writers and others treating contested questions of international law, to base arguments against foreign States upon their own internal law, in apparent unconsciousness of the futility of so doing. The right of the American Courts in Japan to exercise jurisdiction in this or any other case depends upon their Treaty; and it is altogether beside the question, whether as against Great Britain or Japan herself, to argue that the American Courts have a superior claim to that of Great Britain or of Japan, as the case may be, because the United States legislature seems to have contemplated their exercising such a jurisdiction.

Before quitting the subject, we would claim the indulgence of our readers while we refer, in very few words, to a practical consideration arising out of this matter. We had occasion to refer just now to the fact that British Courts in Japan are not empowered to assume jurisdiction over foreign seamen in English vessels, even when the Courts of their own nationality not only themselves decline jurisdiction but even request the British Court to assume it. Such cases actually occur owing to the practice, also alluded to before, of the French and some other Courts which decline jurisdiction over their own subjects when serving as seamen on foreign vessels. The consequence is that, between the two, malefactors escape justice altogether; and thus another item is added to the long list of inconveniences and miscarriages of justice that inevitably accompany the extra-territorial system. In such cases, at any rate, if one of their own people were aggrieved, the Japanese authorities might clearly assert the right themselves to punish the offender, when, confessedly, no foreign power is in a position to do so. We have reason to believe that, in view of such cases, some extension of the powers of Her Majesty's Courts in China and Japan is in contemplation—though it is difficult to see how, even with the intervention of the legislature, a right greater than that conferred by Treaty can be given, adversely either to Japan or to the individual subjects of foreign powers. But it occurs to us that, as the British Courts already do

all that they are either entitled or called upon by the Treaty to do in this respect, whilst the French, Belgian and other Courts fall short in exercising the jurisdiction ceded to them, by thus declining in such cases to punish the offences of their own subjects, it is these countries and not our own that should rather be called upon to amend their practice. No harm is done by the French practice in France because there is another recognized jurisdiction at hand; but here it is not so: they deny to Japan the right to punish their subjects, but fail to do so themselves; and they have no right in the world to call upon a third power to execute justice on their behalf, even if that power were capable of doing so, which for reasons already given is not the case. The *de facto* existence of the right, which can hardly be denied to exist *de jure*, herself to exercise jurisdiction in cases where, as in this instance, it is inadequately exercised by the foreign nations to whom it is ceded, is one of the points which Japan seeks to have expressly recognized.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 2nd May, 1881.

The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that Sir Stafford Northcote succeeds to the leadership of the Conservative party.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

London, April 19th.—England, India, and Canada send representatives to the Bi-Metallic Conference. Prince Bismarck proposes a coinage of 15,000,000 silver marks.

London, April 20th.—The Conference has commenced its sittings. England, France, Germany, the United States, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and the Swiss Confederation are represented. The French Minister of Finance was elected President, and advocated a bi-metallic standard.

[Private telegrams are said to have been received announcing the disruption of the Conference.—ED. J.W.M.] Greece accepts the proposed settlement, provided that the Great Powers guarantee the peaceable surrender of the territory by Turkey.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In consequence of the bad weather the departure of the M. M. Steamer *Volga* is postponed until to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. The Custom House offices will, consequently, be open until noon.

Telegraphic communication with Kobe and beyond has been interrupted since an early hour this morning.

We have to thank the *Herald* for a copy of its race-book for the Spring meeting, printed by authority of the Race Committee.

The Yokohama Rifle Association will, probably, hold its annual Prize Meeting during June; and those members who intend to make good scores would do well to be diligent in practice, especially at the ranges of 200, 500 and 600 yards, which are the distances for the Silver Medal. To encourage those who have never taken a prize, a Cup is offered by one of the members, to be competed for on Saturday, May 21st, at 200 and 500 yards.

The subjoined notice has been circulated by the Railway Department:—

To meet public convenience and afford greater facilities for the increased traffic, the following special trains will be run between Tokio and Yokohama, stopping at Shinagawa and Kanagawa only, commencing on the 8th instant, and continued while necessary:—

On Sundays only, Yokohama to Shinbashi at 9 a.m.: Shinbashi to Yokohama at 5 p.m. On Wednesdays, and other

week days if required, Shinbashi to Yokohama at 1 p.m. Thursdays, or day of arrival of Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamer from Shanghai, &c.—Yokohama to Shinbashi at 9 a.m.

The Yokohama Cricket Club ground was opened for the season last Saturday afternoon with a match between last season's First Eleven and Twenty-two others. Stumps were pitched at 1.30, the Eleven in the field. Their opponents, making but a poor stand, were disposed of by four o'clock for a total of 88 runs, more than a third of which were contributed by Veitch and Moberley.

The numerically strong then took the field. Trevethick and Strange, at the bat, were both let off in the two first overs, the ball escaping in spite of the rush of hands. The Eleven had easy work before them, and telegraphed a win with the loss of five wickets. In spite of the cold wind blowing, the match was an interesting one, and we think effected the captain's object in shewing what material he had the choice of for the coming season. The club is to be congratulated on its accession of members; and we wish the cricketers of Yokohama a very enjoyable and successful summer's play.

A "Telephone Exchange" has been established in Singapore. The *Straits Times* observes that the necessary fixtures are now being erected in different directions from Princes' Street, where the Central Office will be situated. It is to be desired that the force of the example there set may soon have a practical effect in the foreign settlements in Japan. One might safely predict that the mercantile communities in Hongkong and Shanghai will not be tardy in adopting a convenience which has been found practicable in the Straits Settlements.

El Comercio of Manila learns that H. I. M. Don Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, is about to start on a voyage to China, with the object of learning personally the conditions of emigration and the guarantees it offers. As to completely abolishing slavery in his kingdom he is anxious to see it superseded by other kinds of labour, especially for working the fields.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa has been cordially welcomed and regally entertained in Siam by King and Court. The Duke had his farewell interview with the Siamese Monarch on the 13th of April.

"The French Flag-ship *Thémis*, with Admiral Duperré on board, visited this port (Foochow) on the 8th instant, remaining at Sharp Peak. The Admiral and staff proceeded in the French corvette *Kersaint* to Pagoda Anchorage, and from thence in a steam launch to the Settlement the same day. The Admiral visited the French Consul, and was entertained by the latter until the 12th instant, when he took his departure for Pagoda. Both the *Thémis* and *Kersaint* left on that day for Japan."—*Foochow Herald*.

A despatch from Italy, received yesterday (5th) by a silk-firm in our town, says that hatching (of silk-worms' eggs) have, on the whole, been satisfactory, and that, so far, all goes well in this respect. The silk markets of Lyons and London are quiet, and prices are low. One need not be astonished that, under such conditions, transactions should be limited in Yokohama, where stocks are small, especially in good staples.—*Courrier du Japon*.

The *London and China Express* has the following paragraph which will be of interest to those students of oriental lore and language, resident in the Far East, who may be fortunate enough to pay a visit to Europe in the autumn of the current year.

The last International Congress of Orientalists, which was held at Florence in September, 1878, determined that the next Congress should be held in Germany, leaving the further specification to the executive of the German Oriental Society. That learned body has now decided that the fifth International Congress of Orientalists shall meet at Berlin from the 12th to the 17th of September, 1881, under the presidency of Professor Dr. Dillman. The authorisation of the Imperial Government having been accorded to this resolution, a committee has been formed to carry out the design, which has just issued a public circular inviting Orientalists of all nations to attend the Congress and to take part in its proceedings. The subscription for

members, entitling them to its publications, is 10 Imperial marks (10s.). Notices of intention to be present, together with subscriptions, may be sent to Mr. F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig; or to Messrs. Asher and Co., booksellers, Unter den Linden 5, Berlin, W. It is requested that such notifications may not be delayed beyond the 1st of August. All desirous of addressing the Congress, or to lay before it papers or questions, or to promote its aims in any other way, are urged to communicate with the President, or any member of the Committee, on or before the same date. The President's address is Grossbeerenstrasse 68, Berlin, S. W. The names and addresses of the other members of the local committee at Berlin are—Professor Dr. Dieteric, in Charlottenburg, Hardenbergstrasse 6; Gymnasial-Director Dr. A. Kuhn; Geh. Reg. Rath Professor Dr. Lepsius; Geh. Ober Reg. Rath Dr. J. Olshausen; Professor Dr. Sachau, W., Hitzigstrasse 7; Professor Dr. J. Schmidt, W., Lützower Ufer 24; Professor Dr. W. Schott; Professor Dr. Schrader, N.W., Kronprinzen-Ufer 20; Professor Dr. Weber, S.W., Ritterstrasse 56.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1881.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained May 1st.	Total Treated.
1st	2	0	1	0	1	2
2nd	0	3	2	1	1	3
3rd	6	5	4	2	7	11
4th	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	8	7	3	9	16

EDWIN WHEELER, M.D.,
Surgeon-in-Charge.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 27.

It is hereby notified that, on and after the 15th day of May of the 14th year of Meiji, sulphur will be free from export duty.

(Signed) ARISUGAWA TERUHITO-SHIKHO,
Second Minister of State.

April 29th, 14th year of Meiji (1881).

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states:—Mr. Osawa Rintaro, a resident of Kurokoma-mura, Makabe-gori, Hitachi province, has forwarded to the Senate a memorial about the redemption of the domestic and foreign loans.

The same paper says that Mr. Matsuzawa, a member of the *Toyo Jiyu Shinbun*, who has lately been taken into custody, was handed over from the Public Prosecutors' Bureau to the Bureau of Criminal Cases on the 29th ult.

The *Choya Shinbun* alludes to a report to the effect that a new Cabinet office, to be filled by a *Jun Daijin* (Acting Minister of State) will shortly be established.

Another paper states that Mr. Watanabe Hiromoto, one of the Chief Secretaries in the Council of State,—he who drafted the Public Meeting Regulations now in force,—tendered his resignation on the 29th instant. He intends making a tour throughout the empire, and gave a farewell entertainment to his friends on the 1st instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states:—His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Fujisawa shortly past noon on the 28th ult. After tiffin he left on horseback, and reached the village of Yeta at about 2 p.m. His Majesty then went on foot over the temporary bridge of the Sagami-gawa, where the view is very fine. At the further side of the bridge he took horse again, and proceeded to Tsumata, where he passed the night. The distance from Kanagawa to Tsumata is about 10 ri.

His Majesty the Emperor arrived, about 7 p.m. on the 28th ult., at Tsumata-mura, and passed the night there. Next

morning His Majesty, leaving the village at 8.30 a.m., went to Kami-ogi-no-mura, where he was present at a sham fight between troops of the imperial guard. He thence proceeded to the plain of Amatera, where he witnessed a similar spectacle. The plan of the manoeuvres was that the northern army, taking the post town of Oiso as its head-quarters, marched from Koshiu to attack the southern party in the rear. The southern commander, being cognizant of this project, despatched a part of his force against the advancing army, and a battle ensued. The strife ended at a little past noon, the northern party being declared the conqueror. His Majesty returned to Tsuinata, and lunched there. In honor of his Majesty's visit the people at Tsuinata and Atsuki discharged fireworks and flew kites, several of which were of the dimensions of thirty or thirty-six feet square. On the 30th ultimo, at early morning, His Majesty ascended the Miokenyama, and witnessed, from the summit, another fight, in which the southern party, having been greatly reinforced, defeated its opponents. His Majesty then returned to Tsuinata, and in the afternoon set out homeward. In the evening the imperial party arrived at Fujisawa, and on the next morning (1st instant) reached Kanagawa, where a special train was in readiness to convey His Majesty and suite to the capital.

We observe that the new Regulations for Commercial Companies were completed and forwarded to the Council of State by the middle of last month. They will shortly be submitted to deliberation in the Senate, and will, afterwards, be issued as amended.

The Commissioners for the compilation of a Civil Code are assiduously employed on their work, which, however, it is thought, will not be completed before the end of 1882.

With reference to the new Criminal Code, and the laws of procedure in the administration of justice, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that it was reported that the authorities had proposed to bring them into force in July next, and that the necessary measures had been taken to that end. Now, it is said to be the intention of the government to postpone the enforcement of these statutes until next year, in view of the heavy expenses which the wide and essential changes, involved in the establishment of the new scheme, would entail upon the Government.

With reference to the reported resignation, by Mr. Watanabe, of his Secretaryship in the Council of State, and his projected tour through the Empire, the *Mainichi Shinbun* adduces the following rumoured reason for his action. He is said to desire to lecture, at various places during his trip, in favor of adhesion to, and promulgation of, conservative opinions, in opposition to the subversive views disseminated by agitators in the so called patriotic assemblies. The *Mainichi* declines to vouch for the basis of this hypothesis; but adds that the ex-Secretary continues to be a vice-President of the Nobles' School, and is a favorite of His Excellency Iwakura.

It is stated that His Majesty will shortly visit Uraga, whence he will proceed to inspect the arsenal and other works at Yokosuka and the forts at Kannon-saki. Hasty repairs are being effected on the road between Uraga and Yokosuka. The Imperial yacht *Jingai-kwan* will be availed of for the water portion of the journey. Officials of the Household have already been dispatched to the arsenal town in order to make the requisite preparations for the Sovereign's sojourn there.

His Majesty the Emperor went to the Fukiage Park on the 4th instant on horseback, and witnessed horse-races held by the officers of the Tokio garrison. Lieutenant-General Nodzu, Colonels Okazawa and Yamuchi, and other distinguished military officers, with several members of the Household, officiated as Stewards of the meeting.

It is rumoured that His Majesty will visit the prefecture of Ibaraki, and the works now progressing for the reclamation of the Swamp lands on the borders of Lake Inawashiro, Fukushima ken, about the middle of next month.

Mr. Nabeshima, Prefect of Okinawa ken, waited on the Emperor on the 30th ultimo, and explained to His Majesty the condition of affairs in the islands.

His Excellency General Saigo entertained the Russian Minis-

ter and Madame Struvé at his private residence on the 3rd instant.

The Prince of Siam visited the Finance Department on the 3rd instant and inspected the treasure vaults.

A large gold medal has lately arrived from Germany as a prize for the Japanese exhibits shown in the recent International Fishery Exhibition at Berlin. It was presented to the Imperial Household Department by Mr. Matsubara, the Japanese Commissioner to the Exhibition.

There are rumors of a grand scheme of economy to be adopted in the management of the Finance Department, and possibly of all other branches of the government. The *Hochi Shinbun* opines that the work which is now a strain upon eight or ten officials, will then be efficiently conducted by two or three. Of course the system of keeping the national records will have to be modified; and, our contemporary adds, the fiscal year will probably commence on the 1st of January annually, beginning from the 15th year of Meiji (1882), instead of on the 1st of July as heretofore.

Mr. Yamao, Minister of Public Works, sailed in the light-house tender *Meiji Maru*, on the 4th instant, for Kamaishi, in order to inspect the mines there.

His Majesty the Emperor, says the *Hochi Shinbun*, is an assiduous reader of the metropolitan journals, which, however, pass through a sort of censorate that obliterates objectionable passages before the sheets are presented to him. The Empress and Empress-Dowager are also reported to be interested in the emanations of the local press, more particularly papers written in *Kana*.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* gives currency to a rumour that a secret surveillance has been instituted by the Board of Police over the movements of Messrs. Ando, ex-sub-Prefect, and Mr. Yoshikuni, another ancient police official, who were dismissed in connection with the Fujita affair, which alarmed the public about two years ago.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

We take the following from a native source:—About the middle of this month a Union Rifle Meeting will be held at the rifle range at Shirokane-daimachi, Tokio. Admiral Kawamura will be the president, Vice-Admiral Nakamura the vice-president, and other high naval officers secretaries. Military and naval officers, public officials and foreigners, are to be permitted to try their skill, provided they will conform to the rules of the meeting. It will be opened at 8 a.m. and be closed at 4 p.m.

It is stated that an accurate map of the Okinawa Prefecture is being compiled in the Military Staff Office.

The *Raiden-kwan* will probably be despatched from Yokohama for Europe on the 4th instant.

Additional workmen are being employed on the batteries new in course of construction at Kannon-saki.

The *Fujiyama-kwan* left Shinagawa on the 4th instant for the port of Tateyama, Boshu, for a week's target-practice. Admiral Kawamura, Minister of the Navy, and several other naval officers of high rank, accompany the vessel on the cruise.

The dock-yard authorities at Yokosuka propose to erect a landing wharf at Shirahama, in the neighbourhood of the arsenal. The earth dug out of the new dock is being conveyed by tramway to the proposed site of the new work.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

A vernacular journal states:—In Kobe no transactions worth mentioning take place in teas, the market being unusually dull. Camphor is not in demand; even superior quality is unsaleable at the price of 33 yen. White wax is also dull. Bar copper, manufactured by Sumitomo, is negotiable at about 38 yen. Fans, paper umbrellas, &c. are still dull, although there are a few demands. Imports are generally inactive, in consequence of the high rate of exchange. Calico, red shirting, and other cottons are comparatively saleable.

It is also stated that on the 28th ultimo sixteen chests of the new season's tea were brought to Yokohama by the *Shidzuoka Maru* from the port of Shimidzu.

Lime-manufacture in Kakimi and Yoshishi villages, Buzen province, increases yearly. At present there are 56 or 57

furnaces in these villages; and the annual product is about 2,000,000 bags. (Each bag contains 8 *sho*, and is valued at 2½ *sen*.) It forms a staple export to Osaka and other localities in Chugoku and Shikoku.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has the following item:—Shareholders in the Japan Railway Company were, according to the articles of agreement, to pay up their shares in four instalments extending over two years; but lately, with the consent of the projectors, it has been decided that full payment shall be effected in six instalments extending over twelve years. As the term for payment has been prolonged, the Fifteenth National Bank, which proposed to subscribe 500,000 yen to the company, has offered to increase the sum to 1,300,000 yen. It is expected that other shareholders will increase their subscriptions proportionately.

[The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* announces that the scheme for subscription to shares in the newly projected railway enterprise, provides for payment in twelve installments extending over six years, and not in six payments and twelve years as above stated. The shares already taken up are said to amount to over four million yen.]

At a recent meeting of the Yokohama (Japanese) Chamber of Commerce, a member, Mr. Asabuki, proposed the establishment of a silk auction-room. The majority of the assembly approved the proposal, which was accordingly resolved upon. A special committee was appointed to arrange the necessary preliminaries. If the idea is carried into execution, not only silk but other staple produce will be offered for auction in like manner. The said Chamber of Commerce commenced on the 2nd instant, to publish a Commercial Daily Report, named the *Yokohama-Boyeiki-Nippo*. The opening number makes the following statements:—The recent slight improvement in paper currency is supposed to be attributable to favourable telegrams from Osaka.—On the 2nd instant the money market was opened at 175.5 and closed at 169.3. Foreign yarn is dull, the price being 2½ per cent lower than in the beginning of last month. In the interior, the people being now chiefly occupied in husbandry, active transactions in yarn must not be expected for some time to come. The new season's tea has commenced to arrive. Up to the 1st instant 18 or 19 piculs were brought in, whereof 9 piculs were sold to foreigners. The price is from \$42 to \$50. Little business is doing, as both sellers and buyers are waiting for mutual concessions. On the 2nd instant more than 100 piculs arrived from Shimidan, in Shidzuoka.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following abstract of the export and import trade of the empire, together with Customs' and miscellaneous dues collected during the month of March last.

Exports	value, yen	2,748,187
Imports	"	2,438,302

Excess of Exports...	...	yen	309,885
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Customs and miscellaneous dues	...	yen	204,420
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The *Mainichi Shinbun* reports that an Agricultural Company, for the encouragement and improvement of husbandry, has been established, by consent of the local authorities, in the Minami-saku district, Shinano province. The capital to be subscribed is 100,000 yen, to be raised in twenty thousand shares at five yen each.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* is responsible for the assertion that tea-traders in Turkestan, finding the Indian and Chinese leaf too dear and of too bad quality for their market, propose to make their purchases in Japan.

Shares to the amount of two hundred thousand yen are said to have been subscribed to the *Seicha-Kicairio-Kwaisha* (Company for the improvement of tea) in Kobe. An application for permission to establish the association has been addressed to the proper quarter, subject to which authorization directors, managers and other functionaries have already been elected.

It is reported that a competitive exhibition of cereals will be held at Sapporo, about next October, under the auspices of the ten prefects of the northern parts of the empire.

We read that the import of timber, from Osaka and elsewhere, into the Japanese settlements in Korea, will cease, as the

colonists find that they can buy material as good as that produced here, and at a cheaper rate, from Korean lumber merchants.

The *Bukka Shimpō* announces the arrival of between twenty-one and twenty-two thousand chests of new season's tea on the 3rd instant. Prices rule from \$40 to \$47 for good grades, and from \$41 to \$42 for medium. Six thousand piculs more are expected to arrive before the departure of the *Belgic*. No business is being transacted in silk. Mushrooms have arrived in large quantities; but as there is no demand prices have fallen. Sugar remains steady. Foreign yarns and shirtings are in no request; but cotton, exchange being more favorable, is saleable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—With a view to prevent the diffusion of Christianity, the chief priests of every Buddhist sect have by mutual consent established a Buddhist Union Society, named *Fukio-Domeikwai*. Its members are said to have in view the object of starting in course of time an extensive Buddhist Association with branches throughout the Empire.

According to the same source a special kind of fever has lately been prevalent in Yokohama. Dr. Beukema, of the Japanese hospital at Noge, is, we hear, making inquiries as to whether the disease is contagious.

During seven days ending on the 25th of April last 2,360 exhibits were sold in the National Exhibition. The total value was 11,198,963 yen, of which 8,299,823 yen's worth was purchased by natives, and the balance by foreigners.

Last week the daily number of visitors to the National Exhibition was as follows:—24th (Sunday) 8,338; 25th, 11,083; 26th, 6,821; 27th, 7,191; 28th, 4,828; 29th, 5,353; 30th, (Saturday) 13,403. During last month the total of visitors was 268,954.

We read that the Kwanko-Bijitsukwai (Exhibition of ancient fine art objects) was opened, according to announcement, on the 1st instant, in the Kaizenji temple at Matsubacho, Asakusa, Tokio. Many of the exhibits are reported to have been contributed by the Imperial Household Department.

The building of a mansion for the entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors, has been commenced in the premises of the Yamashita Museum, Tokio. It should be a magnificent structure, the expense being estimated at 120,000 yen.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that the *Toyo-Jiyu-Shinbun* (Oriental Liberal Newspaper) has suspended publication.

A Tokio journal reports that, while the Emperor was driving towards his palace on his return to Tokio from his recent excursion, a youth burst through the escort of lancers and approached the imperial carriage. He was promptly arrested by the police; and was, subsequently, discovered to be a drunken scamp living in Tansu-Machi.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun*, a telegram has been forwarded, from the Home Department, to Miyagi, in Sendai, directing the suspension of the *Miyagi Nippo*.

Despatches from Osaka announce that the water in the rivers Yodo and Nagara, and the other streams and numerous creeks of the town and neighborhood, has risen to a great height. The ferry-boats have been compelled to cease plying; and, hence, the local distribution of letters and telegrams has been delayed. Floods are also reported in the province of Echizen.

A fire which destroyed one hundred houses occurred near Sakata, Uzen, on the 1st instant. On the same day one hundred and thirteen tenements were burned in Niigata.

About seventy criminals attempted to escape from the Shiga prison on the afternoon on the 2nd instant. Policemen were promptly summoned to the spot, and quelled the mutiny, not, however, before about ten of the prisoners had been killed.

A short time ago about one hundred thousand yen's worth of *tenpo-sen* were melted in the Osaka Mint, with the ultimate object of employing them in the manufacture of the proposed new copper coinage. Now, it is said that the metal will be used in the manufacture of medals to be bestowed upon successful exhibitors in the National Exhibition.

Some days ago the new Protestant Union Church for native Christians at Matsuzaka-cho, Honjo, Tokio, was opened with becoming ceremony.

The *Choya Shinbun* states, on "trustworthy authority," that the anti-foreign party in Korea increases in influence from day to day, and that great disturbances have taken place in Seoul. The King, being greatly harassed by such a condition of affairs, has sent a priest named Mufu to Japan, not, as the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says, to carry an answer to the Chinese Legation in Tokio, but to request the Japanese Government to render assistance to the Korean progressive party against its antagonists. It is added that this priest has already arrived in Tokio, and is now lodging at Asakusa.

Numerous visitors are expected to throng to the Tenjin shrines at Hameido, Tokio, in a few days time, when the present promise of abundant bloom in the famed *Wistaria* of the temple ground should be fulfilled.

A traveller, who has recently returned from the Bonin Islands, furnishes the *Hochi Shinbun* with the following particulars:—The number of houses is about seventy. The population consists of two hundred and fifty islanders, eight officials, and about seventy foreigners of both sexes. There are more males than females. The climate is warm. Posts of the mulberry tree are in most cases used as pillars for the houses; and the roofs are made of the leaves of the *Shuro* palm. Rice, and other grain, pickles, miso, shoyu &c. being all imported from Tokio, the prices are fifty per cent higher than in the capital. When a mail arrives only sufficient provisions are purchased and stored by each family to last until the arrival of the next steamer. Hence, if it is delayed for a few days, the greatest inconvenience is caused among the people. For some years past a certain company on the mainland has imported provisions into Ogasawara in exchange against the products of the islands. A vessel, which should have arrived there last March, was delayed till the middle of April. This, as might have been expected, caused considerable distress. In fact some of islanders were nearly reduced to starvation. To relieve the trouble the authorities had to sell the rice which was stored for their own purposes. Little attention is paid to husbandry. The soil being fairly fertile, tolerably good crops would be raised if agriculture were properly conducted. Water is abundant. After a continuous rainfall, the streams often overflow; but since the incorporation of the islands into the jurisdiction of the Tokio Fu, the roads are carefully repaired. Deliberative meetings are held every Sunday in the primary schoolroom, in *Ninhi-machi*, by officials and others interested in such matters, to consider the measures to be adopted for cultivating the sugar-cane, cotton, pea-nuts and other suitable plants. These have already been introduced. The manufacture of the *Dashofu* (made of the fibre of banana leaves and hemp) increases in extent. All traders who have gone to the Bonins from Japan have, contrary to their expectation, suffered loss. This remark does not apply to women of loose character, whom the officials have lately found it necessary to deport from the islands.

It is stated that, from the 1st of July next, private individuals will be allowed to establish telephonic connection between their residences and the police stations of the metropolis.

It is proposed to relieve the Japanese man-of-war stationed in Korean waters at the end of every six months. The regulations and text books of the Mombusho will be adopted in the schools established in the Japanese settlements on the peninsula.

During last month the visitors to the Bazaar in the public garden Yokohama, numbered 26,607; and 7,558 exhibits, valued at 2,656.13 yen, were sold.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states:—The Korean mission now expected will probably consist of about ten high officials, with forty subordinates and servants. The object of the travellers is not diplomatic but merely to visit the chief places of Japan. To facilitate their inspection an official from the Foreign Department will accompany them. They will land at Kobe and proceed thence overland to Tokio, where they are expected on or about the 20th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* gives the following as the latest intelligence from Korea:—Rimanson, leader of the anti-foreign party, has forwarded to the King a memorial on political affairs. Therein he is said to explain that the "Policy for

Korea" °, written by Kwo-iu-ken, a Chinese scholar, is nothing but a one-sided argument, promulgated in order to excite prejudices among the Koreans in favor of Japan and America. Rimanson urges that all foreigners should be excluded from the kingdom, and that intercourse even with Japan should cease. The document consist of about ten sheets of *minogami* (the tough paper produced in Mino); and the phraseology is very good, although the opinions expressed are obstinate. The proposed Korean mission to Japan, which includes ten leading officials and forty subordinates and servants, and concerning which a number of rumours have been afloat, has now been definitely determined upon. The names and relative rank of the chiefs of the expedition are given in the *Mainichi Shinbun*, which adds that, among the subordinates, there are also many men of note, the actual servants of the delegates being less than twenty in number. Kiyoishoku and Gioinchu, two of the ten chiefs, visited the Japanese Consulate at Fusan on the 24th ultimo. In some of their interviews with the Consul they occasionally used the Japanese language; so that it seems as though they had already been in Japan.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 1st May, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 13,336.00
Merchandise, &c.	" 1,106.88

Total " 14,462.88

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 9,314.43
Merchandise, &c.	" 865.75

Total " 10,180.18

Miles open 18.

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 1st May, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 24,586.34
Merchandise, &c.	" 2,368.07

Total Yen 26,954.41

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 19,962.14
Merchandise, &c.	" 2,525.26

Total Yen 22,487.40

Miles open 55.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

AFFAIRS IN HOKKAIDO.

(Translated from the *Mainichi Shinbun*.)

A VOYAGER who has recently returned from Sapporo, Hokkaido, furnishes the following details to the *Mainichi Shinbun*:—Sapporo has advanced greatly in prosperity in recent years, many persons having immigrated from Tokio, and other localities; but it seems that they have come for a time only, and merely to make rapid profits, availing themselves of the opportunities afforded by the railway and other public works. Some years ago, when the Kaitakushi was first established and several Government undertakings, such as roads, official buildings, and so forth, were initiated, the town at once became a centre of activity. As at that time the Kaitakushi advanced the necessary funds for the business of the immigrants, eight hundred houses were soon erected and inhabited; but after the works were completed about three-fifths of the settlers left their tenements, and went to other parts. This was owing to the fact that, as there are no appreciable products in Sapporo itself, any permanent commerce would not prove lucrative. Hence I fear that the present activity will vanish like that of yore. The railway between the town and Otaru being now complete, the latter place must soon thrive, if the colliery at Horomoi produces coal in such abundance as is anticipated. The canning industry is extensively carried on in Bibi, and Ishigari; and

* The Japan Weekly Mail of April 9th, 1881, et seq.

most of the provisions thus preserved are exported. In Monbetsu the reclamation of waste lands is successfully and extensively pursued. The common bean and a small red bean, formerly unknown in the island, are now plentifully produced, and are shipped to Tokio to a large extent. This progress is due to Date Kunishige, ex-lord of Toyoma, Sendai, who, together with his former retainers, has settled in Zezo, and made every possible endeavor to establish a remunerative industry. At present there are more than six hundred houses, and one Government-built sugar factory, which was constructed, at an expense of about two hundred and fifty thousand yen, last year. The sugar is produced from beet-root of local growth. Unfortunately, however, almost all the vegetables were rendered unsuitable for the manufacture by the intense coldness of last winter. Indeed, only a little more than one picul of sugar was made in the establishment, since that time. One catty is sold for ten sen.

It is reported that of late many *shizoku* from Kakuta, Sendai, have immigrated to Waiishi, and Chiribeshi.

In the middle of last month a dead whale, about thirteen fathoms in length, was cast up by the waves on the coast of Ootsu, Tokachi province. At Niikatsubu, and Horoidsumi, the bodies of other cetaceans have in like manner been thrown upon the shore. It is supposed that they have been killed by collision with icebergs.

PROPOSED FOREIGN TOUR OF CABINET-SECRETARIES.

(Translated from the *Kinji Hiron*.)

ONE of our contemporaries states that a certain member of the Cabinet has proposed that Cabinet Secretaries shall from time to time be sent abroad in order to inspect the political administration of every foreign country. Our readers would do well to remember that a few years ago our Government sent the late Mr. Kawaji, Prefect of Police, Mr. Sawa and several other police officials, abroad to inquire into the institutions of various corps of *Gendarmerie*; and such a force is now about to be established in our country. Again, more recently, Mr. Murata Yasushi, one of the Assistant Chief Secretaries in the Council of State, was despatched to Germany to make some inquiry, the nature of which has not yet been divulged. Hence it is obvious that our Government does not neglect to introduce foreign systems into this country, in order to augment the national felicity and to enhance the popular welfare. This is evidently matter for congratulation. We do not doubt that the proposal now made will be adopted; for, from precedent, we are convinced that whenever any new schemes or laws are under consideration the departure of some of the Cabinet Secretaries will be deemed necessary. To thwart the Government in its endeavours to embellish the civilization of our country by good political methods and the sciences of Europe and America, would not be the act of a good subject of this Empire, and therefore we will say nothing that can be so construed; but if the Government intends to send Cabinet Secretaries abroad, in order to adapt, not the actual virtues, but simply the outward appearance of the beneficent schemes and sciences of Western nations, or merely to imitate certain branches of their laws, such as the regulations for the control of newspapers and public meetings, which are partial and convenient to the Government, we must say that such a mission were better abandoned. However much the degree of progress in Asia may differ from that of Europe and America, the principles of right are the same in all these continents; and, therefore, it is quite evident, without any explanation, that there is nothing which can be done in one, which may not also be effected in another. And, indeed, all our laws can be made by ourselves, without imitating others. Nevertheless, our Government endeavours assiduously to copy others. Is this not the way, under the plea of adopting the civilization of Western nations, to prevent the progress of our people? To promote the national happiness and to ensure popular tranquillity, the Government ought to imitate the liberal policy of England and America, which is, in effect, efficacious to develop and encourage the resources of a country. But if the Government will only borrow arbitrary laws, and attempt to oppress the people, saying, "even in the civilized nations in Europe and America such and such laws

are issued, and such and such regulations are in force," we have nothing left but to lament the fate of our nation. However, our Government not being in any lack of men of ability, we trust that the proposed departure of the Secretaries will have for its sole object to promote and secure our happiness and welfare. We earnestly request you, gentlemen of the Government, not to adopt the crafty measures of oppressing the people under the plea of applying the civilization of Western States.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM KOREA.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

IN Korea several anti-foreign parties have lately been formed, and opinions adverse to foreign intercourse are everywhere gaining ground. Among the principal of these parties is one in the province of Keishodai. It consists of about two thousand men under the leadership of a certain literate. Another at Anto has eight hundred; and a third at Kankindai two thousand partisans. The last mentioned party had proposed to proceed to the Korean capital, in order to forward a memorial to the King but, on receipt of intelligence that the Anto party had not been successful in its attempt, and had been sternly reproved by the King for its action, returned home. Several gentlemen in Seoul are said to have admonished their King to abstain from opening the country to aliens. When they went to the castle to present their memorial, they dressed in mourning; and each of them wore on his back a piece of paper inscribed with an axe, perhaps as a sign that they conveyed their remonstrance to their monarch even at the risk of their lives. Opinion in favour of secluding the kingdom appears to be universal. Ritouin, who, during his stay in Japan, had carefully observed Japanese progress, and had instructed himself in Western science &c., was, at first, appointed adviser to the Government, and was lodged in the private residence of *Bin-yeiriu* (?); but the anti-foreign element being so influential, he soon found his life in the greatest danger. He therefore escaped from his residence, and absconded in the middle of last March. The news was received by the King with great anger. His Majesty said: "How narrow-minded he is! How disloyal on his part to abscond in order to preserve his own life in safety, without paying any attention to the present critical conditions of the kingdom! Is he not a Japanese, who, being acquainted with the Korean language, pretended to be a Korean?" All the officials also thought his evasion very strange; and it is rumoured that the King ordered detectives to be sent to Gensan-shiu to arrest him on his way to Japan.

Another report is current, namely, that Kinkoshu, who came to Japan as Envoy last year, will shortly send a priest named Mufu to the Chinese Legation at Tokio. The nature of the mission is not known; but it is said that last year Mr. Ho-ju-chang, the Chinese Minister at Tokio, instructed Kinkoshu to encourage foreign relations. As at present the state of affairs in Korea does not admit of this, it is supposed that the priest conveys a communication to that effect to the Chinese Legation in Japan.

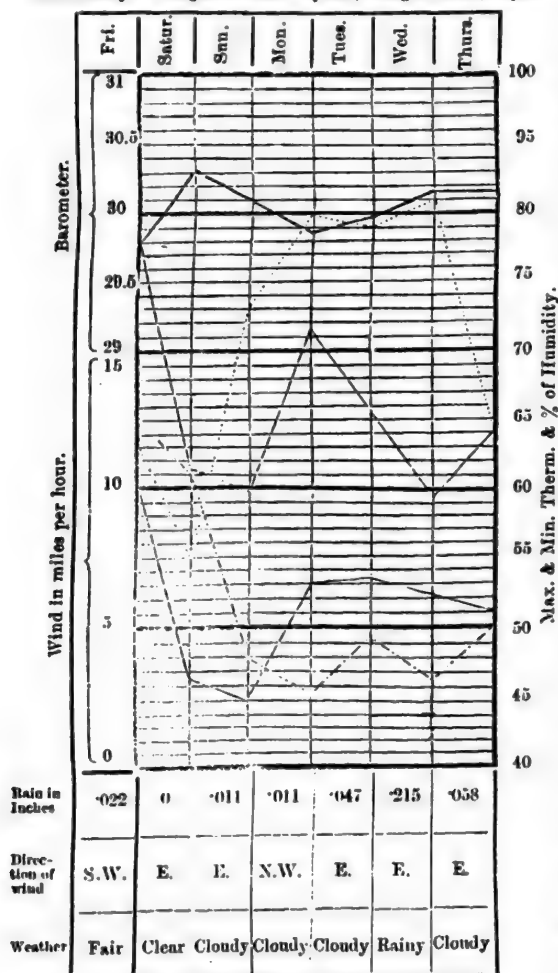
One anti-foreign party, headed by an obstinate gentleman called Rimanson, was disapproved of by the government; but still much ill-feeling prevails in the metropolis between the *Shiun To* (Anti-progressive party) and the *Kwai To* (Progressive party). Rasmikio, the chief of the latter side, having lately died, his followers have been greatly discouraged. It is averred that he was poisoned; and that Ritouin has also been assassinated, by order of Tai-in-kun (uncle of the king), or, according to another supposition, by Kinkoshu and Risoen. If such cruelties as these are already caused by the antagonism existing between the two parties, how many thousand men will yet lose their lives cannot be foreseen. Owing, it is supposed, to so dreadful a state of things, several of those persons who have been nominated to visit Japan, have declined the appointment on the plea of indisposition. They hope, thus, to avoid falling into the cruel hands of the anti-progressive party. Nevertheless, the project of such a mission does not seem to have been entirely abandoned, as it is said that two gentlemen, Rikenyei and Chokenshoku, have lately been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Japan.

When this correspondence was written, they were still in Tokugins Fu, but were expected to commence their journey shortly, &c., &c.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 24 miles per hour on Friday at 5 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.357 inches on Saturday at 9.27 p.m., and the lowest was 29.683 inches on Friday at 2 p.m. Thus, in a little more than 24 hours, there was a change of nearly seven-tenths of an inch in the barometric height, and it will be seen that there was a correspondingly great change in the temperature.

The highest temperature for the week was 78°.1 on Friday and the lowest was 45° on Sunday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 71°.4 and 48°.5 respectively. The total amount of rain for the week was 3.64 inches against a total of 1.540 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

CHURCH SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Sunday Morning 11 A.M.
 „ Evening 5.30 P.M.
 E. CHAMPNEYS IRWINE, M.A.,
 The Parsonage, 101.

UNION CHURCH, No. 167.

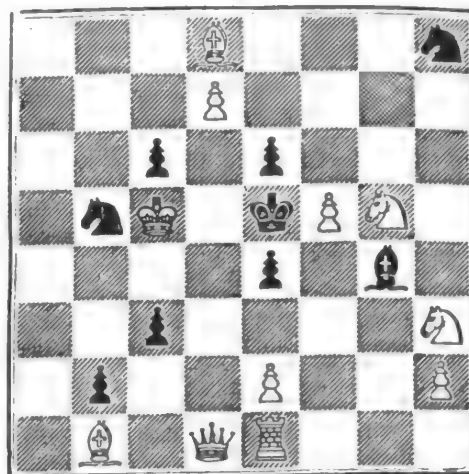
Sunday Morning 11 A.M.
 „ Evening 8 P.M.
 REV. LUTHER H. GULICK,
 Pastor M.D.,

CHESS PROBLEM,

BY JAMES STONEHOUSE.

(From the Chess Players' Chronicle.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF APRIL 30TH, BY N. D. NATHAN.

White:

1.—P. to K. 4, ch.

2.—R. to Q. R. 6.

3.—B. to K. Kt. sq. dis: checkmate.

3.—R. takes P. mate.

3.—Kt. to Q. R. 5, mate.

3.—B. to B. 5, mate.

Black.

1.—K. to Q. B. 3.

2.—Q. takes Q. ch.

if 2.—P. takes B.

if 2.—Kt. takes Kt.

if 2.—P. takes Kt.

Correct solutions received from Omega, Q, and W.H.S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

April 30, Japanese steamer *Higo Maru*, Thomas, 896, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 April 30, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 1, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 1, German brig *Mozart*, H. C. Strome, 230, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
 May 1, French steamer *Menzies*, Homery, 1,273, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 3, Japanese steamer *Akitoshima Maru*, Frahm, 1,146, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 4, British steamer *Breconshire*, Williams, 2,137, from London via Hongkong, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
 May 4, British barque *Orford*, Richardson, 825, from London, General, to Wilkin & Robison.
 May 5, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,143, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 5, British steamer *Lord of the Isles*, Felgate, 1,326, from Hongkong, Ballast, to Smith, Baker & Co.
 May 5, American schooner *Annie S. Hall*, Nelson, 453, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 May 5, British steamer *Vicory*, Vail, 1,857, from Shanghai, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.
 May 6, British steamer *Benarty*, Potter, 1,119, from Nagasaki, Coals, to Mourlyan, Heimann & Co.
 May 7, French barque *Marie Alfred*, Bregoon, 331, from Takao, Sugar, to Yak Chee.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Menzies* from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. la Carroime, Mr. and Mrs. Kaufeur and 2 infants, Messrs. Moganni Schlippenbach, Yoshida, Kissi, Fugita, Mrs. Jaquemot and Miss Blakeway.

Per British steamer *Breconshire* from London via Hongkong:—Mr. Coulson.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Dr. and Mrs. Lister, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Captain Hubbard, Messrs. Burrell, J. Ellerton, H. Ahrens, Macgregor, H. Smith, A. H. Groom, Apcar, E. C. Kirby, A. G. Morris, Drummond and 21 Japanese in cabin; 1 European, 5 Chinese and 427 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Lord of the Isles* from Hongkong:—Mr. Wm. Turner.

OUTWARDS.

April 30, British steamer *Achilles*, Anderson, 2,279, for London via Kobe, Nagasaki & Hongkong, general, despatched by Butterfield & Swire

April 30, Japanese steamer *Kobonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

April 30, German corvette *Vineta*, Captain Zirzow, 2,000 tons, 19-guns, for Hongkong.

April 30, Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru*, Nye, 1,407, for Hakodate, Funakawa, Niigata, Fushiki and Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 2, German schooner *Auguste Reimers*, Thompson, 243, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by Edward Fischer & Co.

May 4, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, —, 632, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 4, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,780, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 4, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,010, for North Coast, despatched by Lighthouse Department.

May 5, British barque *Lady Bowen*, Pain, 756, for Puget Sound, General, despatched by Mollison, Fraser & Co.

May 5, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Thomas, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 7, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Wriker, 1,914, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Achilles* for Kobe :—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Kelly, 2 children and amah in cabin ; 50 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru* from Kobe :—Dr. Napier, and 150 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Kokonoe Maru*, for Hongkong via Kobe :—Mr. and Mrs. Ishiguro, Miss Ishiguro and 2 children, Bishop Williams, Messrs. M. Loeb, A. Gillingham, Alexandroff, Aoki and Kawamura.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports :—Rev. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Mitsui, Sir Arthur Steppney, Baron Stillfried, Messrs. F. Schaal, Revd. Denning, J. Batchelor, J. Hartzer, Bridecon, Neilson, W. H. Hagart, W. H. Talbot and 14 Japanese in cabin.

CARGOES.

For Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports :—
Treasure \$60,000.00

For Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports :—
Treasure \$25,000.00

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Benarty* reports :—First part fine weather : later, fog and rain with strong S.E. wind.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM.

AMERICA	P. M. Co.		
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	May	11th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	May	17th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	May	8th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	May	9th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	May	23rd
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	May	9th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	May	12th

- 1.—Left San Francisco, April 19th, *Gaelic*.
- 2.—Left Hongkong, April 30th, *Sunda*.
- 3.—Left Hongkong, May 2nd, *Belgie*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	May 25th
AMERICA, via HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	May '13th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	May 8th
NAKODATK	M. B. Co.	May 8th
HONGKONG, via KORE	M. B. Co.	May 14th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	May 12th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	May 11th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.												
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.40

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

7.0 8.15 9.30 10.45 12.0 2.0 3.15 4.30 5.45 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.40

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 7th May, 1881.)

		Discount on Yen Bill.			Gold Yen.	Silver.	Silver Subsidiary (A. r.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1881								
Saturday	April 30	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Monday	May 2	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	" 3	68	67	67	—	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 4	67	66	66	—	—	—	—
Thursday	" 5	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	68	—	—	—	—
Friday	" 6	68	59	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Saturday	" 7	68	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Mar. 18	Escambia (s.s.)	LONDON	Yokoh. & or Hingoo
" 18	Glancus (s.s.)	"	" "
" 18	Cyclops (s.s.)	"	" "
" 18	Euphrates (s.s.)	"	" "
" 18	Radnorshire	"	" "
" 18	Forward Ho	"	" "
" 18	Frank Pendleton	CARDIFF	" "

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY :—8.30, and 9.45 A.M. ; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



NIPPON RACE CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1881.

ORDER OF RUNNING.

FIRST DAY.

MONDAY, 9th MAY, 1881.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE | 1.00 P.M. |
| 2.—THE CRITERION STAKES | 1.30 " |
| 3.—THE HALF-BRED MAIDEN PLATE... | 2.00 " |
| 4.—THE NAVY CUP | 2.30 " |
| 5.—THE ST. GEORGE'S CUP..... | 3.00 " |
| 6.—THE KUNAISHO VASE | 3.30 " |
| 7.—THE TEA CUP | 4.00 " |
| 8.—THE KEIBA VASE..... | 4.30 " |

N. P. KINGDON,
Clerk of the Course.

Yokohama, May 7th, 1881.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Benarty	Potter	British steamer	1,119	Nagasaki	May 6	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
Breconshire	Williams	British steamer	2,137	London via Hongkong	May 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Lord of the Isles	Felgate	British steamer	1,326	Hongkong	May 5	Smith, Baker & Co.
Menzalch	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	May 1	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,145	Shanghai & ports	May 5	M. B. Co.
Viceroy	Vail	British steamer	1,857	Shanghai	May 5	Smith, Baker Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	April 19	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Annie S. Hall	Nelson	Americauschooner	455	Takao	May 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Lightning	Rowell	British barque	1,636	Philadelphia	April 28	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Minatitlan	J. Edwards	British brig	219	Takao	April 17	Chinese
Marie Alfred	Bregon	French barque	334	Takao	May 7	Yak Chee
Mozart	H. C. Strom	German brig	230	Takao	May 1	Chinese
North Star	Jansen	Russian schooner	42	Kurile Islands	Nov. 16	H. W. Hohnholz & Co.
Ordovic	Richardson	British barque	825	London	May 5	Wilkin & Robison
Yarra	Schutt	British barque	464	Newcastle, N.S.W.	April 27	Walsh, Hall & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Palos	4	940	840	Sloop	Kobe	Green

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
New York	Lord of the Isles	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	May 11th, at 6 P.M.
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	May 14th, at 6 P.M.
San Francisco	Belgio	O. & O. Co.	May 13th
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	May 27th, at daylight
New York via Suez Canal	Glenartney	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About 25th May
New York via Hiogo	Benarty	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.	Quick despatch
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	May 8th, at 9 A.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES PAIN, PYROTECHNIST,

No. 1, St. Mary Axe, & 12, Walworth Road,
LONDON.

HAS on many recent occasions been specially engaged to display before

H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA,

THEIR R. H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF
WALES,

Their I. & R. H. the CROWN PRINCE and
PRINCESS OF GERMANY,

Their I. H. the CZAREWICH and CZARINA
OF RUSSIA,

Their M. the KINGS OF SPAIN and
PORTUGAL,

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON,

AND AT

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

A GRAND SET OF

FIRE - WORKS

Expected daily, and for sale. Displays made to order.
Private Signals, and Distress Rockets according to the
Board of Trade Regulations. Munitions of war taken from
and put on board vessels at Gravesend, London.

FORD & Co.,

AGENTS,
5, Water Street.

Yokohama, May 5th, 1881.

FORD & Co.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

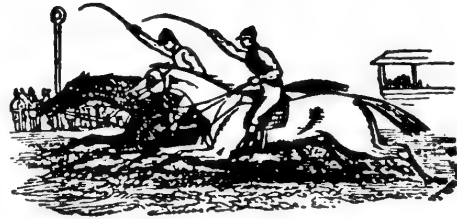
AND

Forwarding Agents.

No. 5, WATER STREET.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS.



NIPPON RACE CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1881.

TO BE HELD

Monday, 9th, Tuesday, 10th, and
Wednesday, 11th May.

MEMBERS will please present their Tickets. Non-members will find Tickets of admission for sale at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, and at the Gates of the Paddock. Price, \$5 for the three days, or \$2 for a single day.

The space adjoining the Grand Stand on the right is reserved for Carriages belonging to members.

JOHN WALTER,
Hon. Sec.

Yokohama, May 5th, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the NIPPON RACE CLUB request the presence of the LADIES of Yokohama and Tokio at the SPRING MEETING, to be held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th MAY.

No Tickets required.

JOHN WALTER,
Hon. Sec.

Yokohama, May 5th, 1881.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS

to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT

a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Just Landed,

In splendid condition.

BASS' PALE ALE,

In Hogsheads and Kilderkins.

BASS' XXX STOUT,

In Kilderkins.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

And to close Consignments,

PRIOR TO REMOVING TO NEW PREMISES,

Ind. Coope's Pale Ale,

Per Cask of 4 dozen Quarts..... \$7.

Blood Wolfe's Stout,

Per Case of 6 dozen Pints\$9.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Yokohama, 28th April, 1881.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, St. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,

ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4. 1878.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will tune Pianos from the 1st January, 1881, at the following rates:—

IN YOKOHAMA.

Single tuning - - - - - \$ 5.00

Annual " - - - - - 30.00

IN TOKIO.

Single tuning - - - - - \$ 7.00

Annual " - - - - - 40.00

Lessons given on the Flute, Violin, English Concertina and Guitar at moderate charges.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS REPAIRED.

C. WAGNER,
No. 220c Bluff

Yokohama, December 22nd, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.



**LIST OF LIGHTHOUSES, ETC. OF JAPAN,
FOR
1881.**

CAN be obtained (price 40 sen) at the following:—

LIGHTHOUSE ESTABLISHMENT, (Benten)	YOKOHAMA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,	"
" "	HONGKONG.
" "	SHANGHAI.
E. C. KIRBY & Co.,	KOBE.
<i>Yokohama, April 12th, 1881.</i>	



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

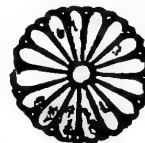
HIKU FLAT BUOY.

Westward entrance of Shimonoseki Straits.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BUOY advertised as having broken adrift from its moorings on the 25th January, 1881, has been replaced.

BY ORDER.

**Lighthouse Establishment,
Benten, Yokohama,
8th April, 1881.**



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

STAFF LIGHT AT BENTENSIMA, NEMORO.

NOTICE is hereby given that a telegram having been received here from the lightkeepers at BENTENSIMA, NEMORO, to the effect that they can not exhibit light on account of the gear being frozen, this light will not be exhibited until further notice.

BY ORDER.

**Lighthouse Establishment,
Benten, Yokohama,
27th April, 1881.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUERN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,***celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.***White Rose, Frangipanna, Ylang-ylang, Staphanotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Travel,
Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.***ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,***a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Essences*

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
*a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.*

**ATKINSON'S
ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,***a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.*

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,
*a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.*

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
*and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained at all dealers throughout the World, and of the
manufacturers*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture
their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are
cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
"Golden Lyre."

ESTABLISHED 1799.

**PROVIDENT CLERKS
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed **AGENT**
of the above Association, is prepared to receive
proposals for **LIFE ASSURANCE** at

HOME RATES.

W. J. S. SHAND,
Agent.

Yokohama, April 19th, 1881.

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JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. V. No. 19.]

Yokohama, May 14th, 1881.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

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And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 14TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 5TH MONTH, 14TH DAY.

BIRTH.

At Surugadai, Tokio, on the 11th instant, the wife of FREDERICK KREBS, Esq., of a Son.

The functions of the Printing Office (Insatsu-Kiyoku) of the Finance Department having been almost entirely transferred to the Bureau of Industries in the new Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Tokuno, Chief of that office, has, we understand, memorialized the authorities recommending that the concern should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, free from all conditions except some special arrangement having reference to the printing of Kinsatsu and Pension Bonds. It is not yet known whether Mr. Tokuno's suggestion will find favour, but we can scarcely doubt that it will, since the course it advocates is entirely in accordance with the present policy of the Government.

This Printing Office has of course come in for its share of the censure so liberally bestowed on all the industries carried on by the State, but to us it has always seemed an object of special interest, for it is to a certain extent conducted on that system of co-operation which, though still in its infancy among ourselves, promises, ultimately, to become a social saviour. We can conceive nothing more likely to be beneficial to commercial Japan than co-operation. The most disheartening trait in the national character is inability to appreciate the value of time. It is a failing that shows itself in all the relations of life, so conspicuously that by many observers it has been mistaken for indolence. To call the Japanese indolent, however, would be an error. They

will work hard enough after their own lights, but without discrimination. It is sufficient for them to be occupied: that the occupation should be profitable is altogether a secondary consideration. We may not indeed assert that this habit of mind is born with them. Rather perhaps is it the outcome of the relation that used always to exist between the employer and the employed, the former paying, not for the latter's labour but for his sustenance, so that time was to a great extent eliminated from the calculation altogether. Such a system could only have one result, and if it appears strange in our eyes to see the same perfunctoriness pervade all ranks from the responsible official to the daily labourer, we ought not to forget that we are observing men whose fathers and forefathers never knew what competition meant, and estimated hours of work, not by results achieved, but by measures of rice earned. A community of which these things may be said, is not likely to furnish an efficient staff for any undertaking, and if the Government industries in Japan have been more unsuccessful than they might have been elsewhere, we need not go far to find the cause. As for the remedy, it is, we repeat, co-operation.

We do not speak of co-operation as it exists in the upper social plane among ourselves, the co-operation of the Civil Service Supply Association or the Army and Navy Stores. These are no doubt very excellent institutions; and the impulse to which they owe their origin will probably make itself felt at last in the national well-being of England. For the moment, however, we allude rather to that form of co-operation typified in Leclerc's Mutual Aid Society of Paris; the constitution and history of which have been made familiar to us by Mr. W. Hall's lectures to the working men at Cambridge, and afterwards more minutely by Mr. Sedley Taylor in the pages of the *Contemporary Magazine*. It will not be necessary to enter into the details of this undertaking here. Its principle alone concerns us—the principle of participation by workmen in the profits of employers—for we can conceive no other device for putting an end to that unconscious habit of wasting time that prevails in Japan, nor any other method of teaching the Japanese that the more expeditiously work is despatched by individuals, the greater will be the aggregate amount of business achieved by the whole body in the course of the year, and the larger, consequently, the returns on labour accruing to each workman. The natives of these islands know well enough how to be thrifty and industrious on their own behalf, and that they do not apply their knowledge for the benefit of those they work for, is the result of habit rather than of disposition. In the case of the Insatsu-Kiyoku, referred to above, the system pursued is to deduct a certain sum—six hundred thousand yen—from the annual proceeds, and divide the remainder among the employees, and the result has been that, since the introduction of this method, the returns have considerably exceeded the fixed limit. In this particular form the plan is not likely to recommend itself largely to employers in general, however well suited to a Government concern, but it furnishes an

example of what can be achieved by the mutual participation principle, and if all the State industries were conducted on the same basis, not only would the tax-payer's purse be heavier, but the people would also be receiving valuable instruction in the only industrial method compatible with the growth of intelligence and education.

The memorial of their Excellencies Okuma and Ito is justly regarded as a most important step towards the correction of certain abuses which have gradually crept into the practice of officials entrusted with the encouragement of industry and commerce. It was a step, however, which required to be taken with the utmost circumspection. The slightest indiscretion might have caused miscarriage. There had grown up, whether justly or unjustly, an idea that impartiality did not invariably distinguish the conduct of the officials in question. "The babe in the bosom is dearer than the child on the back" says a Japanese proverb, applicable to feelings other than maternal, and not unfrequently quoted in connection with the distribution of Treasury aids. At one time Saashin, at another Choshin, seemed to be the Benjamin of the hour, and men who would have grumbled under any circumstances were not slow to magnify such grievances as these. Neither are we prepared to say that their complaints were totally groundless. As a mere abstract question, human experience would not justify us in expecting complete immunity from abuses of this nature. When men of different clans are applicants for a share of moneys to be distributed as capital among speculative merchants, a perfectly impartial allotment is perhaps more than reason could predict. Moreover, it is a notable fact that industrial energy is a much more salient characteristic of the southern than of the northern temperament in Japan, and thus the mere impetus of enterprise would not only bring the representatives of Kiushiu into the front rank of suitors, but would also warrant their election on the ground of greater fitness. If the balance swayed in either direction, it was no doubt owing in the main to this cause, and that it did not so sway would be at the best a rash assertion. This at any rate as a mere detail. Probably it was scarcely contemplated at all by the memorialists, though, if it was, their action must be regarded as the more admirable, and at the same time better calculated to be effectual, since they of all others might have been expected to condone such partiality. Apart from these considerations, however, the preparation of the memorial must have been a matter of much difficulty. In whatever language it was couched, some umbrage would inevitably be incurred. Its compilers certainly did not believe that the abuses they indicated were the outcome of improbity, for with such a faith their method of procedure must have been very different. Obviously therefore it was a matter not only of expediency but also of duty, to avoid any form of expression capable of misconstruction. A very little want of tact might have exposed their honest purpose to a charge of grave injustice, and at the same time created irremediable ill-feeling among the members of the Government. These perils were successfully avoided so far as the memorial itself is concerned. Its language is so temperate and guarded that sensible men can only construe it in one way, but sense is not an universal endowment, and for this reason we regard the publication of the document as unfortunate. It will inevitably be misunderstood by some—in fact that it has been so misunderstood already is certain—while on the other hand we fail to see that any useful purpose is served by placing it in the hands of the public. As an example of miscomprehension on a scale so marvellous as to be quite unaccountable, we need only take the case of our contemporary, the *Gazette*. That journal, under the influence of a feeling somewhat simi-

lar to that ascribed by the dying king to his hasty son—"Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought"—quotes this passage from the memorial:—"The Government have transgressed the proper limit of encouragement and protection by making advances or gifts of capital to secure to their nominees the monopoly of the coastwise service, thereby interfering with the operations of farmers and traders." Now there is not in the whole document a single word about either a Government nominee or the *coastwise service*. A perusal of the memorial, as translated in the columns of the *Gazette* itself, will demonstrate this fact, and we must confess a total inability to comprehend by what process the writer of a leading article can have permitted himself to mutilate his text so strangely. *Apropos* of this we may mention that the most important part of the memorial is translated by our contemporary even more loosely than the difficulties of such work warrant. Here is his version:—"On examination into what has been done by these bureaux, we find that the duties for which they were established, namely, to lay down systematic rules for the encouragement and protection of husbandry and trade, and to stimulate those industries, without favour or partiality, have been made mere minor objects: and the bureaux have, in many cases, transgressed the proper limit of encouragement and protection, by themselves engaging in certain industries, or making advances of capital to a few privileged persons, thereby interfering with the operations of farmers and traders; the object of these bureaux in so acting having been to place before the people, as examples to be followed, what the bureaux themselves, or persons protected by the bureaux, could achieve. By this action these bureaux have unknowingly become involved in objectionable competition with the people for profits." The literal reading, on the other hand, is as follows:—"Looking at the actual condition of the encouragement (now given) to agriculture and commerce, the business of control, which is the most important duty of an "office for agricultural and commercial affairs"—i.e. the business of drafting laws for the universal encouragement and protection (of these interests) and that of giving impartial countenance to all agriculturists and merchants by means of uniform regulations—would rather appear to have been considered, by those in office, of secondary importance: so that—somewhat transgressing the due limits of encouragement or protection—they have either established industries themselves, or taken part in the business of (certain) agriculturists and merchants by lending (them) capital, thus protecting only a small number of them; and as they would fain achieve results calculated to invite imitation, they have inevitably, although unwillingly, performed (by their energetic action) the invidious rôle of entering into competition for profit with the general body of farmers and traders."

This, however, is not a matter of much moment, and we only mention it to show how easily the memorial may be misconstrued. The original document contains nothing at all about the "few privileged persons" and "persons protected by the Bureaux" to whom the *Gazette's* translator introduces us, but is couched in terms carefully calculated to avoid such allusions. Speaking of the rules to be strictly adhered to by the Premier of England in his intercourse with the Sovereign, Mr. Gladstone says:—"If he uses his great opportunities to increase his own influence and pursue aims not shared by his colleagues, he commits an act of treachery and baseness. As the Cabinet stands between the Sovereign and the Parliament, and is bound to be loyal to both, so the Premier stands between his colleagues and the Sovereign and is bound to be loyal to both." This principle of mutual fealty is no doubt thoroughly understood by the Japanese Privy Councillors, nor is it in any way violated by the memorial before us. Two

points are emphasized; first, that under existing conditions the State's true functions in the matter of commercial legislation have been unduly diverted from their general channel, and, second, that to advance trade in particular directions by practical illustrations of attainable success, has tended rather to create an abnormally powerful, and therefore unjust competition. To such points as these the Imperial attention may legitimately be invited by Privy Councillors, while a charge of favouritism or partiality, similarly preferred, would merit a very different description. It is much to be feared, however, that thoughtless persons will place the latter construction on the action of their Excellencies Ito and Okuma, and in this apprehension we repeat our belief, that the publication of the memorial was unfortunate, and that the editors who were fined for a deliberate violation of the law, deserve nothing less than pity. The *Gazette* indeed applauds the action of these gentlemen "who preferred to be punished rather than permit such an important document to be kept from the knowledge of their fellow-countrymen." This, however, is a somewhat romantic estimate of that very prosaic performance, news-mongering, and we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that the inquisitiveness of his clients justifies a journalist in setting an example of disobedience and contumacy.

It will be remembered that certain regulations with regard to secret societies and assemblies were promulgated last year, and that their enforcement led to the arrest and punishment, by fine or imprisonment, of several pseudo-patriots and contumelious declaimers. The draft of these regulations was laid before the Senate by Mr. Watanabe, to whom the duty of explaining its provisions was entrusted by the Cabinet, and whose name subsequently acquired a certain notoriety in consequence of the part he took in the affair. He was then a Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, but shortly afterwards resigned his appointment, and has since been travelling from place to place for the purpose—some say—of demonstrating to the people that they are not yet prepared to possess a National Assembly, but, according to others, with a view to find out whether the desire for representative government is entertained by the nation at large, or whether it is fictitiously excited among a small section of the community alone by disaffected agitators of the old school. Mr. Watanabe's travels may be a reality for aught we know to the contrary, but neither of the assigned motives is at all credible. The prominent part he took in advocating the prohibitive regulations mentioned above, would have rendered him specially unfit to dissuade men from demanding the right to have a voice in the management of their own affairs; while, on the other hand, the Government has other and much more efficient means of feeling the nation's pulse than the superficial inquisition of an ex-official, necessarily a stranger to the great majority of those he seeks to sound. The history of deliberative bodies up to the present has not furnished many precedents which the friends of Japan would like to see adopted in the procedure of a national assembly, and much as representative Government is to be desired in the abstract, the perils incidental to its premature adoption overshadow all other considerations.

The preliminary examination of the Tsukiji murderers is at last concluded, and the particulars elicited add, if possible, to the heinousness of the crime. It appears that Miyauji, the chief offender, made the deceased's acquaintance through the agency of Machida, who apparently performed the rôle of a sort of middleman or purchasing agent for the interpreter, Shimidzu. A speculation in arms was on the tapis, and Miyauji's previous connection with the War Office suggested the idea that his services might be useful for procuring con-

demned or obsolete rifles from the military store. In this he was tolerably successful. A considerable quantity of arms was shipped to Hongkong and there sold, not too advantageously—Shimidzu said—but at any rate with sufficient good fortune to suggest the desirability of a second venture. Miyauji, however, now became importunate. He assumed—whether with or without warranty it is impossible to say—that his reward was to have been in proportion to the profits realized, and these he persisted in regarding as considerable, in spite of Shimidzu's assertions to the contrary. This part of the story is of course somewhat obscure, resting entirely, as it does, on the testimony of the murderers. What seems certain at any rate is, that the ex-corporal made some attempt, by the aid of his friend Machida, to get between Shimidzu and his master, Mr. Pitman, and that Shimidzu, discovering this, warned Mr. Pitman against Miyauji, whom he represented as a violent, dangerous character, notorious for his share in the mutiny of the Guard. Miyauji, thus frustrated, gave up the rifle business and drifted to Yokohama, where he hoped to make some capital out of his scanty knowledge of French. At first his prospects were tolerably good. He received two or three promises of translations, and a trial engagement as interpreter was on the point of being concluded, when suddenly everything fell through from some cause incomprehensible for a time, but ultimately discovered to be a letter written by Shimidzu, warning the would be employer that Miyauji was not worthy of trust. It was then that Miyauji conceived the terrible project afterwards so ruthlessly carried out. He had forgiven Shimidzu's former treachery, he says, but that his prospects for life were to be thus thwarted, was more than he could suffer. Then too there came in that old, much vaunted, and much abused pride of clan. Shimidzu was a disgrace to the men of Shidzōka, and if he were left free to pursue his machinations, it was impossible to foretell what disgrace might be incurred by the Tokugawa people. How many a black deed of private revenge has been justified by such reasoning as this, students of Japanese history will be able to say. Miyauji returned to Tokiyo, told Machida what had happened, and said that he proposed to "dispose of" (*katadzukeru*) Shimidzu at once. The other, so far from dissenting, entreated to be received as a partner in the undertaking, and explained that he too had causes of complaint scarcely less grave than those of Miyauji. The latter, however, does not seem to have had much confidence in his friend's resolution. He accepted Machida's aid, but vouchsafed no information as to the method he proposed to pursue, merely desiring his accomplice to come to his (Miyauji's) house in Minato-street, Tsukiji, on a certain night, when he would take steps to procure Shimidzu's attendance. The "steps" were simple enough. Miyauji called upon Shimidzu: told him he heartily regretted the violent language into which he (Miyauji) had been betrayed at their last meeting: explained that he found it impossible to get on in the trade he had subsequently taken up; and that, desiring to be employed once more in his previous capacity, he had come to entreat Shimidzu's forgiveness, and as a token of reconciliation he hoped the other would join a wine party, at which their mutual friend Machida had already promised to be present. To this Shimidzu, suspecting nothing, readily assented. He accompanied Miyauji to Minato-cho, and there soon learned the true object with which he had been invited. The murder was not committed at once. For all his ferocity, Miyauji found it necessary to work himself up to a due pitch of excitement by copious draughts of saké and violent abuse of his victim. Shimidzu did not drink. Sober from habit, he probably found his appetite little stimulated by the prospect that was gradually dawning upon him, and his modera-

tion might have served him in good stead had nature endowed him with physical strength at all proportionate to that of his opponent. But it was not so. From the moment Miyauji sprung upon his victim, until the unfortunate lay upon the mats a battered, strangled corpse, there was little question of resistance. Machida perhaps assisted. It can scarcely have been necessary for him to do so, but his real share in the murder is still uncertain, owing to lack of evidence; for up to the present Miyauji has preserved a dogged silence. When the deed was accomplished the ex-corporal tied the corpse in a stout cloth, and slinging it over his shoulders, carried it to the old well in the Marine Parade ground. In this too he was, it is said, unassisted, but his accomplices, Machida, and one Omori, subsequently arrested at Osaka, may have been less active than he, but are certainly not less guilty. A fourth man, Miyagawa, is also believed to have been implicated, but the police have not yet succeeded in arresting him. Among the Japanese some idea seems to prevail that the murder was to a certain extent excusable, but to us it appears that Miyauji's subsequent conduct is the best possible justification of the suspicions which induced Shimidzu to denounce him.

A telegram from Nagasaki, dated the 9th inst., reports the arrival at that place of sixty Korean noblemen and gentlemen, who have been secretly deputed by the King of Korea to visit Japan and examine for themselves the state of affairs resulting from foreign intercourse. The personnel of this mission, so far as the chiefs are concerned, is different from that originally selected, though the second party also includes some relatives of the King and nobles of high rank. The leadership of the first expedition had been entrusted to Binyei-yoku, the King's son-in-law, who occupied the post of Royal Adviser and possesses more influence, *ex-officio*, than even the First Minister of State in Japan. He is one of the foremost spirits of the progress party and seems therefore to have lent himself to the scheme with great readiness, if indeed he did not instigate it. The utmost secrecy was, however, essential; and, as we have already recounted, the travellers set out with the avowed intention of visiting different parts of Korea itself, Binyei-yoku alleging that his purpose was a pilgrimage to the tombs of his ancestors. He succeeded in getting away from the capital unobstructed, but while *en route* sent a letter to his family explaining the true purport of his journey, whereupon his father hastened to the palace, and persuaded the King to write an order peremptorily recalling Binyei-yoku. Then came the poisoning of Risaikiyo, also a relative of the King and an active leader of the progress party, followed by an outbreak of the anti-progressionists, who visited, or rather besieged, the palace in considerable numbers, clamouring for the expulsion of all foreigners and the complete closing of the country. The rebels were dressed in white, and on the tunic of each, between the shoulders, was stamped a representation of an axe; the intention being to declare that they staked their heads on the justice of their cause and were therefore attired as became men about to go to the block. The King seems to have met this crisis with firmness and judgment. He pointed out to the ringleaders that they had no right to interfere in the foreign policy of the Government. So far as domestic affairs were concerned, he did not deny their title to be heard, but beyond the limits of Korea he alone was responsible. Meanwhile money was secretly distributed among the rabble of the recalcitrants, and under the spell of this gentle influence they gradually melted away, so that their leaders were left powerless. This success did not, however, prove permanent. The capital has since then

been the scene of repeated disturbances, and whatever the result may be, the anti-progressionists were at any rate sufficiently powerful to prevent the consummation of the King's plan as regards the Japanese mission, although, as we described in a previous issue, the members of the mission had already set out, and the ship that should have conveyed them westward was actually lying off Gensan. The death of Risaikiyo must have been a serious blow to the progress party, and their courage has been still further shaken by the disappearance of Ritojin, whose sometime residence in Japan had made him a hearty partisan of liberal doctrines. That Ritojin has been murdered is, however, nothing more than a rumour, which not only lacks confirmation but has also been contradicted on tolerable authority. Nevertheless he is still "missing," and it is difficult to conceive any voluntary motive sufficiently powerful to make him hold aloof from a scene where the interests of his party and his country alike are at stake. Meanwhile the agitation continues,—perhaps we ought to say, increases. News is necessarily meagre, but history has not many precedents that would lead us to hope much from such a situation. Prejudice and tradition generally find adherents more numerous and less scrupulous than reason and argument. That the King will remain absolutely firm, is too much to expect: that his opponents will give way without some concession, is even less likely; but in whichever direction the issue tends we may reasonably regard this commotion as the beginning of the end. The anti-progressionists may gain the day, but intolerance always strengthens conviction, and with the King and Binyei-yoku on their side the liberals can hardly fail to gain the ascendancy at last. Rumour has of course held up the usual magnifying lens. We are told that the liberals have applied to this country for aid, and that the Japanese Consul's return has been almost compulsory. We can assure our readers, however, that if any such application has been made, it is not yet known to the Government of Japan, while the motive of Mr. Kondo's return will be best understood when we say that he has no intention of leaving Korea whatsoever. The Japanese Minister, Mr. Hanabusa, did, indeed, apply for leave some time ago, but recent events will be more likely to retard than to accelerate his departure.

We are not yet in possession of any definite information as to the antecedents of the mission which has just reached Nagasaki. It may be that the abandonment of the original scheme was a ruse, not a reality, and that arrangements had been previously made to provide substitutes for those whose departure from Korea might be prevented by any sudden contingency. At any rate the short interval that separates the failure of the first, from the consummation of the second, mission, indicates a very appreciable strength of resolve on the Liberal side. The visit is, as we have said, entirely unofficial, but we have reason to believe that the Government of Japan will be careful to treat the new comers with even more than its wonted hospitality. Any neglect in this matter would indeed be both impolitic and unsympathetic. The general public knows little of the troubles that have beset Japan's intercourse with Korea. Over and over again have the relations between the two countries been disturbed by shocks that might have proved fatal under unskillful management. Her western experience may not have persuaded Japan that forbearance is a cardinal characteristic of great nations, but it has at any rate taught her that the feelings austerly begets in its victims are not, on the whole, conducive to permanent good-will. If she is honestly inspired with a desire to avoid everything that may make her the object of similar sentiments, she deserves the hearty credit due to all who learn by suffering to be compassionate.

But there would be nothing cynical in the supposition that she seeks, more or less, to pose as the champion of mercy and lenity before those her history charges with a lack of like qualities. This were only natural, and the world will not deny that the opportunity has been fairly earned, nor refuse under either aspect to applaud the attitude she has hitherto maintained towards the recluse nation. That her sympathy too is especially claimed by this mission, is very plain, for the same policy that persuaded her in past years to send her truculent subjects westward for education, has obviously recommended itself to Korea also. We shall not be surprised, therefore, should the welcome accorded to the Korean nobles be of a very hearty description, though we shall indeed be astonished if it fail to furnish the "friends of Japan" with another occasion for good-natured pasquinades.

From a notification issued on the 9th instant by the Minister of Justice to certain Superior Courts, it appears that the Japanese Government has extended the judicial powers of its Consuls in China and Korea, by authorizing them to hear and decide all civil claims between Japanese subjects residing in those countries, or between Japanese and aliens, without regard to the magnitude of the interests involved. Formerly these consuls were only permitted to deal with cases where the amount in dispute did not exceed 100 yen; cases involving higher amounts being referred to the Superior Court at Nagasaki. No change is made in the rules of criminal procedure. The practice remains as before, viz:—offences liable to be punished by penal servitude not exceeding a term of 100 days come within the jurisdiction of the consuls, while those involving heavier penalties are remanded for trial at Nagasaki.

This extension of power is certainly a step in the right direction. That Chinese or Koreans should be obliged to undertake a journey to Japan for the purpose of establishing a claim against Japanese residents in China or Korea, is obviously an abuse. Of course the old question crops up—the question that concerns not Japan alone but many of the Western powers represented here—what guarantee is there of the consul's competency to discharge such weighty functions? The answer is not altogether satisfactory, but neither, we presume, are the decisions of such consuls final. A right of appeal would always remain, and the litigants would not then be in a position to charge their travelling expenses to a primal failure of justice. So far as Korea is concerned, we do not remember that a Japanese has in any one case been defendant in a law-suit where a Korean was plaintiff, so that the new regulation probably had its origin in some Chinese experience. We are not indeed justified in employing the term "new," seeing that the rules in question were enacted towards the close of the year 1877, but as their formal notification by the Minister of Justice has only now taken place, we think it well to bring them to our readers' notice.

Strange as it may seem, the Russian Nihilists appear to have found sympathisers among the Communists of France. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, speaking of a Communard dinner at the *Vieux Chêne*, in Paris, says that Louise Michel, who acted as chairwoman—if the term be permitted,—made the following speech:—

Russians are not only liberators, but they have given to the whole world the signal of liberty. In the year 1871 we fought for universal liberty, equality, right and fraternity. The Russians now assume the same position. Two or three will purchase with their lives their pure ideal, but even on the scaffold they will be happy, predicting to the new Czar

his fatal destiny. May we be true to the motto of Nihilism—What does it matter to me? At any hour I may be called, and let who will be designated, I shall kill him—in this way the revolution will become so righteous, so great, so strong and so luminous, that it will deserve the applause of all honest hearts. Those who molest me need not ask for pardon. I give no pardon. Success to the Social revolution!

At another banquet in the Salle Vaudin, Palais Royal, the Citizen Russakoff (the Czar's assassin) has been proclaimed honorary President, while as a contrast to these things the editors of the *Citizen*, the *Juvenal* (a radical humorous journal edited by the ex-communist Vésinier), the *Revolution Sociale* and the *Intransigent*, as well as Messrs. Rochefort and Secondigné (who signed two articles for which they were prosecuted) have been summoned before the police court for rejoicing at the assassination of the Czar.

What a miserable idea does all this give us of the world we live in! It would seem as though the law of action and re-action is morally as well as physically universal, and that every step of social progress in one direction must be accompanied by a corresponding recoil in another. And yet there are men who would have us believe that if we refuse free expression to the devil's doctrines of these Nihilists, we shall merit from posterity the same verdict that the Academicians pronounced upon Æschines, and the leaders of the Reformation on Marcus Aurelius. It is hard to believe that this socialistic fungus has any legitimate claim to existence, though experience certainly forbids violent measures of extirpation, and teaches that for the treatment of popular discontents a wise Government can follow no better recipe than Curran's:—"put them into a hive of glass and watch them attentively."

In September, 1879, the Government promulgated an "Educational Code" to take the place of the "Educational Regulations" issued in 1872. The provisions of the Code were designed to relieve the State of its administrative functions in the matter of education, and it ordered that many of the powers hitherto exercised by Government authorities, as for example the establishment, control and abolition of local schools &c., should be delegated to the people themselves. Of course such a transfer of responsibility was in itself desirable, but many Japanese, who had given the question serious consideration, were inclined to doubt whether the Code was not somewhat premature, seeing that the people were still, for the most part, insufficiently familiar with the system of education provided for them, and at the same time but little impressed with its value or necessity. This view was subsequently confirmed by facts; for when, last year, H. E. Kōno, then Minister of Education, made a tour of inspection throughout the country, he found that the management of almost all the provincial schools was much neglected—so much so indeed that but little progress was apparent, as compared with the state of things existing some years previously. He returned to Tokiyo with the firm conviction that the Code of 1879 was premature, and accordingly lost no time in strenuously urging upon the Government the necessity for reconsidering its provisions. The result was the issue, in December last, of the "Revised Educational Code," which in some respects reverted to the conditions contemplated by the regulations of 1872.

In pursuance of the terms of this "Revised Code," H. E. Fukuoka, Minister of Education, issued, on the 4th inst, a set of rules we have now before us. They are entitled an "Outline of the Course of Education in Elementary Schools;" and the following are among their most interesting items:—

Elementary Schools are to contain three classes, viz:—(1)

Primary class, in which the elements of moral science, reading, writing and mathematics, as well as music and gymnastics are to be taught; (2) Middle class, in which the same course, with the addition of the elements of geography, history, drawing, natural philosophy, and sewing (to female students) will be taught; and (3) Upper class, in which all the subjects enumerated in the preceding, with the addition of the elements of chemistry, natural history, geometry, political economy, and household economy (for female students) will be taught.

These various subjects may be altered according to the requirements of the locality, but the moral science, reading, writing and mathematics are compulsory in all cases. The number of years required for passing through all the courses is to be eight;—i.e. three years for the primary and middle classes respectively, and two years for the upper class. Every elementary school is to be open, as a rule, during not less than five hours daily, and every student must attend school for a period of not less than three, and not more than eight years, while the working terms are to cover a period of not less than thirty-two weeks yearly, and the maximum and minimum of instruction are to be six and three hours respectively.

The question whether a Japanese Government official may or may not engage in trade has lately been asked by one of our contemporaries. A short time ago we should not have found much difficulty in replying, but the point is now somewhat obscure.

An Imperial Notification, dated 6th May, 1881, and addressed to all officials of the central and local Governments, after referring to the distinctions, already laid down, between trades in which an official may and may not engage, enacts that in future it shall be permitted to all persons in the Government service to become shareholders of companies having for their object the construction etc. of roads, rivers, canals and harbours, the reclamation of land, the carrying trade (by land or sea), or "any enterprise for the increase of production." The distinctions already laid down and now supplemented by this notification, are those promulgated in 1875 and subsequently amended. The preamble of the notification in which they appeared, is as follows:—"Seeing that no accurate definition has yet been given of business in which Government officials may or may not engage—though it is of course a general rule that they should abstain from commercial undertakings altogether—the following rules have been enacted and are hereby published." The decree then proceeds to lay down, that officials and members of officials' families—with the exception of Shinto or Buddhist priests, postal agents, headmen (of urban and rural districts) and all officers having no grade (*toguwa*)—are forbidden to engage in any trade the profits of which are derived from commerce or manufacture. This prohibition is, however, modified as regards the members of an official's family, for these are allowed to trade with their own capital, provided they live apart from their parents. The businesses which constitute exceptions to the rule, as not being of a strictly mercantile character, are thus enumerated:—"mines; land investments; leasing rice-fields etc.; letting houses; money lending; and the sale of produce raised on one's own land, with, however, the proviso that no shop must be opened in connection with these undertakings."

Finally an Imperial decree, No. 28, dated May 6th, 1881, abrogates article 26 of the "Regulations governing Stock Exchanges" promulgated in 1878. That article was to the effect that Government officials whose duties are connected with the business of the exchanges, are forbidden to become shareholders in those institutions.

This is the gist of the legislation on the subject; and although tolerably plain for the most part, the last decree (No. 28) is decidedly confusing. In the first place, the article it repeals was never necessary as a prohibitive enactment, since exchange business was obviously included among the trades forbidden by the notification of 1875; and in the second place, if the prohibition only extends to persons officially connected with the Exchanges, it fails of course to affect those not so connected. Finally the unexplained abrogation of this article is decidedly calculated to induce error. No doubt the insertion of such a clause in the Stock Exchange Regulations was a complete mistake *ab origine*; but, as things stood, it would have been better to declare all previous regulations on the subject of official trading cancelled, and to re-issue the law distinctly with such additions as were deemed expedient.

Obviously the license now given is with the intention of encouraging officials to become shareholders in the new railway company, and a large number have already, we understand, availed themselves of the privilege.

The *Giornale delle Colonie* says that an agent of King Kalakaua is at present in Berlin, endeavouring to treat with the German Government for the sale of the Hawaiian Islands. Germany is believed to be very desirous of obtaining colonies; and Prince Bismark, according to report, is favorable to the Hawaiian agent's proposal. The purchase, however, if contemplated at all, will not be concluded without opposition both on the part of the "national-liberals" and on that of the United States, which has made treaties with Hawaii and established a numerous colony there.

With reference to the Chinese loan lately talked of, the latest news from Peking indicates a tendency to keep everything as much as possible in Chinese hands. It is not impossible that a small loan will be arranged through foreign aid, and that a larger one will subsequently be attempted by Chinese agency.

We publish in our Correspondence column an interesting letter from "Lex" on the subject of the "Ross" case. The communication unfortunately reached us too late for comment this week, but we shall refer to it in our next issue.

We hear from China that the death of the Senior Empress Dowager is likely to throw the whole power of the Empire into the hands of Prince Chun—the young Emperor's father—and that Tso-Tsung-Tang, who is "hand and glove" with Prince Chun, will probably benefit by the change at the expense of Prince Kung and Li-Hung-Chang.

His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs returned yesterday (Friday), arriving in Yokohama by the *Nagoya-maru*. Our readers will be glad to learn that His Excellency has benefited by his trip, though his health is not yet, we fear, quite restored.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE AND ITS INTERPRETERS.

THE *Shanghai Courier*, in a recent number, published a document purporting to be a translation of an Imperial Chinese Decree on the subject of the Riukiu difficulty. A great many conjectures are hazarded as to the various influences operating on China's attitude towards Japan, and an opinion is expressed, that "the decree is not a conciliatory one, but breathes a spirit of war rather than peace."

With our contemporary's conjectures we do not propose to concern ourselves. He has apparently undertaken to discuss a subject about which his information is at best meagre. Indeed he confesses himself that his evidence is of a "fragmentary nature," and under these circumstances we should not have referred to his utterances, were it not for the sake of the decree upon which they are based. That is a document of considerable interest, and its perusal will, we fancy, repay a moment's attention.

Probably anybody examining the so-called translation, would be struck with astonishment at the peculiarly disjointed and incomprehensible language employed. For our own part, what strikes us especially is the very great discrepancy between the *Shanghai Courier's* version and the original decree, an exact transcript of which now lies before us. We place the two side by side for our readers' information.

Shanghai Courier's version.

THE IMPERIAL DECREE,

DATED THE SECOND DAY OF THE SECOND MOON
(1ST MARCH, 1880.)

Upon reading the memorial presented by the Tsung-li-yamén, some time since, having reference to the Loochoo Islands case, we remember that at the same time the Government had ordered the Viceroy Li Hung Chang and Liu K'un-yi, and others, to carefully consider this and report thereon to the Throne. Now these two Governors-General have answered our decree, and we can see very clearly what the answer means. In certain clauses concerning commerce, these never appeared in the Japanese treaty. But should these clauses have reference to European treaties, then the consideration of them can be deferred, for these clauses are of secondary importance to us to the consideration of the Loochoo Islands. To China, the holding of the Loochoo Islands is of the greatest importance, and accordingly we give attention only to that part of the report presented to us by the Governors-General which recommends the division of the islands into two parts. This is not worthy of our consideration. Now hereby the Tsung-li-yamén is ordered to see the Japanese Minister, so that the Loochoo case may be carefully considered. As soon as the Loochoo case is settled, then its commercial affairs can be easily arranged. Respect this.

Exact Translation.

Previous to this Decree, issued on the second day of the second month (1st March), we gave orders to the Viceroy Li Hung Chang and Liu Kun-yi, to examine a memorial presented to us by the Tsung-li-yamén and containing certain proposals for the settlement of the Loochoo affair, and we desired them (the Viceroy) to submit their views with regard to some plan for the amicable solution of the question. We have examined the very exhaustive (lit. "exact retrospectively and prospectively") report of those officers, and after careful and thorough reflection, are of opinion, that although the clause which refers to placing the tradal privileges (granted to Japan) on the same footing as those of other nations, does not occur in the original treaty with Japan, such an addition might not be impossible, conformably with the treaties entered into with the various Western Powers. Nevertheless as the question under consideration has its origin in the Loochoo affair, and as the preservation of Loochoo is an object of importance to China; and since moreover the plan of partitioning the islands, which the Viceroy approve, does not seem calculated to accomplish that preservation satisfactorily, we hereby desire the Tsung-li-yamén to confer carefully with the Japanese Ambassador again, to the end that an amicable and permanent solution of the question may be attained. The discussion of the commercial matters may be fitly resumed after such a solution has been arrived at. Respect this."

Our readers will be quite as much puzzled as we are

ourselves to discover any evidence of warlike spirit or truculent policy in this document. Probably, indeed, the tone of the decree will suggest a totally different idea.

It is interesting, however, to observe how completely the terms of the corrected translation confirm the account published in the columns of this journal three months ago (Feb. 12th). Mr. Shishido, it will be remembered, received the Emperor of Japan's commission to arrange the Rinku affair finally and without reference, provided some reasonable compromise could be effected; a commission which, we may remark *en passant*, does not exactly tally with the "boastfulness that has characterized Japan's conduct throughout." On the Chinese side the Tsung-li-yamén proposed itself as *vis-à-vis*, but when asked for some documentary evidence of its plenipotentiary authority, could only reply with assurances of competence, and an explanation that the custom of the Chinese Government was to appoint its lieutenants verbally. Mr. Shishido had no reason to suspect any want of faith, but he felt that the importance of the trust reposed in him required something more definite than this. He therefore requested the Tsung-li-yamén to furnish him at least with a written statement to the effect that they were fully empowered to act, but that the diplomatic procedure of their country dispensed with any Imperial commission or letters-patent in such cases. This was done, and the business of the conference was then commenced. Of the conditions ultimately accepted we have already spoken. They were such as to absolve Japan completely from any charge of illiberality, for when she consented to the partition of territory which she believed to be indefeasibly her own, and of which she was already in possession, one is not less surprised at her complaisance than at her opponent's impracticability. It is true there was a set off, but of such a nature that it might have been demanded as a right apart from the question at issue altogether. The subjects of all Western Powers having treaties with China are permitted to travel and trade in the interior. Japan desired that her subjects should be placed on the same footing, and the justice of her request is evidently admitted by the Peking Government, if the terms of the above decree be worthy of any credence. China has already had reason to regret that she did not grant the proposed indulgence. When her Minister in Tokiyo lately sought to obtain permission for his countrymen to travel beyond the treaty limits in Japan, he naturally met with a rebuff on the grounds that Japanese residents in China are the victims of a still more vexatious partiality. The mutual inconvenience of all this is the best guarantee for its speedy remedy, but in the meantime there is no escaping the conviction, that the clause disposing of the tradal concession is the most discouraging part of the decree. For nothing could emphasize China's determination to retain the islands more distinctly than this quiet fashion of eliminating from the discussion an item which she confesses to be reasonable in the abstract, but which she nevertheless rejects, lest its insertion should prejudice her singleness of purpose. Japan perhaps conceded too much when she proposed partition, but she has at any rate the consolation of knowing that, if her forbearance has been misconstrued by China, it will be regarded by the world as an unmistakable proof of peaceful intention.

The Tsung-li-yamén's assumption of irresponsible power

may have been sincere originally, but their subsequent conduct exposes them to the suspicion of having acted with duplicity throughout. That, however, it was merely their design to discover Japan's real intentions, and then to fall back on the subterfuge of inadequate authority if procrastination seemed expedient, were a piece of diplomatic chicanery too clumsy to be credible. It appears more probable that a new factor was suddenly introduced—such, for example, as the removal of the pressure exercised by the St. Petersburg Cabinet—and that the Tsung-li-yamên, being unable to recede openly from the position they had taken up at a season of embarrassment, invented the expedient of reference to the two Viceroy. However this may be, the responsibility of the miscarriage rests with China. Her trickery—for we can employ no gentler expression—in repudiating the authority of her nominally accredited agents, and not her rejection of the proposed terms, was the cause of Japan's withdrawal from the conference. Mr. Shishido, after repeatedly directing the attention of the Tsung-li-yamên to the fact, that without plenipotentiary authority they had been from the first disqualified to discuss the question with him at all; and after pointing out more than once that a reference to the Viceroy, if persisted in, would leave him no choice but to withdraw immediately, did eventually leave Peking on the 20th of January, that is to say, a month before the Chinese New Year, when, according to the *Shanghai Courier*, he is supposed to have been so seriously affronted by the homage the Court of Peking received from the Loochooan ambassadors! But in fact the *Shanghai Courier's* extraordinary dislocation of facts and dates, is only equalled by its confused rendering of the decree upon which it builds its fabric of inaccuracies. It attributes the proposal of partition to the Viceroy originally, and represents them as having been first deputed to draw up a report upon the case, whereas the fact is that they were only asked to express their opinion with reference to the memorial of the Tsung-li-yamên (which embodied the terms offered by Mr. Shishido) and to "submit their views with regard to some plan for the amicable solution of the question." The Viceroy apparently approved the terms of the convention between Mr. Shishido and the Tsung-li-yamên, but the Emperor refused to ratify their approval; a refusal which our contemporary attributes to the influence of Tso, the leader of the war party, who reached Peking in the third week in February. This supposition seems to us quite untenable. If the Chinese Government had previously been disposed to accept the partition of the islands as a basis of agreement, to what are we to attribute the conduct of the Tsung-li-yamên which, with the partition treaty already in their hands, and being distinctly warned by Mr. Shishido that any reference of the document to the Viceroy would inevitably invalidate its provisions, did nevertheless elect to refer it, and by so doing virtually proclaimed the dissent of the Government for which it acted and by which its proceedings were beyond question directed. This, too, be it observed, happened early in January, while Tso's arrival was towards the end of February. From whatever direction we regard the affair, however, it is impossible to escape the conviction that some unforeseen contingency influenced the Peking Cabinet, and for our own part the contingency that seems most probable is the adjustment of the Kuldja difficulty. Relieved from that

almost overwhelming embarrassment, the Emperor of China, or the Empresses, began to think that a repetition of the policy which had repudiated Ohung How's convention with the Court of St. Petersburg, might be attempted with equal success in the Loochoo business. Two examples of bad faith, following so close upon each other's heels, might imperil China's reputation, but she chose to incur the risk; and whether the reward will be commensurate is more than doubtful.

As affairs stand at present there is but scant hope of a speedy settlement. From the moment Mr. Shishido left Peking, the Chinese Cabinet has been behaving very much after the fashion of the men of Gotham, who having heard the cuckoo on a certain occasion, but never having seen her, hedged the bush from which the note proceeded. The Imperial decree desires the Tsung-li-yamên to "confer again with the Japanese Ambassador," but the Tsung-li-yamên has let the bird fly away, and an Imperial decree will no more help to recapture the fugitive than the Nottingham wisecrack's hedge served to imprison the note of spring. Through what channel is the Japanese Government to be approached now? The Tsung-li-yamên has forfeited all title to faith, and Japan may justly refuse to treat any more with such a *vis-à-vis*, since nations are not required, any more than individuals, to place themselves twice in the path of deception. China sent Tseng to St. Petersburg after she had repudiated Ohung How's convention, but she can scarcely expect Japan to send her another ambassador with whom to play fast and loose. She cannot communicate through her Legation in Tokyo, for if the Tsung-li-yamên is unreliable, an ordinary Minister deserves little credence. Will she then despatch a special ambassador to Japan? Certainly not in her present mood, and herein lies the hopelessness of the immediate outlook. Neither party desires war. That, at any rate, may be regarded as a postulate. But at the same time neither party is in a position to make overtures of peace: Japan, because her ample concessions have only exposed her to imposition; China, because her deceit has deprived her of the ability to employ any resource her dignity would sanction. Whether the Emperor, Tso or the Tsung-li-yamên be responsible for this piece of diplomatic blundering, the utmost address of all three will be needed to avoid deplorable consequences. Nevertheless we repeat our conviction that predictions of a warlike issue are unreliable. China is comparatively powerless, for that she should send an army to Loochoo, and maintain it there, would be a *tour de force* her most sanguine admirers can scarcely contemplate. She knows this herself as well as anybody else, and her immediate object must be to retrieve the mistake she made in not only rejecting Japan's proposals, but putting it out of the latter's power to renew them. This decree of last March is apparently the first corrective step. It does not indeed hint at any compromise, but it orders the Tsung-li-yamên to re-open negotiations with the Japanese Ambassador. Had the document indicated a method by which its directions may be carried out, it would have been better calculated to inspire confidence. The Tsung-li-yamên, however, has perhaps reserved some expedient. If so we can predict that Japan will not be found utterly implacable.

THE PRESS AND THE LAW.

ON the whole we hear less now than we did formerly of punishments inflicted on newspaper editors. It may be that these gentlemen have learned greater skill in the use of their weapons, and are thus enabled to get their thrusts home without leaving their own persons unguarded, or it may be that the Government, as it grows less vulnerable, is also becoming more indifferent. Under either aspect the same issue may be seen steadily approaching—a free press, with all the concomitant blessings jubilant Englishmen love to attribute to liberty in every form.

Nevertheless it does sometimes happen that the law exhibits its old servility. Editors are fined, perhaps indeed imprisoned, and then once more arises the invariable clamour of indignant freedom. It matters little that other countries—countries greater in many great respects than our own—have found it expedient to set bounds to newspaper discussion; that twenty-three years ago the English Government—not carried away, we presume, by any sudden vertigo, but after calm and anxious deliberation—instituted the celebrated “Press Prosecutions,” which were subsequently indeed abandoned, but not before they had evoked from one world-renowned philosopher the world-upbraided opinion, that the profession and discussion of any doctrine, however immoral, ought to be perfectly unfettered; it matters little that the most superficial thinker can conceive a thousand contingencies any one of which may render complete license of discussion perilous, while not one of us is in a position to judge justly how many or how few of these contingencies are imminent in Japan: all this is of small moment compared with the pleasure of ventilating doctrines so often and so triumphantly enforced by preceding writers, and of swelling—with voices however feeble—the mighty chaunt of liberty to which the feet of all peoples in all lands are gradually beginning to beat time. Men are generally ready to do what is at once easy and agreeable. It is easy to accept a brief from persecuted editors, because all the stock arguments for the defence are labelled and pigeon-holed for immediate reference; it is agreeable to be their champion, because we thereby win the acclaim of crowds whose shouts are louder than the voice of reason. There is no need therefore to be surprised if the foreign press of Yokohama chooses, on every possible occasion, a rôle made familiar by the performance of many a great actor and for which the public has already guaranteed applause.

Neither are we by any means disposed to dissent from the general doctrines advocated by our contemporaries in these matters. That from time immemorial the opinions of the most eminent men have often been the most erroneous, and that there is, nevertheless, a “preponderance among mankind of rational opinion and rational conduct;” these two facts are beyond dispute, and believing them, it is impossible to escape the conviction, that to silence argument and comment is to paralyze the machinery best capable of correcting human judgment. Faith can only spring from conviction, and if assurance is soonest attained by collating our ideas with those of our neighbours, doubt and hesitation are not less certainly engendered by the exclusion of all extraneous light. The Government that seeks to prevent discussion of its actions must always be distrusted, and can only be stable so long

as its subjects are servile. These things are as true in Japan as in Europe, and we do not believe that they are more fully realized there than here. To prevent the establishment of a press altogether were much easier than to control its action when established. The former method has not been chosen, and if the latter is more or less pursued in Japan, we may reasonably conclude that the process is only intended to be temporary. But who will take upon himself to say that it is totally unnecessary? Which of us, who have scarcely yet sounded the very shallowest depths of an ocean overgrown with strange plants that have their roots in traditions twenty cycles old, and fed by broad streams of prejudice flowing for centuries unrestrained;—an ocean never until now ruffled by any breath of storm from without, and lashed to-day into uneasy billows by a newly come wind from the West;—which of us will pretend that he is competent to gauge the ebb and flow of that strange sea, or to predict what hurricanes may lurk in the unexplored atmosphere above it? We deny Japan the right of regulating her own tariff, or even enforcing her own municipal regulations, and we justify our injustice by the plea that the world is never just. Shall we also deny her ability to determine by what ties her society may be best held together, and by what method her bark of State may be steered so as to incur least peril of shipwreck? This, indeed, were nothing more or less than that very assumption of infallibility, to be charged with which is the worst dilemma of those that oppose unfettered expression of opinion.

We do not, however, propose to discuss this question on its general merits here, but merely to call attention to the particular case which has lately furnished our contemporaries with a theme for renewed homilies.

On the 18th of April, there appeared in the columns of the *Hochi Shinbun*, a copy of a memorial said to have been addressed to the crown by Their Excellencies Okuma and Ito, and on the following day the same memorial was published by four other journals, one of them (the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*) making no reference to its source of information, while the other three (*Akebono*, *Chōya*, and *Mainichi*) avowedly copied from the *Hochi*. Summonses were immediately served upon the editors of these newspapers, and on the 22nd the following judgment was pronounced upon the editor of the *Hochi*:—“In the ‘Metropolitan News’ column of the *Yubin Hochi Shinbun*, No. 2456, you published a memorial addressed to the crown by Privy Councillors Okuma and Ito on the subject of the creation of a Department of Agriculture and Commerce. For that offence you are sentenced to pay a fine of 150 yen, in accordance with article 16 of the Press Laws.” On the same day the editors of the four other papers were sentenced, in similar terms, to fines of 100 yen each.

This is a plain statement of circumstances in which our contemporaries have found a text for homilies upon the short-sighted method of a Government that seeks to curb the free expression of opinion, thereby closing the safety valve, as it were, and preventing the dissipation of forces which, like many another explosive material, only become dangerous when injudiciously tamped.

Addison tells us of an old lady who made an unhappy marriage the subject of a month’s conversation; who blamed the bride in one place; pitied her in another; laughed at her in a third; wondered at her in a fourth;

was angry with her in a fifth, and, in short, wore out a pair of carriage-horses in expressing her concern for her, but ultimately calling on the newly married couple, praised the wife for the prudent choice she had made, told her the unreasonable reflections which some malicious people had cast upon her, and desired that they might be better acquainted. "The censure and approbation of this kind of women," *Olio* very sensibly observes, "are therefore only to be considered as helps to discourse."

Now it seems to us that this old lady's story not inaptly illustrates the attitude of the foreign press of Yokohama towards the neophytes of the capital. Abused for a month, patronized for a day, it may possibly appear to the native journals, that the gibes and the plaudits alike of their prototypes are after all to be regarded only as "padding." For our own part, however, we are not disposed to endorse such an opinion, and we shall therefore ask our readers to consider for a moment the nature of the offence these five editors were required to expiate by a fine of five hundred and fifty yen.

Article 16 of the Press Laws—under which they were mulcted—says:—"The publication of all memorials or similar documents without the consent, previously obtained, of the Senate, or of some State Department, Commission or Board, is prohibited. Any violation of this article will subject the offender to imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not exceeding one year, (and) a fine not less than yen 100 and not greater than yen 500."

It thus appears that the editors were punished, not for any expression of obnoxious opinion, but for a deliberate violation of the Press Laws, and that, with one exception, their punishment was the very smallest contemplated by the legislature. We use the word *deliberate*, advisedly, because it is impossible to suppose that the editors were ignorant of the law. They knew perfectly well the risk they were running, and they cannot have failed to appreciate that the memorial they published contained matter which it was not expedient the public should peruse. With these facts before our eyes, the marvel is, not that they were punished at all, but that they were punished so lightly.

For could any Government in the world be carried on efficiently if every point in its procedure became public property at the discretion of journalists and newsmongers? What of England, for example, our own free England, where nothing of intolerance remains but its memory, and where the same generation that once refused to punish a thief because his victim had no theological belief, is now content to be represented in parliament by infidels? No secret in Freemasonry has ever been more religiously and successfully preserved than the fashion in which the ministers of the English crown transact their business in Cabinet. Not verbal expressions of opinion alone, but written ones also, must inevitably pass between them, yet of these things the world knows no more than it does of the maturity of Glumdalclitch or the death of Duessa. Whether are we to suppose that this perpetual reticence is a freak of fancy miraculously handed down from generation to generation of taciturn ministers, or that it has its origin in some permanent principle of expediency? The answer is not doubtful. Discretion is just as essential in the conduct of State affairs as in those of private life.

When three years ago the *Globe* astonished London one evening by publishing the text of Lord Beaconsfield's secret treaty with Russia, even the most extreme Radicals admitted that the business of the State might be seriously impeded under a system which gave reporters unrestrained access to the archives of the Foreign office, and for the moment, perhaps, the most unpopular man in England was the copying clerk, by whose treachery or cupidity the contents of the "Conservative Memorandum" had been prematurely divulged. In the end, however, not much harm resulted from the revelation, for the congress of Berlin had already accomplished what the treaty was intended to facilitate, but for all that, everybody was not a little relieved to find that the delinquent had been a "temporary" official, and that the exceptionally circumspect method of procedure pursued at the Foreign office remained just as trustworthy as it had ever been. English law makes no provision for the restraint of newspapers in such matters. The executive must depend entirely on the loyalty of its members, but fortunately its faith is well founded, for whether the denizens of Whitehall be Whigs or Tories by profession, they are from first to last Englishmen, and being so, the interests of their country will always prevail with them over the interests of their party. In Japan, however, a very different state of things obtains. Her political existence as a nation is a thing of yesterday, and many of the forces that prevented her integration in former times are scarcely less active to-day than ever. Within the last few weeks we have seen clan prejudice deprive a high office of services preëminently fitted for its functions, and we know of a certainty that this instance is rather illustrative than exceptional. The trouble and turmoil amid which William the Third's little body of statesmen gradually grouped themselves into the outlines of that wonderful piece of political mechanism, the English Cabinet, are matters of history, nor shall we be guilty of any extravagance if we say, that very similar conditions exist to-day in Japan. Now, as then, prosperity and security have made men "querulous, fastidious and unmanageable." The parties that struggled and scrambled for office in 1698, even when they ceased to be distinguishable from Jacobites and Republicans, wielded weapons scarcely worthy to be called trenchant as compared with those tempered in the fire of Japanese clannishness. Our European definition of the word "country" is among the most modern additions to Japan's dictionary. Here, formerly, when a man spoke of his "country," he invariably meant his fief, and from time immemorial his enemies were the foes not of his nation but of his chieftain. His fashion of thought has been much purified of late, but it were utterly extravagant to pretend that the dregs of ancient prejudice have been entirely eliminated. They remain, here in a greater, than in a less, degree, but everywhere in sufficient quantity seriously to impede men's clear perception of the relations that ought to exist between themselves and their rulers. The cry of "No Dutchmen," that gave William so much trouble, finds a hundred cognate echoes growing fainter, indeed, day by day, but still clearly demonstrating, that differences of clan seem as strong objections to State preferment in the eyes of a Japanese, as alien blood did to the Englishmen of 1698. It follows evidently that in such a condition of society any Govern-

ment, however exact the equipoise of its elements, is almost certain to be accounted a "tyranny of the majority" by some section or other of the community. Nay more, the very step statesmen so situated would be disposed to take with the object of rendering their rule representative, is calculated to increase their embarrassment at least as much as their popularity, by associating them with colleagues whose present motive is prejudice not patriotism. And yet around men struggling against such difficulties as these and a thousand others inseparable from the throes of a nation's *renaissance*, around men so perplexed, we say, a certain chorus of irresponsible reviewers, following the scroll indeed of philosophy, but incompetent to decipher its words, raise an outcry and clamour about privileges which are possessed as yet by English speaking peoples alone and abused most by those that lay loudest claim to them. *Cucullus non facit monachum* is a reflection that may well occur to statesmen denounced as the enemies of freedom by men who shew themselves so conspicuously illiberal.

Let us not be misunderstood. We admit every argument that can be advanced in support of the liberty of thought and discussion as a general principle. If a creed can only keep the lists so long as the right of challenge is interdicted, it ceases to be a truth and becomes an imposition. It has been well said that by discussion and experience alone are human errors corrigible, and that if the evidence of fact and the alliance of argument be excluded from the field, reason's forces are weakened beyond all hope of victory. If anybody fancies that by conceding these propositions he establishes a claim to greater wisdom than the Ministers of the Mikado now possess, he will do well to consult the history of Japan, for he will there discover that in a country where twenty years ago public opinion could only find its way upward in the form of memorials, which if presented directly exposed their subscribers to capital punishment and which seldom received attention unless they were sealed by suicide, in such a country there are published to-day, by permission of the legislature, more than four hundred newspapers, all enjoying a license scarcely less than that which exists among some of the most civilized and refined nations of the universe. It would be impossible to find a corresponding instance of liberal progress in the annals of any people, and to pretend that the men under whose auspices these things have been brought about, are in any sense the enemies of freedom, is an idea more easily ascribed to prejudice than to reason. But it might be interesting to know what method of treatment these panomphean prophets would recommend in the case of a man who had been so long without food that he was in danger of perishing from starvation. Would they place before him an unlimited supply of meat and drink and urge him to eat with all the voracity of a healthy digestion and unimpaired functions, or would they supply him at first with small and carefully selected portions, gradually increasing the quantity in proportion as his powers of assimilation gained strength? We see no difference between the regimen such a patient requires and that suitable to a nation which for twenty cycles has been completely cut off from any nourishment of liberty, and so far from discovering inadequacy in the aliment now set before the Japanese people, we are sometimes disposed to suspect that its amount exceeds the prescription of prudence.

As a matter of fact, however, the present occasion does not justify a discussion of these points. The editors have been punished, not because their freedom of speech gave offence to the authorities, but because, in direct contravention of the law, they published a State paper without permission. The carelessness and contumacy of such a proceeding have no better title to be counted pleas for fuller indulgence, than the strictures evoked by the affair have to be regarded as intelligent criticisms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—I have read with much interest your article on the *Ross* case, but while I agree with many of the conclusions at which you have arrived, it appears to me that you have overlooked the fact that H. B. M.'s authorities in Japan have a power (which probably the authorities of many other treaty powers possess in a like degree) of sending certain prisoners, over whom the Consular Courts in Japan have no jurisdiction, to the dominions of the Flag for trial. You say that in the case of H. B. M.'s Court being unable to assume jurisdiction over a foreign seaman serving on board a British ship, when the Courts of his own nationality refuse to deal with him, the malefactor must escape justice altogether;—but does this necessarily follow? If the offence with which the offender is charged has been committed on the high seas, H. B. M.'s Court for Japan might have no power to try him, but the British Consular authorities would have ample power to send him to Hongkong, or other places within the British dominions, for trial. Now you assume that a British ship in a Japanese port is in the position of one on the high seas, and (if you be right in this assumption) it appears clearly to follow that, in the case you put, the British authorities would have equal power, and that the accused might properly be sent to Hongkong or other part of the British dominions for trial. I quite agree with you that the right of the Consular Courts in Japan to exercise jurisdiction depends upon treaty, but it is one thing to prove that the jurisdiction of those Courts is limited, and another thing to show that the authorities of the Treaty powers are altogether powerless in certain criminal cases. Suppose, for instance, that *Ross*, instead of having been tried before the Consular Court at Yokohama, had been sent by the United States authorities to the American "dominions" for trial, how then would your argument tell?

I suggest these matters for your consideration because in the discussion of so interesting and important a question no points should if possible be overlooked.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LEX.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 9th May, 1881.

The Home-rulers in the House of Commons will propose a vote of censure on the Chief Secretary for Ireland in the matter of Dillon's arrest.

LONDON, 11th May, 1881.

The Ambassador of France at Constantinople has presented a note to the effect that the despatch of a Turkish force to Tunis will be considered a *casus belli*.

[SUPPLIED TO THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS."]

London, April 25th.

The French troops have entered Tunisian territory unopposed.

The demeanour of the Boers causes anxiety.

The Earl of Beaconsfield will be buried at Hughenden, privately.

LONDON, April 27th.

The House of Commons resumed the debate upon the Irish Land Bill.

The debate was acrimonious.

The House agreed to a motion that Bradlaugh cannot be permitted to swear.

Owing to heavy rains the French military operations in Tunis have been suspended.

Reinforcements, consisting of fifty thousand troops, are being sent to Algeria to repress any insurrectionary movement.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

SPRING MEETING.

FIRST DAY,—9TH MAY.

That the Nippon Race Club has at last thoroughly established itself, must we think be conceded by every one who attended the opening, yesterday, of the second Spring meeting. There have been the usual number of letters on various grievances, more or less real, in the journals; but this should actually be taken as an instance of the vitality of the club. The day was warm; but the full power of the sun was a little tempered by a clouded sky. Whatever have been the faults of the Committee they have done well in enlisting on their side a functionary—far more important than themselves, or the Stewards or the Clerk of the Course—namely the Clerk of the weather. What dismal prognostications have not been heard throughout the last week! "The races will have to be postponed; everyone's holiday is spoilt; the course will be an indescribable swamp &c." Nothing was too bad or too gloomy. And yet what a sudden change from the semi-typhoon of Saturday last. Our readers will remember the Spring meeting of last year, when the races were first postponed, and then again advertised to be held, in the course of a few hours. On this occasion it does seem that the Committee have got on the right side of the manager of the atmosphere; and for that, if for nothing more, they deserve the best thanks of the sporting community.

The news that His Majesty the Emperor will attend the races to-day (10th) probably made many natives postpone their visit to Negishi until then; however the outside crowd yesterday was fairly large and as happy, light-hearted, and good tempered as a Japanese holiday crowd nearly always is. Best clothes, fine weather, a holiday, and something pleasant to look at;—what more does a Japanese want? The new Grand Stand was tolerably well filled, the old hands being in great force, including several who have exchanged a seat in the pig-skin for one in a carriage; but their hearts are in the sport even now, and where there is any training you will find them to the fore.

1.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.—Value \$150. Second Pony to save his stake. For Japan ponies that have never run in a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Fujisaki's <i>Kamakura</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	1
" Okochi's <i>Seiren</i> , 10st. 0lbs. ...	2
" Durant's <i>Diogenes</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	3
Nomura's <i>Yamasaki</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ...	0
The Gunbakioku's <i>Ritan</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0
" Durant's <i>Pollux</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ...	0

With unwonted punctuality, that is for Yokohama, the first race was started shortly after one o'clock. Of the seven ponies six faced the flag, Count Diesbach's *Ventre de Biche* being scratched. After a bolt by *Pollux* a fairly good start was effected. *Yamasaki* opened the ball by an attempt to stand on his head, spilling his jockey, Mr. Jeyes, who fortunately sustained no injury. *Kamakura* kept some way behind until nearing the trees, when he came through and won easily. *Seiren* was second, thanks to his jockey's whip and spurs, which were used in a liberal, in fact too liberal, manner. Time 1 min. 22½ sec.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—Value \$100. For China ponies that have never won a race. Weight as per scale.

Bond jide griffins, 7 lbs. allowance. Once round. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Buchanan's <i>Ginger</i> , 9st. 12lbs. ...	1
John Peel's <i>Pibroch</i> , 9st. 12lbs. ...	2
" Phillippus' <i>Louis d'Or</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	3
" R. Chiefs' <i>Cresset</i> , 10st. 1lbs. ...	0
" Durand's <i>Paladin</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	0
" do. <i>Victor</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0

This race brought out the full field of six China ponies, most of them really fine-looking animals. Mr. Kingdon got them off to a capital start, for griffins, *Ginger* being a little behind. Up the hill *Louis d'Or* was leading, but the field all got together and it was impossible to tell, for more than a minute, which was first. At the trees it looked like a conclusion for *Ginger*, who had just got the length of *Pibroch*, who had in his turn taken the lead. Taking every one aback, *Louis d'Or*'s jockey came with a magnificent rush, and the cry "*Louis d'Or* wins" resounded from the stand; *Ginger*, however, was too good to be beaten; and one of the best races, probably, for griffins, ever seen on the Yokohama course ended in *Ginger* winning by half a length, *Pibroch* and *Louis d'Or* being second and third respectively. The capital finish stirred even the apathetic Yokohama public; and old jockeys were heard to say that, "By Jove, they would have liked to have been in the race!" The time was 2 min. 17½ sec.

3.—THE HALF-BRED MAIDEN PLATE.—Value \$100. For Half-Breds that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five furlongs. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Fojinami's <i>Kosakura</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	1
" Durand's <i>Phenix</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	2
" Nikaido's <i>Denshin</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	3
The Gunbakioku's <i>Hanabusa</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0

All the entries put in their appearance for this race. The start was not very good, *Phenix* being far behind. At the trees, however, he overhauled *Hanabusa*, going very well, and next collared *Denshin* in the straight. However *Kosakura* was far too good for him, and won by several lengths, to the intense delight of the natives. *Phenix* was second and *Denshin* third; but the race was not good, as *Kosakura* evidently had it his own way all through. Time 1 min. 17½ sec.

4.—THE NAVY CUP.—Presented. For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 2 excluded. Three-quarters of a mile. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Geoghegan's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ...	1
" do. <i>Snowstorm</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	2
" Hugo's <i>Sunshine</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	3
" Peacock's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0
" Durant's <i>Dartmoor</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	0

Five ponies faced the starter for this event. A bad start was effected; for *Skedaddle*, owing apparently to some stupidity on the part of his betto, was left at the post, and never attempted the distance. *Chief Mongolian* at once led the way; and the race was virtually over, for he was not threatened once, and, increasing his length every stride, won just as he liked. *Snowstorm* was second and *Sunshine* third. Time 1 min. 39 sec. We believe a protest was made against the start, but was not sustained, as *Skedaddle*'s being left behind was in no way the fault of the starter.

5.—THE ST. GEORGE'S CUP.—Presented. For Japan ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a mile. Entrance, \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	1
Mr. Buchanan's <i>Ammandale</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ...	2
" Sagara's <i>Kokuwaku</i> , 10st. 0lbs. ...	3
" Fujiyami's <i>Hiden</i> , 10st. 0lbs. ...	0

Only four ponies made a show for this race, which was very late, as some time was spent in discussing the objection entered for the last event. After three or four false starts, they got away perfectly level; as fair a start as we have ever witnessed. Right up to the trees they were as close together as the proverbial pack of hounds that can be covered by a sheet; but on entering the straight *Oyama* came away and despite the capital riding of *Ammandale*'s jockey, won by three lengths, in his old time of 61½ seconds. It was an excellent race and well ridden throughout, but *Oyama*, who looked fit enough to run for his life, was a little too good for his competitors, though we believe

that another furlong might have made a difference in the places.

6.—THE KUNAISHO VASE.—Presented. For Half-breds. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a mile. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Mayeda's <i>Tachibana</i> , 10st. 12lbs. ...	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Admiral Rous</i> , 11st. 2lbs. ...	2
General Saigo's <i>Asagawa</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	3
Mr. Okochi's <i>Toyokoma</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ...	0
The Gunbakioku's <i>Gioso</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	0

Bon René was scratched for this race, but all the others came to the post. *Tachibana* ran away from the very start and won, hard held, by as much as he liked in the first rate time of 1 min. 32½ sec., a time which has never yet been accomplished on the Yokohama course. It is a pity that he was not pushed, for he could have reduced his record by many seconds.

7.—THE TEA CUP.—Presented. For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the meeting, 7 lbs. extra. One and a quarter miles. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. R. Chiefs' <i>Crown</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	1
" Philippus' <i>Louis d'Or</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	1
" Osborn's <i>Bonny Doon</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	3
" R. Chiefs' <i>Snowstorm</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	0
" Philippus' <i>Ricochet</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	0
" Buchanan's <i>Gled</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0
" Peacock's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0
" Durand's <i>Victor</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0

A large field showed up for the seventh race, the "Tea Cup," and speculation ran high among the knowing ones on the relative merits of the contestants. After a little trouble a very fair start was effected. As the ponies passed the Stand for the first time *Gled* was leading, hard held. But little alteration occurred until they reached the trees when *Skedaddle* picked up, and showed well forward, but it was very soon evident that his bolt was shot, and he "took a back seat" while *Louis d'Or* seemed likely to have it all his own way. His jockey, to whom we should recommend the study of the old proverb "Don't halloo until you are out of the wood," thought so too, and was fully occupied in winning when *Crown*, capably ridden by a native, came round by the outside rails and made a dead heat of what should have been an easy race for *Louis d'Or*. The race was run after the last number of the programme, but of that more anon. The time was 2 min. 50 secs.

8.—THE KEIRA VASE.—Presented. For Japan ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Okotchi's <i>Misawa</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	1
" Sagara's <i>Higan</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	2
Count Diesbach's <i>Jim Hille</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	3
Mr. Fujinami's <i>Ikadusushi</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ...	0
" R. Chiefs' <i>Chuckie</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	0

General Saigo's prize for the last race of the day brought out only five competitors. Thanks to the vagaries of *Chuckie*, who, despite the best medical assistance, persisted in being the unpracticable brute that he can be when he likes, the start—already how many hours late?—was delayed a very long time. We could not help recalling Max Adeler's account of the death of his "urbane" horse, and echoed his words to the effect that *Chuckie* would be fulfilling a wiser and better purpose in contributing to the national stock of glue than in racing. However, he did at last reach the post, and a good start was effected, *Chuckie* after all being left behind. The race was not very remarkable; on nearing the straight the old favourite *Jim Hille* looked like winning, but the two ponies, *Higan* and *Misawa*, the latter a beautiful animal, both got the lead of him, and the event fell to the last named, by about three lengths. Time 1 min. 42½ secs.

The dead heat in the seventh race was now run off but was a hollow affair: *Crown* kept the lead and eventually won by a neck in 2 min 57½ secs. but he could have won by more had he liked. This finished the first day's racing, which was altogether a success, and though some of the ponies disappointed their owners and riders, yet the latter "anyhow had a nice ride," as a sarcastic Newmarket jockey once told his unsuccessful employer, and must hope for better luck next time. The Kiodo-dan band was in attendance, and its capital performance tended in no small degree to enliven the proceedings.

SECOND DAY,—10TH MAY.

The visit of His Majesty the Emperor naturally brought an immense crowd of Japanese to the races. The weather was all that could be desired; and the gaily decorated streets and numbers of natives waiting to see their sovereign all showed how easily the Mikado can become a "really popular commander." With commendable punctuality, His Majesty rode up to the course at one o'clock, in his carriage drawn by two splendid well-bred and well-groomed chestnuts. He was attended by Prince Arisugawa, and other distinguished members of the Court, and escorted by part of the Imperial Guard. We must say that these would look better if they were to devote a little of their spare time to cleaning their boots, belts, and saddles. However, one cannot expect too much all at once, and they rode very well. The Imperial cortège, entering the race course at the top of the hill, drove up to the Grand Stand, where His Majesty alighted and at once went to the special box reserved for him, two of the escort mounting guard at the foot of the staircase. His arrival was the signal for the races to begin. We append the record.

1.—THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Value \$100. For Japan ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Half a mile. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Kingdon's <i>Moujik</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ...	1
" Hugo's <i>Kirin</i> , 10st. 0lbs. ...	2
" Okochi's <i>Seiren</i> , 10st. 0lbs. ...	3
" R. Chiefs' <i>Chuckie</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	0
" Nomura's <i>Yamasaki</i> , 10st. 9lbs. ...	0
" do. <i>Shinonome</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ...	0
" Durant's <i>Diogenes</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0
" Fujisaki's <i>Nonabeki</i> , 9st. 12lbs. ...	0

No less than half an hour was wasted over the start. *Nonabeki* bolted nearly the whole way, and after he returned but little chance of ever getting them off evenly seemed likely; when they did start, however, the race was not exciting. *Moujik* came away and won by three lengths in 62½ secs, *Kirin* being second and *Seiren* third.

2.—THE VISITORS' CUP.—Presented. For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners in China and Japan in 1880, or at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Once round and a distance. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. R. Chiefs' <i>Snowstorm</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	1
" Peacock's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 9lbs. ...	2
" John Peel vs <i>Pibroch</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	3
" Cope vs <i>Petit Pas</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	0
" Durand's <i>Victor</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0

Five ponies came to the scratch for this event. After a good start the race had nothing to describe, for it was evidently *Snowstorm's* race; in spite of the best riding of his opponents he came in gamely, and won by about half a length in the fair time of min 2. 38½ secs.

3.—THE MITSU BISHI CUP.—Presented. For Japan ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the meeting excluded. Three quarters of a mile. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Buchanan's <i>Annandale</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ...	1
" Fujinami's <i>Ikadusushi</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ...	2
" Hugo's <i>Katerfelto</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	2
" R. Chiefs' <i>Chuckie</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	0
" Sagara's <i>Higan</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0
" Durant's <i>Pollux</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ...	0
" Fujisaki's <i>Kamakura</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0

A little time was wasted by the vagaries (again) of *Chuckie*, whose owner at last scratched him in disgust. Like the preceding event there was but little to record until the ponies entered the straight, when a capital race ensued between *Annandale*, *Katerfelto*, and *Ikadusushi*. Each did his best; but *Annandale*, whose rider, Mr. Durant, certainly knows how to make the most of his mounts, came in winner by a short nose, the other two running a dead heat for second place. Time 1 min. 41secs. If we can manage to have races of this kind often, what shall we arrive at in a few years?

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented. For Japan and China ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a mile. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Geoghegan's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ...	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	2
Mr. Durant's <i>Dartmoor</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	3
" Fujinami's <i>Hidden</i> , 10st. 0lbs. ...	0
" Durant's <i>Paladin</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ...	0

In the Ladies' Purse only five appeared at the post. There was not at all a good start; but the ponies got together very well and raced equally up to the trees, when *Chief Mongolian* came ahead. He was challenged successively by *Oyama* and *Dartmoor*; but neither of them could get the pull of him and he won by nearly a length. This prize was at once presented to the successful jockey, Mr. Jenkins, by Mrs. Kennedy, who made the usual complimentary speech to the winner on his success. Mr. Jenkins returned thanks shortly for this, his second time of winning this prize, and was hoisted and carried off in triumph by some enthusiastic friends. The time was 59½ secs., which was very good indeed.

After the fourth race the band of the French man-of-war *Thémis* played the Polka des Masques in a manner which deserves special mention. Apart from the excellent way in which the usual instruments of a band are performed upon, the members executed most unheard of manoeuvres on bamboo flutes, bells, clap-boards and every unmusical thing possible. The piece was deservedly encored and a repetition was kindly granted. The *Thémis* band is already a favourite in Yokohama.

A race was now interpolated for a prize given by His Majesty the Emperor, for which the following ponies competed.

General Saigo's <i>Asagawo</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	1
Mr. Okochi's <i>Toyokoma</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ...	2
Count Diesbach's <i>Admiral Ross</i> , 11st. 2lbs. ...	3
Mr. Durand's <i>Phœnix</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	0

It was a well contested and capital race, but *Asagawo* was far ahead of his rivals and came in first in the very good time of 1 min. 12 secs.

5.—THE BANKERS' CUP.—Presented. For Japan ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners of one race at the meeting, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10 lbs. extra. Once round. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Fujisaki's <i>Kamakura</i> , 10st. 9lbs. ...	1
Mr. Okochi's <i>Misawa</i> , 11st. 1lbs. ...	2
Count Diesbach's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	3

For the Bankers Cup a good race was anticipated and spectators were not disappointed. The three entries got off to an excellent start, *Misawa* quickly taking the lead, with *Kamakura* and *Jim Hill* close on his heels. *Kamakura* however came up just before the straight was entered, and reached the post a good two lengths in front, in the capital time of 2 min. 16 secs.

6.—THE SPRING CUP.—For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the meeting, 7 lbs. extra. One and a half miles. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Philippus' <i>Louis d'Or</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	1
" R. Chiefs' <i>Clown</i> , 10st. 12lbs. ...	2
" R. Chiefs' <i>Snowstorm</i> , 11st. 1lbs. ...	3
" Osborn's <i>Bonny Doon</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	0
" Buchanan's <i>Gled</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0

Five ponies faced the starter for the Spring Cup, *Clown* being the favourite in the betting ring. After a good start the riders made the time hot and passed the Stand for the first time close together. *Snowstorm*, although ridden by one of our oldest and best jockeys, was overmatched and had to be content with third place only, *Louis d'Or* winning with *Clown* close behind him. Time 3 min. 33 sec.

7.—THE KAITAKUSHI CUP.—Presented. For Half-breds. Weight as per scale. Winners of one race at the meeting, 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10 lbs. extra. Once round and a distance. Entrance, \$5.

General Saigo's *Bon René*, 10st. 10lbs. ... w. o.

This race, much to everyone's great disappointment, was a walk over for the redoubtable *Bon René*, whose popular owner would have been far more pleased to have had a run for his money.

8.—THE FLYAWAY STAKES.—Value \$150. For Japan and China ponies. Weight as per scale. Non-starters and winners at the meeting excipled. China ponies, 10 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never won a race, 7 lbs. allowance. Once round. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Hugo's <i>Sunshine</i> , 10st. 12lbs. ...	1
" Durant's <i>Dartmoor</i> , 11st. 1lbs. ...	2
" R. Chiefs' <i>Cresset</i> , 10st. 11lbs. ...	3
" Durand's <i>Victor</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	0

For the last event only the small field of four ponies came to the scratch. The start was again very good, and the race capitally contested throughout. *Dartmoor* was much fancied, not only on account of his form but also from his jockey's well-known powers; but he had to succumb in the straight to *Sunshine*, whom we certainly never expected to show first. Time very poor, 2 min. 18 secs.

This race concluding the day's programme, His Majesty the Emperor left the course. On entering his carriage he received three cheers and a "tiger" that must have shown to him how welcome his visit was considered by the foreign community. We are sure that he may always depend on as cordial a reception as that of yesterday and hope that he will honour all future meetings in the same manner.

THIRD DAY,—11TH MAY.

A first rate attendance of both natives and foreigners appeared on the course yesterday for the third and last day of the Spring Meeting. Very punctually was the first race started, for which only three ponies entered.

1.—THE DIPLOMATIC CUP.—Presented. Champion Race for Japan ponies. Weight as per scale. Once round. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Buchanan's <i>Ammandale</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ...	1
" Fujisaki's <i>Kamakura</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	2
Count Diesbach's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	3

Up to the half mile *Kamakura* was three lengths behind: after this, however, he should have won, for his jockey did his best, but *Kamakura* insisted on hugging the rails and never succeeded in bettering his position. The race fell to *Ammandale*, *Kamakura* being second. Time, 2min. 6sec.

2.—THE COMPRADORES' CUP.—Presented. Champion Race for China ponies. Weight as per scale. One and a quarter miles. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. R. Chiefs' <i>Snowstorm</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	1
" Buchanan's <i>Ginger</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	2
" Philippus' <i>Louis d'Or</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	3

Four ponies appeared for this event. After a good start, *Snowstorm* led: at the half way the race was anyone's, but the native jockey was too good to be denied, and won by about half a length, the other ponies being well up. An objection on the ground of a foul was lodged, but not sustained by the rider of *Dartmoor*. Time, 2 min. 53 sec.

3.—THE KUNAIHO VASE.—Presented. Champion Race for Half-breds. Weight as per scale. Once round. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Mayeda's <i>Tachibana</i> , 10st. 12lbs. ...	1
General Saigo's <i>Bon René</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ...	2
Mr. Okochi's <i>Toyokoma</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ...	3
The Gunbakioku's <i>Gioso</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	0

This was a hollow affair. Only four ponies entered and by the time they had got up the hill the race was a foregone conclusion for *Tachibana*, who went ahead and won in a common canter in 2 min. 14 sec. There was nothing to describe in the race; for the winner was never once threatened.

4.—THE WELTER CUP.—A Sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$100 added. For all Japan and China ponies that have never won a race, and are not otherwise entered at the meeting, to be ridden by members of the N.R.C. who have never had a winning mount. Weight for Japanese ponies, 11 st.; for China ponies 12 st. Once round.

Mr. Peacock's <i>Centaur</i> , 12st. ...	1
" Thomas' <i>Old Blue</i> , 12st. ...	2
" Cope na. <i>Dick Deadeye</i> , 12st. ...	3
" Durant's <i>Daisy Chain</i> , 12st. ...	0
" Philippus' <i>Schneider</i> , 12st. ...	0
" Hugo's <i>Water Baby</i> , 12st. ...	0
Count de Mailly's <i>Maoping</i> , 12st. ...	0

The Welter Cup brought out the full field of seven ponies, and speculation was rife as to who of the previously unsuccessful jockeys was to win. A good start was effected, *Centaur* quickly taking the lead up the hill; the usual changes of place occurred, but *Centaur* was never in danger and won by about 4 lengths, *Old Blue* being second, and *Dick Deadeye*, well-ridden, a good third. Time, 2 min. 23½ secs.

5.—THE JAPAN CONSOLATION.—Value \$150. For all beaten Japan ponies at the meeting. Weight as per scale. Five furlongs. Entrance \$10.

Mr. Fujinami's <i>Ikedasuki</i> , 10st. 6lbs. ...	1
" <i>Okochi's Seiren</i> , 10st. ...	2
" <i>Sagara's Higan</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	3
" <i>Fujinami's Hiden</i> , 10st. ...	0
" <i>Sagara's Kokuwaku</i> , 10st. ...	0
" <i>Hugo's Katerfelto</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	0
" <i>Durant's Diogenes</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	0
" <i>Fujisaki's Nonabeki</i> , 9st. 12lbs. ...	0

A bad false start opened this race; *Ikedasuki* and *Higan* bolted all the way round. After this a good start was effected, however *Ikedasuki* soon jumped off with the lead and was never touched and won easily, *Seiren* being second and *Higan* third. Time 1 min. 20 sec.

6.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION.—Value \$150. For all beaten China ponies at the meeting. Weight as per scale. Once round. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Osborn's <i>Bonny Doon</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	1
Mr. Peacock's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 2lbs. ...	2
Mr. Cope's <i>Petit Pas</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	3
Mr. Durand's <i>Paladin</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	0
Mr. John Peel's <i>Pibroch</i> , 10st. 5lbs. ...	0

For this race five ponies entered. *Skedaddle* led up the hill, when *Petit Pas* and *Bonny Doon* came in and a most exciting race ensued. Entering the straight *Skedaddle* and *Bonny Doon* were neck and neck, but the latter's rider was a little too good for his opponent and won in the splendid time of 2 min. 16½ sec. If *Skedaddle's* jockey would only have ridden as he has done sometimes, he would have pulled off this race.

7.—THE HALF-BRED CONSOLATION.—For all beaten Half-bred ponies at the meeting. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a mile. A Sweepstake of \$10 each with \$50 added.

Mr. Durand's <i>Phenix</i> , 10st. 1lbs. ...	1
General Saigo's <i>Asagawo</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	2

For this event a good race had been expected, but we all were disappointed. *Asagawo* got away with the lead, which he maintained up to the trees, but then *Phenix*, who had only been playing with him, came ahead and won hands down. Time 1 min. 37½ sec.

8.—THE SAYONARA STAKES.—Value \$175.—A handicap for all ponies. The handicap to be framed so soon as possible after the last race on the Second Day. Once round. Entrance \$10.

Mr. Fujinami's <i>Kosakura</i> , 12st. 2lbs. ...	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ...	2
Mr. Buchanan's <i>Gled</i> , 10st. 3lbs. ...	3
" R. Chiefs' <i>Snowstorm</i> , 11st. 4lbs. ...	0
" do. <i>Cresset</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ...	0
" <i>Hugo's Sunshine</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ...	0
" do. <i>Katerfelto</i> , 10st. ...	0
" Geoghagan's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 11st. 10lbs. ...	0
Count Diesbach's <i>Admiral Rous</i> , 12st. 10lbs. ...	0
Mr. Durand's <i>Victor</i> , 9st. 7lbs. ...	0

The large field of ten ponies faced the starter for this event. A capital start was made but *Kosakura* took the lead, *Jim Hills* being close behind him, and *Katerfelto* well up for third place. *Gled* once made an attempt but was never dangerous, and *Kosakura* "waltzed in" a winner in a "go as you like" style in the time of 2 min. 16½ sec.

The Race Club must be congratulated on their very successful meeting this season: we hope that in their next they will be able to bring out some new blood in the way of jockeys. There are many youngsters in Yokohama who could easily ride to weight, and they should be induced and encouraged to come forward and give a rest to their elders, who have struggled in the cause of sport in by-gone years.

OFF DAY,—12TH MAY.

A large attendance assembled on the course to witness the bettoes' races, which were followed by an extemporised handicap. We subjoin a statement of the three events:—

BETTOES' RACE.—For Japan Ponies. Three quarters of a mile. Weight 125 lbs.

<i>Katerfelto</i> ...	1
<i>Kanakura</i> ...	2
<i>Kirin</i> ...	3

Only three ponies entered for this race. A bad start was effected and *Kirin* was left at the post; *Katerfelto* and *Kanakura* made a good race up to the straight, when the former came away and won by at least seven lengths. Time, 1 min. 37 sec.

BETTOES' RACE.—China Ponies.—Weight 125 lbs. Once round. 1st Prize 25 yen; 2nd Prize 15 yen; 3rd Prize 10 yen.

<i>Centaur</i> ...	1
<i>Gled</i> ...	2
<i>Pibroch</i> ...	3
<i>Dick Deadeye</i> ...	0
<i>Victor</i> ...	0
<i>Cresset</i> ...	0

After a little trouble from *Centaur* the six ponies got off to very good start. *Gled* and *Victor* went ahead up the hill, after which *Centaur*, ridden by the old favourite "little Dick," came through and won hands down in 2 min. 17½ sec., to the intense delight of the native crowd, *Gled* being second and *Pibroch* third. *Dick Deadeye* broke his girths, and his jockey had a nasty but luckily harmless tumble, or he might have got a better place.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Handicap. Three-quarter of a mile.

<i>Annandale</i> (Mr. Buchanan), 12st. 4lbs. ...	1
<i>Katerfelto</i> (Mr. Kirkwood), 11st. 7lbs. ...	2
<i>Centaur</i> (Mr. Peacock), 12st. 0lbs. ...	3
<i>Jim Hills</i> (Count de Mailly), 12st. 2lbs. ...	4
<i>Gled</i> (Mr. Durand), 11st. 10lbs. ...	0
<i>Checkmate</i> (Mr. Hunt), 11st. 10lbs. ...	0

This sweepstakes, which was only an afterthought, was one of the best contested races of the meeting. *Checkmate* tried his utmost to break his own back and his jockey's neck, but the rider was too much for his mount. After this little diversion the field got off with a very fair start: At the trees *Katerfelto* forged ahead with *Annandale* second and *Jim Hills* third. On entering the straight *Annandale* led, and a capital race ensued. Mr. Peacock, on *Centaur*, came with one of the best finishes we have ever seen; and we consider it a pity that his weight will not allow him to ride in some of the other races. As it was he had to be satisfied with being third, for *Annandale* won by a short head, second and third being close up. Time 1 min 41½ sec.

This race wound up the second Spring meeting of the Nippon Race Club, the most successful it has yet had. We hope that the vitality shown will continue to flourish and that the next races may surpass those we have just recorded.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 37.

To Kwan, Sho, In, Shi, Cho, Fu and Ken.

With reference to the participation by Government officials in commercial affairs some regulations have already been issued. It is now further notified that henceforward officials may become shareholders in such companies only as are established to effect the repair or construction of roads, rivers, and maritime and overland transport, the reclamation of waste lands, or the encouragement of agricultural industries.

(Signed) ARISUGAWA TERUHIRO SHINNO.

Second Minister of State.

14th year of Meiji (1881).

Mr. Struve, Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tokio, was received in audience by the Emperor on the 6th instant.

A few days ago, five or six officials of a certain Government office met in the private residence of a colleague, and there held a secret conference. It is said that one of those present proposed that: "Considering the state of things at the present day, we are convinced that opinions in favour of popular rights and the principles of liberty are gaining ground daily; and that, therefore, if we now neglect to investigate what measures are practicable to extirpate such ideas, the

political power of this country will finally fall into the hands of the Civil-rights' party, and we shall thus be unable to discharge our functions. Those who propagate liberal sentiments and libel the Government, are almost all ex-retainers of the Shogunate, and are such men as —, —, —, &c. who are now engaged in newspaper work. We ought constantly to keep watch over their demeanour, and should endeavor to suppress their influence." It is added that all the officials in the conclave agreed to the proposition.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, His Imperial Highness Kita Shirakawa-no-Miya, when he was abroad some years ago, studied the science of engineering together with other branches of knowledge. It is rumoured that he will be appointed to superintend the construction of the new Imperial Palace.

By virtue of Government Notification No. 28, of this year, Article 26 of the Stock Exchange Regulations issued under Notification No. 8, of 1878, directing that "those government officials who have, in the discharge of their duties, business with the Exchanges, are not allowed to become shareholders therein," has been abolished.

His Imperial Highness Kita Shirakawa-no-Miya, President of the National Exhibition, gave an entertainment in an upstairs room of the Fine Art Gallery on the 8th instant. About six hundred guests, including all the officials connected with the Exhibition, representatives of the Exhibitors, and proprietors, editors and managers of newspapers in Tokio, were present. Some Ainos and Rin-Kiuans also attended.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states:—His Majesty the Emperor goes from Yokohama in the Imperial yacht *Jingai-kwan*. Mr. Sagi, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, and Rear-Admiral Hayashi went to the Eastern Admiralty office, on the 11th instant, to inspect the vessel.

A commercial code is under the consideration of the Council of State. A German *employé* is frequently summoned to the session, and two special officials have been appointed to record proceedings.

Mr. Yenomoto, of whom several rumours were heard, has, according to the *Mainichi Shinbun*, not only declined to accept the post of Minister at Paris, and that of Senator, but has also tendered his resignation of his naval appointment, and, therefore, it is said that he will shortly be appointed an *attaché* of the Imperial Household Department, and will superintend the proposed construction of the Imperial Palace.

Another paper says that the ceremony of conferring medals on the successful exhibitors in the National Exhibition will be held on the 1st of June next; and that His Majesty the Emperor will attend.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that Mr. Inouye Takeshi, one of the Chief Secretaries of the Council of State, who was sent last year on a mission to China, has, since his return to Tokio, declined, on one plea or another, to attend at his office.

It is said that a book named *Gwaiko-Shirakiu*, (A history of foreign intercourse), consisting of forty volumes, will shortly be published by the Foreign Department. It will contain much matter of interest concerning foreign countries from very ancient times, and specially since the establishment of the Bakufu government.

Mr. Mochizuki, editor of the *Shidzuoka Shinbun*, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for having published in his paper a copy of the memorial forwarded to the government by Their Excellencies Okuma and Ito, anent the establishment of a Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that His Majesty the Emperor visited Mr. Shimada, ex-Daimio of Satsuma, on the 9th instant, and witnessed, in his grounds, the sport of *Iuu-o-mono* and sundry wrestling matches. His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Minister of the Navy, was an efficient participator in the dog-shooting.

With reference to the establishment of the Japan Railway Company, the regulations controlling similar companies in England, France, Russia, America &c. are, it is said, being translated by the Legislative Section of the Council of State.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states as a rumour that His Excellency

General Oyama, Minister of War, will shortly visit Europe and America.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that on the 10th instant the Second and Third Ministers of State and all the Privy Councillors met in the Cabinet, and had, it is rumoured, a conference about financial matters.

With a view of putting the new criminal law in force in and after July next, every preparation is being made in the Judicial Department. Several officials have already been sent to different provinces to arrange for suitable sites for new Courts. Rules for investigating criminal cases have already been completed, and those for civil cases are expected to be ready shortly. However, as no positive instructions have yet been given by the Government, it is supposed by some that the laws will not be enforced during the current year.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the Naval Department has informed the Government of its desire to increase the efficiency of the navy, and requested that his Majesty the Emperor shall inspect the evolutions of the fleet, monthly, in order to stimulate the zeal of his sailors.

Of the twenty-five vessels composing the Japanese navy the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that those which are serviceable in event of war, are the *Risjakwan* and eight other ships only, the rest being training vessels, or such as are under repair. It is said that several distinguished naval officers earnestly insist upon the improvement and increase of the navy, and find many to coincide with their views.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that it is under consideration to direct two or three military officers to learn the Korean language.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* informs us that the code of Military Criminal Procedure having been completed, a Committee appointed to review it will shortly hold its sessions in the offices of the War Department.

The number of workmen employed in the Koisikawa Arsenal has lately been augmented, in consequence of works of some urgency being undertaken.

It is said that a fort, will shortly be constructed at Itsukuhara, Tsushima island, and that one battalion of artillery, detached from the Kumamoto garrison, will be stationed there.

Instructions have been issued by the authorities to commanders of the navy, to the effect that any person who, under permission, visits a man-of-war, is to be kindly treated. Members of the crew are to guide visitors to every part of the vessel, and to explain the nature and use of the machinery &c. This is calculated to be very beneficial, and to increase the knowledge of those who at the present time do not even know what *Kaigun* (Navy) means.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

An instance of the extent to which human perseverance may aid nature in those noiseless industries by which she ministers to the wants of man, is narrated in a Tokio newspaper. The coast of the Sunagare district, in the province of Hidaka, Hokkaido, is naturally sandy, and hence utterly unsuited to the production of the valuable sea-weed of commerce. Some years ago, as Mr. Yamada Matayemon, a wealthy merchant of the district, was passing along the beach, he accidentally discovered a small stone on which was a marine growth. This inspired him with the idea that, although the bed was sandy, yet weeds might be produced if shingle were supplied. Thereupon he hired a number of coolies, whom he employed in discharging thousands of stones into the sea; but, the surf being very rough, they were almost all either carried away or buried in the sand. No way discouraged, however, Mr. Yamada redoubled his efforts, and after three or four years was rewarded by finding that he had created an artificial rocky bottom, which soon bore small crops of algae; but the enterprise cost the patriotic projector the greater part of his fortune, and he himself did not reap the due harvest of profit for his perseverance; as he died soon after he saw the first promise of success for his scheme. Since then, however, the production has augmented yearly. At present sea-weed is exported in

considerable quantities; and the people of the locality are prospering on the returns obtained from the industry. The local authorities have lately reported to the Government on the development of a trade which they gratefully state is wholly owing to the late Mr. Yamada's foresight and pertinacity.

A correspondent of the *Mainichi Shinbun* writing from Fusan, Korea, states:—Commerce is not so inactive as has been reported. Lately the monthly exports of rice and other grain have been on a more extensive scale than ever since the port was opened. Formerly both Japanese settlers and natives suffered loss in consequence of the credit system: since the beginning of this year the Japanese have ceased to advance money to Koreans on their products. This has caused a great inconvenience among the smaller dealers; and trade has been more or less affected. Quotations for Korean cash remain as before, three hundred of Japanese paper currency being exchanged against one hundred Korean cash. This state of affairs is attributable to the depreciation of paper money in Japan.

The route of the proposed railway between the capital and Takasaki has been surveyed, and a precise plan has been drafted. Messrs Kuki and Tsuji, officials of the Public Works Department have taken it to the Railway Bureau at Osaka.

Great fluctuations again occurred in the Yokohama Exchange on the 6th instant. During the morning the kinsatsu market opened at 168, and suddenly advanced to 157.7, but soon receded to 161. As business could not be transacted the Exchange was closed.

With reference to the establishment of the Japan Railway Company, Mr. Katori, Prefect of Gumma, has canvassed his district, advising people to subscribe money to the enterprise. Residents in Mayebashi have offered to invest two hundred thousand yen; and the denizens of the post town of Kuragano, which is but thinly populated, have taken up shares to the extent of more than twenty thousand yen. But the wealthy merchants of Takasaki are hesitating to follow this example, on the ground that, if the proposed railway be built, anyone can easily go to Tokio to purchase whatever he may want, and thus their own businesses will be damaged. Nevertheless, the lower classes highly approve of the scheme; and more money than was expected has been subscribed.

The proposed construction of a new road to be cut through the mountain of Shimidsu-toge, Gumma ken, has been approved by the Council of State. The route runs between Takasaki and Nagaoka, Echigo, the distance being about fifty *ri*. The work is expected to be completed in three years, if it is prosecuted in good earnest, the expenses being estimated at three hundred thousand yen.

In Yokohama the market for new season's teas is stronger than before in consequence of the approaching departure of the American mail steamer. Sales are effected daily. On the 9th instant about two hundred piculs were brought in from Shimidsu, Suruga. From the beginning of the present season up to that days arrivals were in all about two thousand piculs, almost all of which parcel was disposed of. Other arrivals are expected from day to day. The rates are from \$42 to \$43 for superior grade of Suruga and Enshiu. Small quantities of Hayama arrived a few days ago, and were soon sold at \$47 to \$48.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that 125,000 yen in silver and 175,000 yen's worth of copper coins were issued from the Osaka Mint in April.

The same paper says:—In Yokohama the silk business is dull. Most of the parcels which were delivered to foreign firms have been rejected on inspection. At present stocks are about two thousand bales. Owing to the recent fall of the exchange rate of silver, quotations have fluctuated daily from \$30 'or \$40 per picul. A telegram received from London dated the 6th instant quoted: "Mayebashi No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16/3. Transactions purely speculative."

More than seven hundred *Shikoku* in Kioto Fu, having no occupation, are in distress. They have sent two deputies to Tokio to apply to the Imperial Household Department for a loan of one hundred thousand yen as a fund for the establishment of an umbrella-frame factory. The promoters are said to have in view, if their manufacture proves successful, a proposi-

tion for a further advance of two hundred thousand yen, in order to erect a match factory and found several other industrial enterprises.

The *Choya Shinbun* writes:—Work on the railway between Otsu and Tsuruga is progressing very rapidly. The tunnel at Inoura was cut through on the 2nd instant; that at Sosoki has also been pierced, and the brick-work is nearly completed. Some days ago, a large stone fell in the cutting, and two workmen were killed and one was wounded.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes a report to the effect that owing to unseasonable weather the new crop of tea in Shidzuoka was not well prepared; consequently a fall in price has been the result.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that a steam engine of fifty horse power, intended for use in the Paper Mill in Tochigi, is now being made in the engineering section of the Government Printing Office. Extra laborers have been engaged for the work.

A gentleman named Fukumoto Tomoye, living in the prefecture of Fukuoka, went to Hokkaido in April last year, and used his best endeavors in the reclamation of waste lands. A short time ago he returned to his native village, and is now busily and successfully employed in collecting parties of settlers for the northern island.

On the 11th instant 2,408 chests of leaf from the new tea crop arrived from Shimidsu, Shidzuoka.

All along the east coast, Chiba prefecture, fishing has been more remunerative since last March than at any time during thirty years past, and in consequence fish manure has greatly fallen in price.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that the port of Jinsen, Korea, will be opened to trade in September next; and that the Korean Government has decided to prohibit the export of cereals from that port.

On the 10th instant all the representatives of the exhibitors at the National Exhibition held a meeting in the Tokio Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Kawase, Superintendent of the Commercial Bureau, attended, and spoke to the effect that Japanese merchants must strive to make their trade equal with that of foreigners. Several other questions were also discussed.

The *Choya Shinbun* writes as follows:—Iron is common in Japan, but metal serviceable for shipbuilding has not been produced heretofore. However, specimens turned out from an iron mine recently discovered in the district of Kubiki, Echigo province, having been found to be of very good quality, the mineral will be used in the Yokosuka Arsenal.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* informs us that the Japan Railway Company proposes to make application for a charter on or about the 16th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Kaiei Yekisaikwai* (Sailors' Relief Society) which was established some time ago by Messrs. Akamatsu, Sawa and fifty other gentlemen in Tokio, with a view to improve the condition of the Japanese sailor, has attracted the attention of the public, and found many supporters. On the 4th instant at a special meeting it was decided that, until the completion of the Sailors' Home, which is now in course of construction, and is expected to be opened on the 1st of June next, the *Shikokuji* temple, at Minami-Shinagawa, will be used as a temporary establishment. The Commanders and officers of the Russian men-of-war in Japanese waters, have contributed to the society the sum of one thousand yen. The institution being, of course, solely dependent upon the assistance of public-spirited persons, all donations, however small, will be received, and a letter of thanks will be sent to the donor. It is said that any one who subscribes a sum of one hundred yen at one time or six yen every year will be enrolled as a patron; and that similar establishments are expected to be started, in course of time, at every open port and other places much frequented by ships.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has received telegrams, mentioning the overflow of the rivers in the prefecture of Ishikawa, with the consequent flooding of several villages.

Admiral Yenomoto had constantly under his consideration the development of Hokkaido even before he joined the rebels during the war of the Restoration. He also purchased

waste lands there from time to time while he was residing in Russia as Japanese representative, so that at present his possessions are many hundred thousand tsubo in extent. The railway station at Otaru is on his property, which is quoted at a price higher than that paid for middle-class lots in Tokio. All the rest of his land is let; and only half the ordinary rent is collected by the Admiral, but still his monthly income from this source is said to be about one thousand yen.

No damage worth mentioning was caused in Tokio by the strong wind which prevailed on the 7th instant, but in Yokohama harbor the sea was rough; and the ships found it necessary to let down extra anchors. A few houses are reported to have been blown to the ground.

During the seven days which ended on the 2nd instant 1,932 exhibits, valued at 13,742,756 yen, were sold in the National Exhibition. Of these 10,807,906 yen worth were acquired by natives, and the balance—value 2,934.85 yen—by foreigners.

In the course of last week the daily number of visitors was:—1st day (Sunday), 7,130; 2nd, 7,534; 2rd, 5,437; 4th, 5,601; 5th, 10,698; 6th, 5,863; 7th (Saturday), 10,077.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that, with a view to discourage the use of imports, home-made articles solely will be bestowed as prizes upon successful competitors at rifle matches held by military, naval, or police officials.

In Kashiwa-zaki, Echigo, public lectures are very popular. Even women have become members of political societies, and earnestly insist upon the necessity of a National Assembly.

We read that Mr. Shoji Masayoshi, a distinguished painter in oil, is at work on a likeness of the King of Hawaii, as His Majesty appeared in Japanese dress, when he was present at an entertainment given in his honour in the *Momiji-kwan*. It is added that the artist intends to make a gift of his work to the Hawaiian Government.

In the Japanese settlement at Fusan, Korea, the police are only ten among two thousand five hundred settlers. Hence, however zealous the constables may be, inconvenience is sometimes caused through the paucity of their numbers; and therefore an increase in the force has been decided to be necessary at a meeting of the settlers. The extra expense required will be defrayed by the residents. Application has been made to the central authorities for an addition to the detachment.

Official telegrams received on the morning of the 8th instant state that the river of Katsugawa, in Ise province, had overflowed, owing to the recent continued rainfall, and that about twenty streets in the town of Kuwana were flooded, while in the neighbouring rural districts, the embankments of the river were damaged, and houses and gardens were washed away. The bridge over the Biwajima river was also carried away by the water. In Oogaki, Mino, and Niigata, Echigo, several rivers have increased in volume and the distributions of telegrams and letters is suspended.

An accident happened on the Tokio-Yokohama railway on the evening of the 8th inst. Half-way between Kanagawa and Tsurumi, a watchman named Isa was standing on the second line to prevent men from crossing. He was killed by the seven p.m. train from Yokohama.

As we formerly stated, a party of Korean gentlemen is expected to land at Kobe, and proceed thence to Tokio overland along the Tokaido. With reference to this report, the government has privately announced to the various authorities concerned that when the mission arrives, the route shall be strictly watched by policemen in order to prevent any possible impoliteness on the part of sight-seers. Local officials need not specially entertain the visitors; who, however, are to be allowed to inspect any public works, factories &c. on their route. Such establishments, in view of this contingency, should be put in the best possible order. It is said that when the Koreans arrive at Osaka, they will be conducted to the *Fucho*, barracks, mint, arsenal, museum, and several private industrial works; afterward they will be furnished with plans and drawings of these establishments. Mr. Mitsuono, an official of the Foreign Department, will accompany them from Kobe; and Mr. Takasu, a member of the *Kioto Shokukai* will arrange for their entertainment.

The *Hochi Shinbun* makes the following statement:—All the papers allude to the difficulties existing between the progressive and anti-foreign parties in Korea. Now we hear that Risaikio, who was said to have been assassinated by the latter party, was the eldest son of Risaio, a Minister of the first rank. He was early famous for his acquirements—and patriotism. Recently he became the leader of the progressive party, whose interests his death must affect. Binyeioku (a Cabinet Adviser), is nephew of the King. He is the most influential member of the Korean Government. At first he insisted on opening of the kingdom to foreign intercourse; and, with a view to introduce great reforms into the administration, he secretly left Seoul under private orders from his Sovereign, in order to come to Japan. But no sooner had Rimanson, leader of the anti-foreign party, and his followers received news of this project than they memorialized the king and invented every conceivable obstruction, with the result that the envoy was recalled when he had reached Peking. As, however, such a mission was deemed indispensable, ten high officials, with forty subordinates and servants were, as stated before, despatched from the Capital and arrived safely according to an official telegram, at Nagasaki on the 9th instant. The party may therefore be expected to arrive in Tokio in an early date.

On the night of the 27th ultimo, in Tsunoma-mura, Niigata prefecture, the ground suddenly began to tremble, accompanied by a noise like thunder. It was afterwards discovered that a land-slip, extending for more than seven hundred yards, had occurred. Three houses and three *tan* of cultivated land were buried.

It has been decided at a meeting of notables in Osaka that residents will be permitted to connect their houses by telephone with the nearest police stations. Many people have already availed themselves of the privilege.

A report to the *Mainichi Shinbun*, states that a man aged about forty years took cholera on the 6th instant and died immediately.

The suspension order against the *Tokio Shinshi* and *Miyagi Nippo* has been withdrawn.

His Imperial Highness Prince Arigugawa-no-Miya, Superintendent of the *Shinto-Jimu-Kioku* (office for the direction of matters connected with the Shinto cult) attended the first meeting of the Fuji and Asama Association at Shiba, Tokio, on the 12th instant. More than ten thousand Fuji devotees, males and females, were present from Tokio and the neighbourhood, clad in blue, and each bearing a distinguishing staff.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 8th May, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 11,691.69
Merchandise, &c.	" 959.14
Total	" 12,650.83
Miles open, 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 9,746.91
Merchandise, &c.	" 1,097.63
Total	" 10,844.54
Miles open 18.	

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

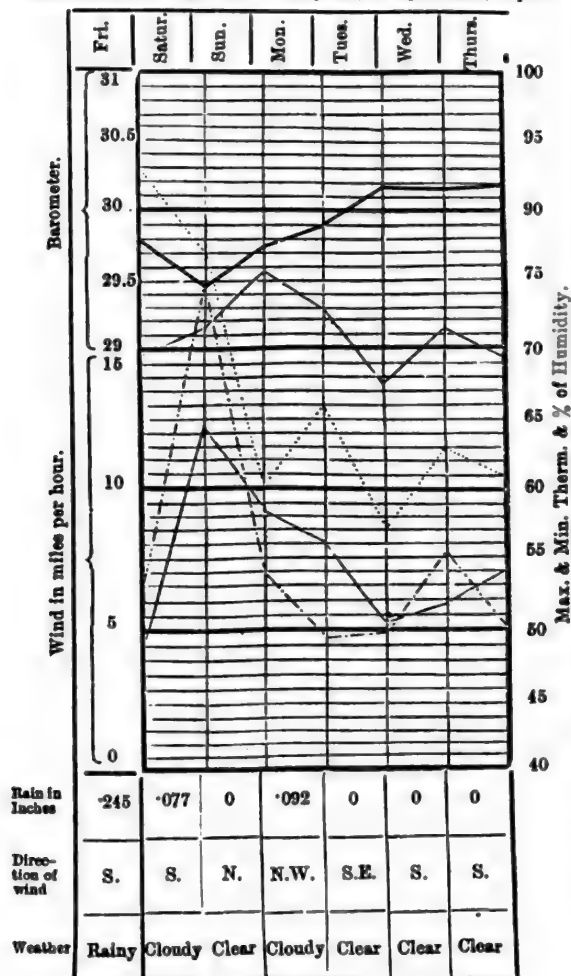
Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 8th May, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 21,556.55
Merchandise, &c.	" 2,189.68
Total	Yen 23,746.23
Miles open 58.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 22,164.76
Merchandise, &c.	" 2,248.10
Total	Yen 24,412.86
Miles open 55.	

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, MAY 6TH, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 31 miles per hour on Saturday at 6 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.309 inches on Thursday, at 11 p.m., and the lowest was 29.372 on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

The highest temperature for the week was 74°.8 on Sunday and the lowest was 49°.4 on Friday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 77°.8 and 42°.5 respectively.

The total amount of rain for the week was .714 inches against a total of 3.66 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

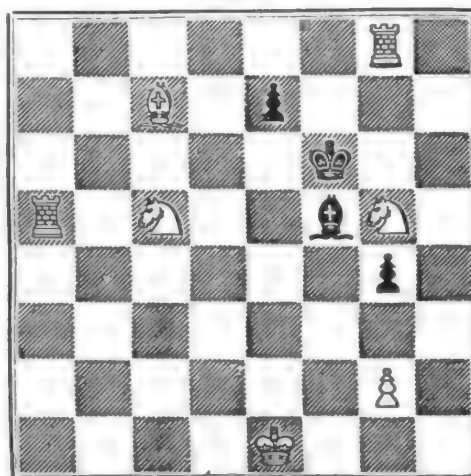
(For Week Ending 14th May, 1881.)

		Discount on Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.			
1881							
Saturday	May 7	68	63 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Monday	" 9	66	62	62	—	—	—
Tuesday	" 10	60	57 ¹ / ₂	57 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 11	57 ¹ / ₂	55	56 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Thursday	" 12	56 ¹ / ₂	57	56 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Friday	" 13	55 ¹ / ₂	57 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Saturday	" 14	61 ¹ / ₂	64	63 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—

CHESS PROBLEM,

BY F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF MAY 7, BY JAMES STONEHOUSE.

White:

- 1.—Q. to Q. Kt. 3.
- 2.—R. to K. B. sq.
- 3.—Mates.

- 2.—Q. takes K. P. ch.
- 3.—Mates.

Black:

- 1.—R. takes P.
- 2.—Anything.

- 1.—R. takes Kt.
- 2.—Anything.

Correct solutions received from Omega, Q, and W.H.S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

May 8, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 May 9, British steamer *Glenartney*, Jacobs, 2,024, from Hongkong, Ballast, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 May 9, French corvette *Thémis*, Capt. Alguler, 3,800 tons, 18-guns, 175, H.P., from Kobe.
 May 9, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Wynn, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 9, British steamer *Belgie*, Davison, 2,627, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 May 10, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 May 10, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 10, Russian schooner *Leon*, Blain, 67, San Francisco, Ship stores, to Master.
 May 12, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 12, Dutch bark *Frio*, Bakker, 263, from Takao, Sagar, to Chinese.
 May 13, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Walker, 1,914, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 14, American Frigate *Richmond*, Capt. Benham, 2,700 tons, 14-guns, 800 H.P., from Nagasaki via Kobe.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Baron Zeidwitz, Mr. Taylor and son, and Signora Marconetti in cabin; and 13 Chinese in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Belgie* from Hongkong:—One European in steerage. For San Francisco: Revd. and Mrs. J. V. N. Talmage, and Mr. Earle in cabin; and 596 Chinese in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Glenartney* from Hongkong:—2 Chinese.
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. McMurdo and T. T. Alexander in cabin; and 133 Japanese in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* from Kobe:—80 Japanese.
 Per British steamer *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—Messrs. Com. H. E. Mullen, wife and child, T. Tomita, Lieut. Mannix, U.S.N., Mrs. Mannix, 2 children and servant in cabin; and 2 Japanese in steerage. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fearon, Mrs. J. Tyler, Mrs. Devens and Mr. C. H. Fearon in cabin; and 1 Chinese in steerage. For Hongkong: 122 Chinese in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Sir A. Stepney, Messrs. E. G. Vonillemont, Mrs. Addicks and child, Neilson, Brideson, Bishop Williams, Revd. T. S. Tyng, F. Coat, A. M. Brown, Le eb, Capt. Tsuboi, Lieut. Behner and 13 Ja-

panese in cabin; 3 Europeans, 6 Chinese and 127 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Van der Hyde, His Excellency Inouye, Mr. Jan de Boer and 25 Japanese in cabin; and 445 Japanese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

May 8, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 May 8, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 May 8, British steamer *Breconskire*, Williams, 2,137, for Kobe, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.
 May 9, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 1,184, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.
 May 9, Japanese steamer *Akitsuishima Maru*, Frahm, 1,146, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 May 9, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 May 10, Russian schooner *North Star*, Janssen, 52, for North Pacific, Stores, despatched by H. W. Hohnholz & Co.
 May 10, Russian schooner *Elizabeth*, Johnson, for hunting cruise.
 May 10, British ship *Lightning*, Rowell, 1,636, for Kobe, General, despatched by J. D. Carroll & Co.
 May 10, British steamer *Viceroy*, Vaile, 1,861, for Manila, Ballast, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.
 May 11, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 May 12, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
 May 12, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 May 13, British barque *Yarra*, Schutt, 464, for Nagasaki, Kerosene, despatched by H. McArthur & Co.
 May 13, German brig *Maart*, Storm, 234, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Tai Tuk Tong.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shultze and 2 infants, Mrs. Naumann and infant, Mr. T. Lohmann and Mr. and Mrs. Simonds in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Coxon, Mr. and Mrs. Tsoukawa, Mr. and Mrs. Hohnholz and child, Commander Mullan, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka, Miss Suzuki, Messrs. A. H. Groom, Brunson, M. Pora, Bramwell, H. Satow, F. S. Goodison and 13 Japanese in cabin; 3 Chinese and child in steerage. For Shimonoseki: Mr. Minami in cabin. For Shanghai: Miss Deveux, Miss J. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fearon, Lieut. Mannix, wife, 2 children and servant, Messrs. C. H. Fearon, and Coates, Mrs. Frischling and 3 children in cabin; 4 Chinese and 2 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* for Hongkong:—122 Chinese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—

Local:

Twist	...	266 bales.
Sugar	...	3,626 "
Sundries	...	224 pkgs.

Total ... 4,116

Transshipment:

Twist	...	432 bales.
Sundries	...	60 pkgs.

Total ... 492

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	...	279 bales.
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Total ... 279 balets.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—

Treasure for Yokohama	...	\$129,400.00
" Hongkong	...	\$276,090.45

Per Japanese steamer *Takamago Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	...	\$14,516.12
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REPORTS.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports:—Thick foggy weather throughout. At 6.45 a.m. on April 20th, position 5 S.E. off Ninipins Rock, signalled German barque, showing L. K. R. J. which had been plundered by pirates. From Nagasaki to Yokohama through Inland Sea, very thick foggy weather. Detained at anchor off Mutsu Sima twenty-two hours: wind N.W.

The British steamer *Belyie* reports:—Left Hongkong May 2nd at 4.12 p.m. Experienced very light monsoon and fine weather throughout the voyage. Arrived at Yokohama May 9th at 9.25 a.m. Time 6 days 15 hours 31 minutes.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports:—Left San Francisco at 3 p.m. on the 19th April. Had strong Westerly winds for nine days, light variable winds for nine days more, and Southerly and Westerly winds the last two days, arriving in Yokohama on the 10th May at 5.30 p.m. Passage 20 days.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	May 25th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	May 17th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	May 22nd
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	May 23rd
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	May 23rd
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	June 8th
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	May 19th

1.—Left San Francisco May 4th, *Oceanic*.
 2.—Left Hongkong May 9th, *Tanais*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	May 27th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	May 17th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	May 22nd
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	May 15th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	May 26th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	May 27th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	May 18th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	Yokohama
Nov. 22	Malacca	HAMBURG	Yoko. & Hiogo
Dec. 17	Marie	ANTWERP	" "
" 24	Mora	"	" "
" 17	R. Robinson	NEW YORK	" "
Jan. 31	Huguenot	CARDIFF	" "
" 31	Frank Carvil	"	" "
Feb. 12	Benjamin Sewell	NEW YORK	" "
" 15	M. L. Stone	LONDON	" "
" 21	Teucer (s.s.)	"	" "
" 22	Paul Revere	NEW YORK	" "
Mar. 10	Kamchatka (s.s.)	LONDON	" "
" 12	Belle of Bath	LIVERPOOL	" "
" 19	Escambia (s.s.)	LONDON	" "

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Mar. 25	Euphrates (s.s.)	LONDON	Yoko. &/or Hiogo
" 25	Radnorshire (s.s.)	"	" "
" 25	Jason (s.s.)	"	" "
" 25	Forward Ho	"	" "
" 25	Charlwood	"	" "
" 25	Nestor (s.s.)	LIVERPOOL	Shanghai &c.
" 25	Glaucus (s.s.)	"	Yoko. & or Hiogo
" 25	Hector (s.s.)	"	" "
April 6	Agenor	BOSTON	" "
" 6	Laurence Delap	ANNAPOLIS	" "
" 6	Nancy Pendleton	BELFANT, ME.	" "
" 6	Paul Jones	P'MOUTH U.S.A.	" "

CHURCH SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Sunday Morning 11 A.M.
 " Evening 5.30 P.M.

E. CHAMPEYNS IRWINE, M.A.,
The Parsonage, 101.

UNION CHURCH, No. 167.

Sunday Morning 11 A.M.
 " Evening 8 P.M.

REV. LUTHER H. GULICK,
Pastor M.D.,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Belgie	Davison	British steamer	2,627	Hongkong	May 9	O. & O. Co.
Benarty	Potter	British steamer	1,119	Nagasaki	May 6	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
Glenartney	Jacobs	British steamer	2,024	Hongkong	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Lord of the Isles	Felgate	British steamer	1,326	Hongkong	May 5	Smith, Baker & Co.
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	May 1	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Walker	Japanese steamer	1,914	Kobe	May 13	M. B. Co.
Niigata Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,603	Hongkong via Kobe	May 9	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong via Nagasaki	May 8	P. & O. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Shanghai & ports	May 12	M. B. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Annie S. Hall	Nelson	America schooner	455	Takao	May 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Frio	Bakker	Dutch bark	263	Takao	May 12	Chinese
Leon	Blain	Russian schooner	67	San Francisco	May 10	Captain
Minatitlan	J. Edwards	British brig	219	Takao	April 17	Chinese
Marie Alfred	Bregoon	French barque	334	Takao	May 7	Yak Chee
Ordovic	Richardson	British barque	825	London	May 5	Wilkin & Robinson

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONN.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Palos	4	940	840	Sloop	Kobe	Green
Richmond	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Nagasaki	Benham
FRENCH—Thémis	18	3,800	175	Corvette	Kobe	Alquier

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
New York	Lord of the Isles	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports	Nagoya Maru	M. B. Co.	May 18th, at 6 P.M.
Hongkong via Kobe	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	May 26th, at 6 P.M.
San Francisco	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	May 17th
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	May 27th, at daylight
New York via Suez Canal	Glenartney	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About 25th May
New York via Rio de Janeiro	Benarty	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.	Quick despatch

MISCELLANEOUS.

Just Landed,

In splendid condition.

BASS' PALE ALE,

In Hogsheads and Kilderkins.

BASS' XXX STOUT,

In Kilderkins.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

And to close Consignments,

PRIOR TO REMOVING TO NEW PREMISES,

Ind. Coope's Pale Ale,

Per Cask of 4 dozen Quarts..... \$7.

Blood Wolfe's Stout,

Per Case of 6 dozen Pints \$9.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Yokohama, 28th April, 1881.

**KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.**

**KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,**

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS
to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS,
BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS,
and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this
invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for
their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT
a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called
article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that
the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of
THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance
and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the
only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It
is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted
for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES PAIN,

PYROTECHNIST,

No. 1, St. Mary Axe, & 12, Walworth Road,

LONDON.

HAS on many recent occasions been specially engaged
to display before

H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA,

**THEIR R. H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF
WALES,**

**Their I. & R. H. the CROWN PRINCE and
PRINCESS OF GERMANY,**

**Their I. H. the CZAREWICH and CZARINA
OF RUSSIA,**

**Their M. the KINGS OF SPAIN and
PORTUGAL,**

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON,

AND AT

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

A GRAND SET OF

FIRE - WORKS

Expected daily, and for sale. Displays made to order.

Private Signals, and Distress Rockets according to the
Board of Trade Regulations. Munitions of war taken from
and put on board vessels at Gravesend, London.

FORD & Co.,

AGENTS,

5, Water Street.

Yokohama, May 5th, 1881.

FORD & Co.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Forwarding Agents.

No. 5, WATER STREET.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1881.

INSURANCE.

THE
**LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

CHIEF OFFICES:

Exchange Street, St. Ann's Square,

MANCHESTER.

With Branch Offices at 14, King William Street, E.C.,
London; Liverpool. Glasgow, Birmingham, Bristol,
Leeds, and Newcastle.

THE undersigned having, by ample Power of Attorney
been appointed Agents for the above mentioned
Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of
Insurance against Fire at current rates.

CORNES & Co.,
No. 35.

Yokohama, March 10 1879.

The "Lion" Fire Insurance
Company, Limited.

AMALGAMATION OF THE 'BRITANNIA HOME AND
COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION' WITH THE
"Anglo-French Fire Insurance
Company, Limited."

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, £ 200,000.
Reserve Fund, £ 50,000

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents
for the above Association, are prepared to issue
Policies of Insurance at Current Rates.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, March 24th, 1880.

The "Java" Sea and Fire
Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire
Insurance Company,
BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at
Yokohama for the above Companies, is prepared
to accept MARINE and FIRE Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT

Yokohama, 15th September, 1880.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of
Property at the current rates of premium.
Total Sum insured in 1879, £262,492,461.
Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with
promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, 10th June, 1880.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS
AGAINST FIRE for periods

Not exceeding Ten days at.....1/8th,
" " Four days at.....1/16th,
of the annual rate.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1879

The London & Staffordshire Fire
Insurance Company,
(LIMITED).

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to accept Risks on
First-Class Godowns, at the rate of 1½ per cent. per
annum.

W. J. S. SHAND,
Agent.

Yokohama, January 5th, 1881.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
For Fire & Life.

TRANSATLANTIC
Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

C. ILLIES & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, 9th October, 1880.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and
their contents, in TOKIO.
Apply to

C. ILLIES & CO.,
Agents.

Yokohama, 7th September, 1880.

China Fire Insurance Company,
(LIMITED.)

THE rate on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS is this day
reduced to 1½ per cent less 20 per cent discount.

MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, January 5th, 1881.

INSURANCE.

North China Insurance Company.

FROM this date, and during my absence, Mr. WILLIAM HOWES PERCIVAL will act as Agent of the above Company, and conduct the business of this Branch. By order of the Court of Directors.

W. G. BAYNE,
Agent.

Yokohama, May 2nd, 1881.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Capital—fully paid up	- - - -	Tls. 420,000
Permanent Reserve	- - - -	" 230,000
Special Reserve Fund	- - - -	" 263,000

Total Capital and Accumulations, 18th April, 1880.	- - - -	Tls. 913,268
--	---------	--------------

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., *Chairman.*

M. W. BOYD, Esq.	|	Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
F. D. HITCH, Esq.	|	J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

LONDON BRANCH:

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., *Bankers.*

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq.,—*Agent.*

68/69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDER-WRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS, (whether Shareholders or not), in proportion to the premia paid by them.

WALSH HALL & Co.,
Agents,

Yokohama, 10th July, 1880.

The Staffordshire FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN consequence of the extension of this Company's business, by an increased capital and the formation of a London Directorate, the business will, from this date, be carried on under the title of

THE London and Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company (Limited.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for this Company under full Power of Attorney, is prepared to issue POLICIES AT CURRENT RATES on property in Yokohama and Tokio.

All Policies and other Contracts entered into by the "Staffordshire" will be maintained in force and held good by the

"London and Staffordshire."

W. J. S. SHAND,
General Agent for Japan.

Yokohama, 7th September 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED 1720.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept Risks at the undermentioned rates less 15 per cent discount

SILK to London, Marseilles or an Italian Port...	1½ per cent
" " New York via San Francisco and Rail	1
TEA to New York w.a. via San Francisco and Rail	1½

Other rates in proportion.

Claims settled on outward Policies.

Policies issued payable in the United States.

CORNES & CO.,

Agents for Japan.

Yokohama, January 4th, 1881.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, on behalf of this Company, are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS and BONDED WAREHOUSES, at 1½ per cent. and LIFE RISKS on HOME TERMS, and settle all claims thereon.

W. M. STRACHAN & Co.

Yokohama, January 6th, 1881.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is now prepared to receive proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. J. STROME,

Agent for Japan.

Yokohama, 30th June, 1880.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

L O N D O N .

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000

Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,***celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1875. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.***White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang, Stephanotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevol,
Magnolia, Jasmim, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.***ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,***a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Essences***ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,***a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.***ATKINSON'S
ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,***a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,***a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,***and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the
manufacturers*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture
their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are
cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
"Golden Lyre."*

ESTABLISHED 1799.

**PROVIDENT CLERKS
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.**

**THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed AGENT
of the above Association, is prepared to receive
proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE at**

HOME RATES.

W. J. S. SHAND,
Agent.

Yokohama, April 19th, 1881.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.



ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL],
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY CLOTH
EMERY CLOTH
BLACK LEAD
CABINET
GLASS-PAPER
&c.
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS.
STOURPORT ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
WH
"ARLEY" "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.
April, 1880.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
ASTHMA.
FOR
DATURA
TATULA
&c

Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FLUID
MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

April 10, 1880

1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.
ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS
*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.***ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.***See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.)
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, 14TH MAY, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

Syria, April 6th.—Continued shocks of earthquake are felt at Chio, destroying the houses injured by the first shock. It is said to be utterly impossible to enter the town.

Occasional shocks of earthquake are still felt. All the open spaces in the town are filled with wounded, many of whom are in a helpless condition. Many dead and wounded are still under the ruins. The survivors are emigrating in all directions. There are far more victims of the damage in the villages than the town. Supplies arrive daily, but are insufficient to cope with the desolation.

London, April 6th.—A telegram to the Foreign Office states the authorities of Chio ask for 4,000 tents. Only fifty houses are standing. On all sides cries of distress are heard from the ruins, but nobody dare approach to render assistance. The Controller of Chio and family are still under the ruins, crying for succour.

Seville, April 6.—The river is again rising, and the inundation is worse than before. The water in some suburbs is five metres deep.

Several houses have fallen, and the flood is also disastrous at Malaga, where several people have perished.

Cologne, April 7th.—The *Gazette* says: Russian Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, notorious in connection with the theft of diamonds, was arrested Tuesday night in the village of Sublienna, on the railway to Moscow, and confined in a bastille belonging to his father, Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the late Czar, near St. Petersburg, on suspicion of being concerned in political intrigues in favor of his father. It is not known if the latter was privy to the intrigues.

Seville, April 7th.—The Guadalquivir is now nine meters above the ordinary level. It is believed, if it continues to rise, the whole city will be inundated. Many houses are already undermined.

Quebec, April 7th.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at midnight.

St. Petersburg, April 8th.—The trial of the assassins of the late Emperor began yesterday, Jeliboff conducts his own defence. The space usually occupied by the jury is reserved for distinguished persons, including Prince Pierre of Oldenburg; General Meliontine, Minister of War; Abaza, Minister of Finance; Solski, Imperial Comptroller, and General Baranoff, Prefect of St. Petersburg. Admission to the Court is only by ticket. The strictest control is maintained, and but ten seats are assigned the foreign Press and five for the Russian Press. A life-size portrait of the late Czar draped in black is a prominent feature in the hall. Senator Fuchs, member of the High Court Cassadov, presides, assisted by four Senators and Touraireff, Assistant Prosecutor of St. Petersburg, and Postozki, Assistant Prosecutor of the District tribunal. Sixty-four witnesses and eleven experts will be examined. The Greek, Catholic, Lutheran and Mahomedan clergy are present to administer oaths. Reading of the indictment occupied two hours; the prisoner were then interrogated. The late Czar's coachman was examined.

The prisoners, when asked, declined to state their names, ages, professions, or domiciles. The decision of the Court was read rejecting the protest of the prisoner Jeliboff, and which maintained the tribunal ought to be constituted, directly by the people, or by its legally-elected delegates, and in any case that the prisoners should be tried by a jury. Jeliboff, replying to the President, said he was baptized as a member of the Orthodox Church, but denied its orthodoxy. He recognized the doctrine of Jesus Christ, which occupied an important place in his convictions. He served the cause of the people; it was his sole occupation, to which for years he had sacrificed his whole being. The Court decided that the depositions of the deceased merchant, Goldenburg, so far as they related to the prisoners before the Court, be allowed to be read. The President then invited the chief officer of the Court to read the indictment.

Kibaltschitsch declared his position in the affair was purely scientific, but he acknowledged that he knew of the destination of the bombs.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—It is reported that the Czar has received from the Nihilist Committee a printed proclamation, dated March 22d, offering to lay down arms, in return, among other things, for an amnesty for the revolutionists. On the other hand, the engineers continue the search for mines in the purlieus of the Annitchkoff Palace, and another mine is spoken of as having been discovered leading from the Admiralty to the Saltykoff entrance of the Winter Palace.

Berlin, April 8.—A letter from St. Petersburg announces that the revolutionists have issued a manifesto, demanding universal suffrage and freedom of speech, press, conscience and election, and declaring, if this programme is adopted, the Executive Committee will dissolve and do no violence to the Government. The proclamation is dated, "Office of Will of the People, March 24, 1881."

Athens, April 8.—Sixty sappers, with material for huts, have gone to Scio. The Mayor of the island appeals for every sort of relief. Forty thousand persons are without bread.

Constantinople, April 8.—Goschen, the British Ambassador, has sent Major Trotter to Chio to distribute relief to the sixty villages. The number of victims is now estimated at 8,000.

Chio, April 9.—Thursday evening slight shocks of earthquake continued. Large quantities of blankets, goods and medicines were shipped from Syria by each steamer. Two hundred sappers left Syracuse in a gunboat, to bury the dead. The number killed is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000. The injured are more than twice the number killed.

London, April 10th.—A correspondent at Chio telegraphs, under date of the 7th, as follows: I have just arrived here from Constantinople, and find a picture of desolation such as was rarely witnessed. The town looks as if it had been terribly bombarded. Hundreds of houses are transformed into a shapeless mass of ruins, under which lie buried an unknown number of victims. A majority of the remaining houses are already cracked and roofless, and may fall at any moment. Nearly every building in the town has suffered more or less. The inhabitants wander about, anxious to search for missing relatives or lost property buried, but are afraid to risk their lives in the perilous work of clearing away the rubbish. Many who are willing to expose themselves to danger are prevented by friends or by the police.

Fear, grief and despair are depicted on nearly every face. Nearly all have some sad or tragic tale to tell: The first shock was felt Sunday afternoon about half-past one o'clock, and immediately the houses began to fall. Wild shrieks were heard everywhere, and then followed an awful silence of some minutes. The terrified survivors gradually ventured into the narrow lanes and reached open spaces. Shortly afterward another terrible shock completed the devastation. All night the shocks succeeded each other by short intervals, each one preceded by dull sounds like subterranean explosions. Since that frequent shocks have been felt. A few moments ago, while writing the present dispatch, I distinctly heard an explosion, and felt the earth tremble, but as I am under canvas, I have nothing to fear. The old Genoese fortress, containing about 400 houses, inhabited by Mussulman and Jews, suffered more than the rest of the town. The ground there sank about half a metre, and nearly all the houses were immediately destroyed, and several hundred persons must have perished. It is known that about thirty Mussulman women were assembled in one house, not one of whom escaped. The southern part of the island is said to have suffered more than this town. Her Majesty's gun-vessel Bittern arrived this morning. The Captain at once came ashore, and after consultation with the Governor of the island, organized relief parties for tending the wounded and extricating bodies from the ruins. I then went over to Chesme and made careful inquiries regarding the state of the town and inhabitants. To-morrow he intends visiting the southern part of the island, where less has been done for the relief of the sufferers. I visited Chesme this afternoon. Only about ten inhabitants were killed, but many houses were dilapidated. The Mayor assured me three-

fourths of the houses are in a dangerous condition. The inhabitants are afraid to live in these which are uninjured, for every night since Sunday this frequent shocks have been felt. Nearly all prefer to camp out as the weather is fine. The hardship in respect is not great. It is said throughout the district not less than 30,000 people are homeless.

In Kastro, the work of extricating the bodies and attending the wounded is progressing satisfactorily, but the stifling odour in the vicinity of many of the ruins proves the operation is far from complete. On the other hand, some wonderful escapes have occurred. One woman was buried under the ruins fifty-two hours, and at last was rescued, having given birth, in the meantime, to a child. The child is dead, but the mother is doing well.

London, April 18th.—Beaconsfield died during the night. He had a very serious relapse during the night and died peacefully at 5 o'clock this morning. He was perfectly conscious to the last. Doctors Kidd and Quain and Lords Rawton and Barrington were present when Beaconsfield died.

Scio, April 9.—A Medical Commission is now sitting to consider the expediency of covering the rubbish in the fortress with earth, as there is no hope of saving any lives, and the disinterment of the dead might cause an epidemic. It is now believed that throughout the whole island, which contained 70,000 inhabitants, 6,000 or 7,000 were killed, and 25 per cent of the survivors wounded. The French, British, United States and Austrian gun-vessels in the harbor are doing all in their power to assist the authorities in the work of relief. Only ten of the inhabitants of Chosme were killed. But one man survived in Mines, and 30,000 people are without shelter.

St. Petersburg, April 10th.—At the trial of the Nihilists, on Saturday, Assistant Prosecutor Murovleff strongly denounced the revolutionary doctrines and deeds avowed by the accused, demanded the severest penalty for all implicated, and concluded by declaring that the fidelity of the people to the Imperial throne was unshaken, and that the efforts of the terrorism party in this direction proved absolutely abortive. The prisoners listened unmoved. Jellaboff and Kibaltchitz took notes.

After recess, counsel for the defence spoke two hours. Jellaboff spoke in his own behalf. He was several times interrupted by the presiding Judge. When Jellaboff finished, the Court asked the accused if they had any further defence to urge, and they replied in the negative.

The Court retired for consultation, and returned at 12.30 this morning. Twenty-four questions, formulated for a determination concerning the prisoners' guilt, were then read. The Court again retired to consider their verdict. After three hours' deliberation they returned at 6.20 a.m. with a verdict of guilty against all, and the sentence of death by hanging was pronounced.

Sophie Picoffsky's sentence will be submitted to the Czar for confirmation, because she is of noble birth.

Maravieff, for the prosecution, occupied several hours. The Court will assemble on Monday to explain the motives of its decision.

London, April 10th.—Little interest is taken in Mr. Gladstone's budget, which is overshadowed by the Land bill. The chief features have been largely overlooked—namely the provision extinguishing £60,000,000 of the permanent debt; of the manipulating the £20,000,000 of the short annuities, which end in 1885, and the turning them into long annuities. The remission of the duty on silver is intended to relieve the foreign exchange with countries trading on a silver basis.

London, April 10th.—Another great memorial from the London bankers has been presented to Gladstone, urging that England should be represented at the Paris Conference. It is thought that Gladstone will ultimately yield in this matter.

Scio, April 11th.—A violent shock of earthquake, lasting four seconds and increasing gradually in strength, passed over the island to-day, followed by the falling of houses on all sides.

Paris, April 12.—A dispatch from the Governor of Algeria states that a portion of Colonel Flatters' expedition was massacred, the remainder being prisoners in the hands of the Kadours of Ouargla. It is believed Colonel Flatters himself is a prisoner. The Kadours intend to demand an

exchange of prisoners, they surrendering Colonel Flatters and other members of the expedition, provided the French surrender their women and children.

St. Petersburg, April 12.—Nicholas Sudzelapsky, an important Nihilist, was recently arrested at Jassoy by the Roumanian authorities. He was implicated in the peasant disorders at Iohigrin, but escaped punishment by decamping first for England and then to America. He afterward returned to Roumania. He was formerly in the Kieff University, and a companion of the victorious Nihilists Deutsch and Stepha:ovitch. The Russian Government has taken steps for his extradition.

Constantinople, April 12th.—Earthquake shocks of considerable violence have begun again in Scio. Barely twenty houses remain habitable in the whole island. There are forty-five villages destroyed, and the population in many localities has absolutely disappeared.

London, April 12th.—The *Times* Scio special says: I have now visited, or obtained information regarding, nearly all the villages in the southern half of the island, and I believe the number of killed, for all the villages in question, does not much exceed 1,000, and perhaps less.

New York, April 17th.—The *Times* Dublin special says criticisms on the Land bill are on the increase. One set of critics point out that, inasmuch as the tenant's interest, which must be deducted for the rent, is assessed, this arrangement will reduce the value one-third. In cases where the estates are encumbered, landlords may be forced to sell out or to accept bankruptcy. It is likewise urged that, as the Commissioners cannot purchase property until the tenants agree upon a price, the tenants may be in no hurry to decide upon one, knowing that if they let the landlord simmer in his difficulties, the estate may pass to them for a mere trifle. Another set of critics consider that the landlord will be little better than an annuitant, and that competition will also rise for the newly-created tenant's interest, which is held to be really so much plunder from the landlords. The present tenants are then likely to sell their interest, in the hope of getting ready money. A new race of tenants will then spring up, who will have part with working capital in purchasing a preliminary interest. The answer to these objections is obvious, namely: That the equitable powers granted to the Land Commission are extensive, and may cover these cases of supposed injustice. The most serious practical objection to the bill seems to some journal anticipate that much of both landlords and tenants goods will pass to the lawyers.

The *World's* special, containing the account of Beaconsfield's illness, says: It is certain, however, that he kept full notes of all the principal occurrences in the political and fashionable world, and that the revelations which his posthumous papers will make will revolutionize history in many important respects.

Beaconsfield was much gratified at the handsome manner in which his political opponents have treated him since he was prostrated. Gladstone has not had an opportunity of referring to him in public, but Earl Rosebery spoke of him in the highest terms, the other day, to the students of the Edinburgh University.

One of Beaconsfield's physicians, Dr. Quain, is bitterly attacked by some members of his profession for meeting Dr. Kidd, a homœopathist, who is Beaconsfield's regular physician. Quain's treatment has been scrupulously followed from the start; and, moreover Kidd is a member of the Royal College of Physicians. The attacks on Quain are ridiculed by the public, who honor him for hastening to the assistance of an eminent man, whose life was in great danger. Sir William Gull condemns Quain; "but I believe," it is told by Lord Rowton, "that he himself would attend Lord Beaconsfield if called in." Quain is an old friend of Beaconsfield, and is well known throughout England for his eminent skill and kindness of heart. He kept Delane, of the *Times*, alive for years against the assaults of a fatal disease, and is in high favor with the Royal family, being First Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen. The attacks of jealous professional brethren will only increase his popularity.

The *World's* London special says: A fierce dispute is raging in the papers respecting Sir Wm. Jenner's refusal to meet Dr. Kidd, because the latter is suspected of treating Lord Beaconsfield homœopathically. Kidd seems to have been ungraciously treated by the orthodox allopaths,

but has borne himself well and has the gratification of having pulled Lord Beaconsfield through the worst phases of his sickness. There are now hopes of his recovery, as nothing but physical weakness interferes.

The new Victoria University at Manchester has decided to grant academical degrees without demanding from the students a knowledge of Latin or Greek. This causes a sensation among old pedagogues. The degrees are to be for the sciences and not art.

The *Times*' special says: Gladstone, as you are doubtless aware, has made it known that when the Boer peace-question comes up for discussion after the holidays he will not apologize for the action of the Government, but will take the Jingo party by the beard and show them that the war was an unjust one on England's part, and that he stopped it to save England's honor. There is no doubt that the Government will be heartily sustained by their majority in the Commons, nevertheless the Tories are visibly gaining ground in the discussion of the terms of peace. The rout of the Liberals at St. Ives, which was thought to be one of their strong garrisons this side of the Tweed, shows that public opinion is not entirely satisfied with the foreign policy of the Administration, but, unfortunately for the Tories, the people are much more intent just now on domestic reforms than upon foreign affairs, even when the latter involves an inglorious peace.

The *Times* special says Mr. Parnell admits that the Land bill goes further than he expected it would, and the more moderate men of the stamp of Mr. William Shaw, the senior member for the County Cork, are perfectly satisfied with it. Mr. Parnell demands that the landlords be expropriated, that is, the Government should take their estates from them, indemnifying them for their loss, as the West India plantation owners were indemnified on the abolition of slavery, and that the land should then be distributed among the people; the Government giving the new proprietors a direct title in fee simple, and the latter to recoup the Government by easy installments. Of course, such a measure is absolutely impossible at the present time, and the agitators privately admit it. Mr. Gladstone has gone as near the line that divides the readjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant from downright confiscation, as Parliament will permit, so long as the great landed oligarchy has a voice in public affairs. Indeed, it is known that the Duke of Argyll's desertion will be followed by that of several staunch Whig members of the Upper House, and that some of the Whig squires in the Commons are not to be depended upon. Mr. Shaw reports that the Irish tenants are well pleased with the bill. The machinery, in some clauses, needs strengthening, and the duties and powers of the Lord Commissioner will have to be more clearly defined; but, on the whole, the measure is highly acceptable to Ireland, the only loud grumblers being the landlords, on one side, and the professional agitators on the other. The agitation for a revision of the Land laws is making great headway in England. Thousands of farms are lying idle, and the agricultural depression is most severely felt even in the midland counties.

The *Times*' London special says: One of the best features in the Irish bill is the liberal extension of the Bright clauses in the Act of 1870. The curse of the small Irish tenant is the "Gombeen man," or note shaver, who keeps his victim under the harrow till the last penny of extortion is extracted from him. By enabling the tenant to borrow money for the purchase of his holding at an almost nominal rate (for although interest was not directly charged, the expenses of procuring a loan under the old Act footed up to a considerable sum), Gladstone rids the country of an unmitigated pest.

The Nationalists demand the withdrawal of the Emigration clauses.

New York, April 18th.—Marcial Martinez, the new Chilean Minister, on being interviewed, said: Chile in this war has spent over \$60,000,000. She has lost 7000 men, among whom are many of her most distinguished men. Bolivia at the beginning of the war confiscated a large amount of very valuable Chilean property, while Peru violently expelled from her territory all Chileans of both sexes, who were at the time living there, thus depriving them of all they possessed. The Peruvian squadron was burned by Peruvians after the capitulation of Callao and Lima, and before the former had been taken possession of by

the Chilean forces. It thus appears to me that nobody can dispute Chile's right to take and keep the Harapaca district in part payment of the claims she had against Peru. With regard to the guano deposits, which are of much more value than is generally supposed, Chile will also take possession of them, but she may possibly give up a portion to the creditors of Peru.

I am unable to say anything positively on this point, nevertheless, in any engagement that may be made in this matter Chile will, in pursuance of the same straightforward policy that has always governed her, take good care to see that the proceeds of the sale of guano, whatever they may be, will be paid to the bondholders, and not to a ring of speculators who have hitherto manipulated this business to their own benefit, and to the utter ruin of the interests of the legitimate creditors. With regard to the territory of Tacna, with its port of Arica, nothing has yet been decided upon. It seems to me that there would be no object in Chile's accepting it as part of her indemnity. Chile, for her own sake desires to see Peru reorganized and prosperous in the development of her agricultural resources. Her neighbor, as a consumer of them, is interested; but Peru must not again seek to become a military power. If she should, she certainly would again disturb the peace of South America. Chile, in size and population, is inferior to either of the two nations with which she has been at war, and yet her enemies have asserted that she has been taking advantage of her strength. This is a good deal like comparing the attack by the Russians on Montenegro. The fact is, Chile simply acted in her own defence, and has come out victorious.

Minneapolis, April 17th.—The *Minneapolis Tribune* published to-day an extract from a private letter to its editor, from ex-President Hayes, in the course of which he makes some casual remarks in relation to certain published statements, to which his attention had been called, impugning the consistency of his temperance principles and practice. Mr. Hayes says: "With reference to the matter to which you called my attention, I have only this to say. When I became President, I was fully convinced that, whatever might be the case in other countries and with other people, in our climate, and with the excitable, nervous temperament of our people, the habitual use of intoxicating drinks was not safe. I regarded the danger of the habit as especially great in political and official life. It seemed to me that to exclude liquors from the White House would be wise and useful as an example, and would be approved by good people generally. The suggestion was particularly agreeable to Mrs. Hayes. She had been a total abstainer from childhood. We had never used liquors in our own home, and it was determined to continue our home custom in this respect in our official residence in Washington, as we had done in Columbus. I was not a total abstainer when I became President, but the discussion which arose over the change, at the Executive mansion soon satisfied me that there was no half-way house in this matter. During the greater part of my term, at least during the last three years, I have been in practice, as in theory, a consistent total abstinence man; and shall continue to be so. All the statements, including the one you send me, are inconsistent with the foregoing and untrue and without foundation."

New York, April 17th.—The *Tribune* says that Bernhardt arrived in town yesterday morning, and began her farewell engagement to-night. A reporter asked her how she enjoyed her tour, and was answered, "It was charming. Of course, I have been working hard, but I have had a car all to myself—I cannot pronounce the name of it—and the American hotels are splendid. One or twice the theatres were too cold, but that is not a great matter. American audiences are appreciative, and I have been kindly received. I shall always remember this trip with a great deal of pleasure, and hope to come again; but I shall be glad to get back to France. There is only one France, after all. Au revoir."

Mr. Jarrett told the reporter that the manager of the Théâtre Française is very anxious to have her back to his company, and has made her several offers. Jarrett thinks in time Bernhardt will return to the scene of her earliest triumph. He also thinks the American trip has been very beneficial to her health. Financially it has been a success. She has deposited \$150,000 with her bankers.

Chicago, April 17th.—Colonel Henry W. Farrar, who

was on General Sedgwick's staff during the war, and for ten years previous to March, 1880, was the Managing Editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, was found dead in his bed, at his sister's house in this city, this morning. Colonel Farrar distinguished himself by gallantry during the war, and at its close was brevetted Colonel. He was a close personal friend of General Sheridan, in whose company, for the last year, he had spent the greater part of his time, except when away in the mountains inspecting mining regions. He was at a private dinner of the Chicago Club until a late hour last night, and returned home early this morning, speaking to his sister on entering the house. He retired immediately to bed, in which he was found dead this morning. A Coroner's inquest was held, and his death was pronounced as resulting from apoplexy.

New York, April 18th.—A reporter recently interviewed ex-Governor John Evans, of Colorado, who said, in regard to the recently organized Denver and New Orleans Railroad, of which company he is President, that the company was organized about a month ago, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, and that arrangements for the construction of the road were being pushed. Engineers were in the field, and when their surveys were reported contracts for building would be let. It was expected to connect the road with the railroads of Texas, which were now building up toward the Denver and New Orleans road, which would almost make an air-line from Denver to Galveston, and over the Texas-Pacific lines it would be a very direct line from Denver to New Orleans. In this way Denver would be as about as near to Galveston as it is to St. Louis, and as near to New Orleans as to Chicago. The new road would connect the system of roads centering in Denver with all the roads of Texas and the South. It is expected that the railroad will be completed next year, and Arkansas will probably be reached this year, where the East and West connections will be made with the Atchison and Topeka Railroad. One hundred and fifty miles of steel rails have been already purchased. Evans said that the road was one of the most important lines running out of Denver, going, as it would, through the great cattle country and having access to coal and the products of the South.

London, April 16th.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Chio says: I have now made, from personal observation and with the help of others, a pretty thorough canvass of the state of affairs throughout the island. The total number of dead is scarcely less than 4,000, although some allowance may be due to the fact, that immediately after the disaster many persons crossed to the mainland and some of those now reported dead may now be there. The villages on the south side of the island are all wrecks, hardly a single house being left standing. The centre of the volcanic action seems to have been near Nouta, overlooking Megal Bay on the east coast, where 300 persons perished out of a population of 1,200. At Vauros 26 perished out of a population of 600; at Phalatia, 60 out of 250; at Kalamonte, 40 out of 1,500; at Aramalie, 30 out of 600, and at Kinay, 130 out of 480. On the western side of the island, at Mista, many houses fell, but nobody was killed; at Vesha three-fourths of the buildings were wrecked, but only one person killed; at Lathi, 25 were killed out of 600, and at Argouima, 40 out of 400; at Anabotas, 12 killed. This is the most northerly town on the west side, which suffered severely. Other towns were severely shaken, but are not in ruins. The district of Chios and the town south-east of it suffered most of all. Kallamosia is simply a mass of ruins, and it is difficult to distinguish one house from another. I cannot conceive how any considerable number of the population escaped. Only 443 perished, out of 1,800. Neighboring villages suffered similarly. Seven of the principal ones, containing 8,570 people, it is believed have lost 1,327. At least nine-tenths of the houses in the southern and south-western portions of the island must be rebuilt or repaired. The population are now camping out, and there is great need of food and shelter. The northern part requires help, but to a less extent. Those severely wounded are being brought to Chio by men from the ships. The work of clearing away the ruins has begun here, but in the villages the people are still panic-stricken, and little can be done as long as the shocks continue. Of 200 persons who perished in the Leopotauni, only 65 of the bodies have been recovered, and a similar proportion in the other villages. About 50,000 people are

camped in the southern half of the island, with nothing but what they have on their backs. Progress has been made toward systematizing a relief organization. The people are further demoralized by the preaching of a foolish Greek priest, who warns them all to flee, as the Island is about to be completely swallowed up. The Archbishop and the Governor and people are still emigrating to the mainland and the adjacent Islands.

At Kallamosia, a German doctor, who was in one of the houses at the time of the disaster, relates that the first warning he had was seeing the dishes on the table fall on the floor. A few moments later the walls fell outward. From this, and similar stories, I believe that in this district the first shock was nearly vertical, followed immediately by horizontal oscillations.

London, April 16th.—The following is the text of the Greek note in reply to the proposals of the Powers: In view of the invitation of the Powers to accept the new line of frontier, and in view of present difficulties and future dangers, Greece has asked herself whether her acceptance will lead to a speedy and peaceful solution of the question. As the past leads us to doubt this, the Government needs to know whether the new decisions will be executed immediately, or at least within a brief interval, to be determined on beforehand, and to be enlightened as to the guarantee the Powers will give it on that point. Greece is desirous for peace, and is grateful toward England for her efforts to bring round a peaceful solution. She will, moreover, lose no more time in entering into possession of the ceded territory. But decided as she is to proceed in the path of peace, she cannot abandon, in their present condition, her children left outside of the new frontier, and she appeals on that subject to the sense of justice of the Powers.

Geneva, April 16th.—The proposal to hold an International Socialist Congress at Zurich is strongly disapproved, and a memorial is preparing at Zurich requesting the Federal Council to prohibit it.

Constantinople, April 16th.—Two Turkish battalions have withdrawn into the citadel, where they were surrounded by the Albanians, who have seven guns. Nineteen Turkish battalions are camped at Verus Sovica, and 6,000 Albanians are at Lipasin. Dervisch Pasha, the Turkish commander, is displaying great energy. He intends to arrest all the Chiefs of the Albanian League.

Constantinople, April 16th.—At a meeting of the Ambassadors, it was decided that the details of the surrender of the territory ceded to Greece could be settled between them and the Porte, and afterward notified to Greece, and that an International Commission should be summoned to superintend the cession of said territory. The Porte shall order the Turkish Commanders to quit an hour before the arrival of the Commissioners, who shall then take possession of various localities, and hand them over to the Greek troops, who will arrive half an hour later. The Turkish Commanders shall take with them all individuals considered dangerous to the new order of things, and shall disarm all the Mussulman population. Ultimately, after the surrender of the territory, a technical Military Commission is to be appointed to settle the disarming of the frontier.

Newcastle, April 16th.—An anti-coercion demonstration was held on the town moor yesterday. Fifteen thousand persons were present. Parnell addressed the audience, and said the Land bill is a very wise measure, but it is marred by many serious defects. He especially condemned the immigration clause, which he said must be stricken out. The bill must protect the small equally with the large tenants. Proper provisions must be made for tenants in arrears, though the rent be rackrent. A resolution was passed deprecating coercion and demanding that evictions be stopped.

The Greek Question. New York, April 16th.—The *Tribune's* London special says: Though the Greeks have accepted the European terms, their ungracious recriminations are said to be very offensive. Their note is regarded as a virtual submission. Certain Vienna telegrams say the Greek acceptance is surrounded with reservations. This is possibly the case, but they are not such as are likely to prove fatal to the maintenance of peace. Several of the powers are willing to exercise pressure on the Porte to carry out its proposals.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER:

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 21st, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 5TH MONTH, 21ST DAY.

As we anticipated, the Gaiety Theatre was full last evening to witness the performance of Taylor and Dubourg's joint production, "New Men and Old Acres." This was first brought out in London about twelve years ago, and, supported by a powerful cast, obtained a certain measure of success as one of the society-comedies then in vogue. The scene is laid in these piping times of peace, when the proud old adage of "Manners make the man," would seem to be supplanted by the modern saying "Money makes the man." The plot is rather poor, and the comedy requires the most consummate acting to hold the attention of an audience for three long hours. With these premises it will be readily understood that the talent displayed last night was of no common order; and the success achieved augurs well for the future of our local corps.

The play opens with a scene between Marmaduke Vavasour, a poor but proud squire who goes about in his wife's train like a pilot-fish, and his lawyer. 'Tis the old old story, so frequent with swell bankrupts—"insufficiency of income;" and the lawyer can hardly hope to obtain more time from the mortgagee of Cleve Abbey, a Mr. Samuel Brown, Liverpool merchant. After much hesitation they tell the matter to Lady Vavasour; and she proceeds to cajole the worthy Brown, and encourage a marriage between him and their only daughter, "Lilian Vavasour." This young lady shows rather fast inclinations; and while

coaching her cousin, Bertie Fitzurse, for a Civil Service "exam." contrives to pick up from him a good deal of slang. This Fitzurse would seem a good specimen of the Lord Mutaahed species, and manages to "fall in love with his coach" by whom he is very properly repulsed. He does not seem to take this much to heart; for we immediately find him proposing to the daughter of a self-made man residing in the neighbourhood, Benjamin Bunter. This worthy, with his gaudy wife, well-bred, well-educated, pretty daughter, Fanny, and a commercial familiar, Blasenbalg, arrives to view the Abbey. The last named, under a pretence of fishing, gropes among the limestone rocks, and finds the ground rich in iron-ore. Bunter makes up his mind to buy the place; the great panic and imminent peril of Brown's firm give him a golden opportunity for purchasing the mortgage; and everything seems to go smoothly. In the last act, however, the machinations of the conspirators are righteously overthrown, Mr. Vavasour is enabled to turn the tables by repaying the mortgage in time, the young couples are plighted in spite of Brown's poverty (which seriously jeopardised his chance for a long time); and all ends happily.

The cast was not quite satisfactory in all respects although we poor exiles must not be too hypercritical, but thankfully accept such things as we have. First as to the ladies: here we have indeed an *embarras des richesses*. We know not which to admire most, the magnificent stage-presence of *Lady Matilda Vavasour* or the clear, clean, aristocratic speech of her charming daughter; this latter being so marked as to take away all suspicion of "tomboyism" in the young lady. Equally are we at a loss to decide between the merits of *Mrs. Bunter's* gorgeous array and the bewitching coquetry of her sprightly daughter. The play of *Miss Fanny* in the love-making scene was beyond all praise, and far too good for the empty-headed Fitzurse, who met with a slashing rebuke when he asked:—"Aw! you would not leave me for some othaw fellah, would you, Fanny?" in the reply thrown out like a flash of lightning:—"Well, hardly ever!"

Mr. Eyton made a grand impersonation of the oily, sanctimonious hypocritical *Bunter*. His unctuous utterance on hearing of the death of Reginald Fitzurse:—"We are all cut down as a flower," would have done infinite credit to the lamented Boanerges when officiating at Ebenezer. His canting sympathy with Brown's trouble (assumed for the purpose of gaining his own ends) was finely done; and his collapse at the end of the third act—not to omit his humorous rendering of the family pedigree—cannot be too much praised. These are but a few points out of many in which Mr. Eyton fairly excelled himself.

Mr. de Russett took the part of *Vavasour*, and succeeded fairly well upon the whole. His obsequiousness in the presence of his very-much-better half, and his pomposity when she was absent, were well done; but we fancy more might have been put into the part with more study.

Mr. Herbert appeared as *Brown*; and we liked him less in

this character than in any we have seen him in before. He did not seem at home in the part from beginning to end; and as in the other case the lady deserved a better lover.

Mr. Shand, on the other hand, fell into a soft place, the part suiting him far better than any he has hitherto assumed in Yokohama. Blessed with the modicum of brains which too often distinguishes hereditary talent *Fitzurse* shewed himself what the character demanded, a good natured simpleton; or to use Lady Matilda's elegant diction "tomfool." We hope to see Mr. Shand again, and trust that the casting committee will often give him a part in high-life.

Mr. Keil appeared as *Blasenbalg*; and although he did not exhibit so much of the low cunning German Jew as the part demands; yet this is an offence easily condoned. It is difficult for an educated man to so far forget himself as to travesty his mother-tongue in the desired manner.

Mr. Leckie made a good steady family lawyer. Mr. d'Almeida and Mr. Talbot were magnificent servants, Mr. Morse and Mr. Brower filled other minor parts; and the *Richmond* band played a melodious selection during the intervals.

We hope that the ladies will not discontinue the kind assistance they have recently given. If they will only consent to appear again next season, we will promise the most unbounded gratitude, not to speak of applause and bouquets. Of these there was no lack on the present occasion; and the reception accorded last evening to the ladies will, we trust, encourage them to tempt fortune's favors in the service of Momo at many future opportunities.

A repetition of the performance of "New Men and Old Acres" will be given on Monday evening next.

On Saturday, 14th instant, the yearly ceremony of conferring degrees and presenting prizes took place at the Imperial College of Engineering, Tora-no-mon, Tokiyo. In the absence of H. E. Yamao, Minister of Public Works, the ceremony was presided over by Mr. Yoshii, Vice-Minister of that Department. Among the visitors we noticed their Imperial Highnesses the Princes Arisugawa, Fushimi and Kishu-Shira-Kawa, Their Excellencies Kawamura, Yamagata, &c., and several other Japanese and foreign gentlemen.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Otori, Chief Secretary of Public Works and Director of the Engineering Bureau, who delivered an address pointing out the importance of engineering in promoting the industries of a country. After this Mr. Henry Dyer, C.E., Principal of the College, presented the graduates of the year to the Vice-Minister, from whom they received their diplomas. Mr. Dyer then addressed the students, dwelling at some length upon the qualifications necessary for success in life, and conveying many hints of great practical value to the young men who had that day completed their college course. Prizes of valuable books, &c., were subsequently distributed to the successful candidates of the preceding year, and the affair terminated with a luncheon, —for the visitors, professors and graduates in the Drawing Office, and for the students in the Dining Hall.

We mentioned some weeks ago that the building of H. I. M. the Emperor's palace would shortly be commenced, and that a staff of carpenters &c., had been summoned from Ki-yoto to carry out the work. Our readers are no doubt aware that, had the original intention been carried out, the palace would have been constructed in the grounds of the present Imperial residence at the Kishiu Yashiki, after a design by Mr. Chastel de Boynville, Government Architect. The foundations were in fact laid, and the walls carried up to a height

of several courses, when some evidences of unexpected "settling" at one corner of the edifice, gave new weight to the voice of a party which had always been opposed to the employment of any site other than that of the old palace. It was then decided to remove the materials to that part of the Fukiage park known as Nishi-no-Maru. Here, however, a fresh difficulty presented itself. It would have been necessary to go down fully fifty feet in order to reach a stratum sufficiently firm to support the foundations of so heavy a building. This difficulty, we may mention *en passant*, exists more or less everywhere in Tokiyo. Nothing presents itself there like the hard gravel beds to be found all over England, and as a consequence most of the larger buildings have to be "floated," a fact which ought not to be lost sight of by those who marvel at their costliness. The officials charged with the erection of the palace were, however, completely discouraged for the moment. They determined to build both the Japanese Reception Hall (*Yekkenjo*) and the Foreign Audience Chamber (*Shishindo*) after native models. Fortunately they have changed their minds, not as regards the former building, which will be of wood, its dimension being 120 x 70 feet with a height of 60 feet to the top of the roof—but as to the latter, which is to be of cut stone—its dimension being 300 x 90 feet with a height of 70 feet. This return to the old idea is probably attributable to the advice of Mr. Yenomoto, who has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Works. The site proposed by that gentleman for the *Shishindo* is the raised plateau, a little to the east of the suspension bridge over the central moat in the park; a site which not only commands a superb prospect, but is also so situated that the effect of the building, seen from the city, would be most imposing. Should this plan be carried out, the *Yekkenjo* would stand on the plateau immediately beyond the central moat. Our readers will recognise this plateau when we say that it is the spot to which visitors are generally conducted for the purpose of enjoying that unrivalled and not to be forgotten view of the southern and western portions of the metropolis. One result of these plans would be the demolition of the suspension bridge, which has been suffered to desecrate the park quite long enough; and, even if there were no other object to be gained, we should deem this ample cause to pray for the success of Mr. Yenomoto's proposals.

We published last week an exact statement of the regulations now in force—both permissive and prohibitive—for the guidance of officials who desire to engage in any business. Briefly stated, the gist of the prohibitive regulations is, that officers of the Government are forbidden to take part in any enterprise of a purely commercial or manufacturing character, while the permissive rules designate as lawful undertakings:—mines; sales of produce raised on one's own land (provided no shop be opened for the purpose); purchasing shares in companies having for their object the construction of roads, rivers, canals, harbours, the reclamation of land and the carrying trade (by land or sea), or any enterprise for the increase of production.

This is simply the state of the law as it exists at present. It is certainly plain enough in every detail, with perhaps the exception of "enterprises for the increase of production." This phrase may appear to admit a very liberal construction, but the words in the original might be equally well translated "enterprises for extending commerce;" an expression which in English is always understood to signify such undertakings as roads, railways, telegraphs, harbours &c. That money lending should be included among the sanctioned undertakings seems decidedly strange, but it must be remembered that the existence of the pension bonds constitutes an alto-

ther new element in the consideration. Those are for the most part in the possession of the upper classes, who naturally seek to place them, as security, in the hands of a friend or relative, when they desire to raise money, rather than to mortgage them with common dealers. There can be no doubt that a considerable traffic of this sort is carried on, more especially since the objectionable question of interest does not crop up, the bonds carrying a fixed rate which is paid directly to their holders by the Government. A hard and fast prohibition of money lending would have stopped all this, and so, perhaps, entailed considerable inconvenience.

For the rest we can discover nothing at all objectionable in the list of enterprises declared eligible. Their number has been slightly augmented by a decree issued at the beginning of this month, but the proximate intention of the increase is to render the purchase of railway-shares possible to officials, and more especially to those nobles who, with every desire and ability to invest, would have been prevented from doing so, under the original regulations, by their connection with the Government.

One point only requires special notice. When publishing the Stock Exchange laws, it was deemed expedient to include a clause explicitly forbidding officials to become shareholders. Obviously, such a prohibition was superfluous, seeing that stock exchanges were already included by implication among the items previously interdicted. Nevertheless, as those exchanges were a new feature in Japanese trade, a special reference to them was an error on the right side. On the other hand, so soon as they had become a recognised branch of commerce, they would obviously be included in the general prohibition against official trading, and for this reason the Government took the opportunity of expunging the superfluous clause when (on the 6th inst) it promulgated the decree (reproduced in our columns last week), confirming the prohibitive and permissive regulations already existing, and slightly supplementing the latter. Officials have no more right to become shareholders in stock exchanges now than they ever had, but to discover the illegality of such a proceeding it is no longer necessary for them to refer to the Stock Exchange laws: the "Regulations for the guidance of officials in matters of trade or commerce," dated April 1875, and May 1881, convey all the necessary information.

All this was pointed out in our columns last week. We refer to the subject again to-day because our contemporary the *Gazette* has made some statements so curiously inaccurate and misleading that they cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. This is what the *Gazette* says:—

Although the government shirked the responsibility of compelling officials to adhere strictly to the laws relating to trade, it was some satisfaction to know that their conduct was not openly countenanced. But even that miserable satisfaction is vouchsafed no longer, for on the 6th instant the government withdrew all regulations interfering with officials engaging in trade; and so now they can go ahead untrammelled.

We have reproduced this paragraph verbatim, because our readers might otherwise be inclined to doubt its possibility. The first statement, namely, that "the Government shirked the responsibility of compelling officials to adhere strictly to the laws relating to trade," is based upon an instance, cited by the *Choya Shinbun*, of "gross injury inflicted on an individual who confidently purchased the shares of an official connected with the Yokohama exchange. Let us remodel this sentence and say, that the paragraph in the *Japan Gazette* is an instance of gross injury inflicted on a Government by a journal which confidently accepted the story of a native contemporary, although

well aware that the columns of that contemporary contain on the average quite as many retractions as reports.

The second statement, namely, that "on the 6th inst. the Government withdrew all regulations interfering with officials engaging in trade; and so now they can go ahead untrammelled," is based upon the fact, that on the 6th inst. the Government confirmed the prohibitions previously existing, but modified them so far as to allow officials to become shareholders in railway companies, &c. Further, in order to prevent any possible misconception of the Government's intention, H. R. H. Prince Arisugawa subsequently addressed a circular note to the various Departments, Bureaux &c., reminding their officers that trade and commercial enterprises are no less interdicted now than ever.

It is well that both sides of a question should be freely discussed, but do not inaccuracies so palpable as these seem somewhat difficult to reconcile with impartiality.

On the 28th of last month His Majesty the Mikado visited Atsugi (near Oiso) for the purposing of witnessing some military manoeuvres performed by troops from the Tokiyo garrison. A certain official of high rank, who was to have accompanied the Emperor, excused himself at the last moment and remained in Tokiyo, but no special attention was paid to the fact, since it was easy to conceive a sufficient cause. Before, however, the Imperial party set out on their return journey, a letter addressed to the absent minister was delivered to the escort at Atsugi. The letter, not being sealed, was examined by some of the officers. It ran thus.—"Your presence in the Imperial cortège to-day proves that you despise my warning of yesterday and that you are not disposed to alter your course. On the journey back, therefore, your doom shall be consummated." As may be supposed this epistle created no little astonishment. It was carried back to Tokiyo and handed to the official in question, who seemed not altogether unprepared for something of the sort. He had received, he said, on the day before, a letter telling him that his official acts were disapproved by certain persons, and that if he admitted his error by adopting a different policy, no further steps would be taken, but that if he persisted in his present course, the sword must be his judge.

There was a time when such a letter would have been treated as a mere idle threat, but men remember now that the life of one of Japan's greatest statesmen might perhaps have been saved, had he not laid aside, with contemptuous indifference, letter after letter of a similar tenor. In this case a wise discretion had been exercised, and it was justified by the event.

Such is the story whispered about in the capital at present. For its truth we cannot vouch, but we earnestly hope that if it be not wholly false, the search upon which the police are said to be now engaged, may prove successful.

We do not hear much now-a-days of petitions for the establishment of a national assembly and so forth, but it may be doubted whether this silence it is not more ominous than the agitation of last year. Rumours which reach Tokiyo from time to time seem to show that men have exchanged their suppliant aspect for a sterner mood, and lecturers and declaimers of the old rebellious type ply their cruel trade here and there, inventing each day some fresh device to avoid official surveillance. A common plan is to pick a quarrel with the police who attend to control the proceedings. Somebody gets his toes tramped on by the guardians of the law, or complains that the mats on which he is sitting barefooted are soiled by boots purchased with taxes he pays and worn by officials he

supports. So the recrimination begins, and the police are eventually tumbled out, or obliged to escort a posse of malcontents to the station, while the village orator harangues away in their absence. "The government is afflicted with blindness. It sees nothing and it will not wear glasses. Is there no remedy for this affliction? Yes surely; there is the remedy of a National Assembly, which will supplement this official myopia with a thousand keen eyes."

This, or some kindred exordium, fixes the attention of the audience, and so the politician proceeds, sowing the seeds, perhaps, of anarchy and murder, and teaching us that the time has come to look at all these things with less indifference.

For this fashion of mood is not pleasant to contemplate. It were better that men should sign innumerable petitions and besiege the Ministers' houses from morning to night, than that they should persuade themselves they can gain nothing by remonstrance, nor find any help in their rulers. It is not always wise to turn away a suitor unheard. Those were importunate—sometimes indeed truculent—politicians that waited at office doors or thrust petitions into Ministers' carriages last year, but they were also the representatives of a party. To give them audience and explain patiently the reasons that prevent the immediate establishment of a National Assembly, would have been neither dangerous nor difficult, and might have been incalculably useful. They showed at any rate that they still recognized authority, and were willing to entrust the consummation of their wishes to the Government. Now, on the contrary, they depend on themselves alone, and admit no restraint but the inexpediency of premature action. We can easily divine which condition is the more serious.

The grant to the Yokosuka dockyard has hitherto been 420,000 yen per annum, of which a certain portion has always been devoted to ship-building purposes. The amount has, however, been found insufficient, and it has accordingly been decided at the Admiralty to reduce the Departmental expenses with the view of placing 600,000 yen at the disposal of the dockyard in future, if possible.

The potteries in Bishu (Owari) have been celebrated for centuries past, but their period of maximum activity was immediately after the opening of the foreign markets to their productions. During the seven or eight years following the Austrian Exhibition their out-put averaged 300,000 yen per annum, but last year it fell off by a third of that amount, a fact which is attributed to the high price of labour and materials, not fire-wood alone but even porcelain clay having reached figures that bear no comparison with the quotations before the Restoration. The ware itself too, and the decoration, exhibit a great falling off, and on the occasion of a visit recently paid to the potteries by General Van Buren and an official of the Public Works Department, these gentlemen impressed upon the workmen the necessity of keeping up the standard of excellence, pointing out at the same time various useful expedients for diminishing the cost of production, &c. In consequence of these hints, one Kato, a leading potter, has erected several furnaces on a principle which effects a saving of one-third in the amount of fuel required, while all the workmen have agreed to pay special attention to the manipulation of the biscuit and the treatment of the decoration, by which means they hope to increase their export to twice its former amount.

Messrs. Audsley & Bowes speak of the Owari blue and white ware as the best in the world, both as regards purity

of biscuit, brilliancy of colour and delicacy of decoration, but Messrs. Audsley & Bowes are sometimes unaccountably enthusiastic. Owari has never produced any really first-class blue and white. The cobalt used by the potters for some years past has been imported from Europe, and though sufficiently pure and brilliant as a colour, it never seems to incorporate with the biscuit like the cobaltiferous manganese of old times. The latter is certainly much more difficult to manage, but when successfully employed, it differs as much from the modern blue as cheese from chalk. The two are absolutely incomparable. Perhaps the best ware attributable to Owari is that sent thence in the form of white biscuit and decorated in Yokohama, but it has one fatal fault: it apes the European style. This is no doubt the reason why the Owari porcelain exhibited now at Ueno finds few if any purchasers, though its biscuit and decoration will bear comparison with any other ware in the Exhibition.

We translate from an Italian pamphlet, published by the "Society for the cultivation of Silkworms" of Milan, the following very interesting description of Persian *Tilimbars*, which may possibly be of some use to the people of this country.

The "*tilimbar*" is a hut of varying size,—being 5 to 6 metres long, 4 metres broad and 7 metres high from the ground to the top of the roof. Up to the height "of 1.90 meters from the ground, there are only a few wooden piles and no walls. At this elevation, horizontal beams are fixed at a distance of from 30 to 40 centimeters; and from this point the piles situated towards the North and the South are covered over; and the interstices are filled with straw, so that they form two walls. One metre higher, a roof with a very steep slope commences. This is also covered with straw. The straw inside the walls is put in small niches, which are so constructed that the silkworms can attach their cocoons to the straw. The horizontal beams divide the hut into two stories; the upper story being closed by the roof and the two walls, while the lower is open in all directions. In the latter, at a height of 45 centimeters below the horizontal beams, during the silkworm season, a few small beams are placed, which are supported by movable transverse sticks or canes, covered with straw. This is the bed on which the worms are placed. By means of a small hand-ladder, the cultivator climbs up to the large beams of the upper story, and from there he gives food to the silkworms, which are beneath, by introducing mulberry branches through the spaces of the beams.

From this description of the "*tilimbar*" it will be seen that in the upper part there are two large apertures, the one looking towards the east and the other towards the west. One of these apertures ought to be always shut, in order to protect the worms from the sun, and also to cut them off from draughts of air. In case of great heat the arrangement is different. If the season is severe the aperture is shut during the night. By this system the air circulation is not interfered with, there being always a communication under the small beams on which the worms are placed.

In order to prevent damages from ants and mice, the Persians surround the foot of the piles which support the hut, with lime, resin or arsenic.

Such is the "*tilimbar*." It seems scarcely possible to find a better construction for the simple and secure cultivation of silk-worms. For taking care of three *tilimbars* only one man is required.

The prospects of the "Great National," as the new Railway company call themselves, are growing brighter day by day. Candidates for shares come forward in constantly increasing numbers, and it is no longer possible to doubt that the project will be in part, at any rate, successfully carried out. Up to the present the amount subscribed is about fourteen millions (yen), although the expectations of the promoters have in some cases been disappointed. Both in

the prefectures of Gumma (Jūshū) and Saitama (Musashi) the candidates for shares are only about half as numerous as was originally hoped, while in Yechigo the people have declined to come forward altogether. The exceptional wealth of the Yechigo farmers and merchants naturally led men to look for a different result, but it seems that an old grievance is at the bottom of this reluctance. Three years ago the sum of two million yen was subscribed in Yechigo and the neighbouring provinces for the purpose of carrying out certain works, among which the improvement of Niigata harbour was a prominent item. The navigation of the north-west coast has always been an affair of considerable danger and difficulty, and any improvement of the shipping and landing facilities at Niigata could not fail to augment the wealth of the district considerably. Whether, however, the money subscribed was insufficient, or whether the works at Niigata did not appear so important as their projectors fancied, the harbour was left untouched, and the people of the province naturally suspect that their interests will fare no better in the railway scheme. It is to be hoped their scruples will ultimately yield to the arguments of the prefects and other officials, who are now busily engaged in demonstrating the necessity of railway extension. Little if any aid can be looked for in the northern provinces, so that, unless the more central and southerly ones come forward with liberality, the dimensions of the project will have to be considerably reduced.

We have spoken already of the Government guarantee. Examined more closely the objections urged against saddling the State with such a liability disappear in some degree. Unquestionably the original design of the scheme is to provide a safe and useful investment for the funds which must presently be paid to the nobles by the treasury. A moment's consideration will make this clear, even without any reference to the fact that the germ of the company's existence was evolved at a monster meeting of nobles, when H. E. Iwakura, the leading spirit in the affair, explained to the assembled Kwazoku, that not only their own interests but also their duty to Japan, make it expedient they should take the lead in promoting some great work of national benefit. The 15th National Bank—the "Nobles Bank"—undertakes to provide the funds. It will receive from the nobles who desire to become shareholders, pension-bonds to the amount of their subscriptions, and in return issue coupons to an equal amount. These pension bonds, as our readers are already aware, carry interest at the rate of eight per cent until the time of their redemption, which may be deferred or accelerated in the case of each according to the result of the annual lotteries. The Bank, having collected these pension-bonds, will hand them over to the Treasury and receive their amount in *kinsatsu*, which will be devoted to the construction of the railway. After this, as each bond is drawn for payment, the noble to whom it originally belonged will be notified of the fact, whereupon he will return his coupon to the Bank, and receive in its stead one or more shares in the railway. Ultimately therefore he will have exchanged his pension-bonds for railway scrip, upon which he will continue to receive interest at the rate of eight per cent for ten years, plus any profits the railway may realize in excess of that sum. The Government, on the other hand, will not have made itself responsible for the payment of eight per cent on a new capital, but will have transferred its liability from pension-bonds to railway scrip, and—so far as this portion of the company's capital is concerned—will only be obliged, at the worst, to prolong the period of paying interest on certain bonds, while it will be relieved altogether from such payments should the railway prove a success, and, in the event of the proceeds falling short of eight per cent on the subscribed capital, will escape by making up the amount by

which the profits fall short of that percentage. Scrip purchased by merchants, farmers, etc., must be differently considered. On this, too, the Government guarantees eight per cent for ten years, thus incurring a completely new liability. Still on the whole the scheme has many redeeming features, and it is tolerably certain that no smaller measure of State aid would have sufficed to float the affair, while the provision made for the useful investment of moneys due on pension-bonds, is an undoubted gain to the country.

Some discussion has taken place with regard to the route chosen for the line between Tokiyo and Saikiyo (Kiyoto). The choice lies between the Tokaido and the Nakasendo, of which the former presents much fewer engineering difficulties—the Hakone pass excepted—than the latter, and is at the same time much shorter. The respective supporters of the two routes are understood to have been, H. E. Matsugata, Minister for Home Affairs and H. E. Inouye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the former gentleman having been in favour of the Tokaido. On the opposite side it was urged that the former route would bring the line into direct competition with the coastwise carrying trade; that it would also be disadvantageously situated from a strategical point of view, and that it would fail to fulfil the "indirect" functions of a railway, viz., the opening up of remote regions and the diffusion of intelligence. These considerations have prevailed, and it will scarcely be denied that they were sufficient to sway the balance in the direction of the Nakasendo route.

We hope soon to lay some further particulars before our readers.

The tendency of Japan's artist artisans to ignore old models and follow a hybrid fashion of art, has long been a source of regret to all those that take any interest in such matters. Fortunately symptoms of a reaction are at last beginning to make themselves apparent, but the workmen are for the most part without models, while in many cases even the ancient processes have been forgotten. The Government—which has long been alive to the advisability of taking some steps towards reviving the spirit of the ancient art—has accordingly issued instructions to the various prefects and local authorities, desiring that all possible assistance, in the way of supplying models, books, etc., shall be given to the workmen, and it is earnestly hoped that the unhappy errors of late years may be corrected before they become utterly chronic. This is one of the first acts of the new Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and a most laudable act it is.

Apropos of this reversion to old customs, we observe that a fencing school has been established in the grounds of the Emperor's palace, and that fencing matches constantly take place there between the officers of the army and other officials. The Emperor himself has several times been present, and takes great interest in the proceedings. Many of the nobles display great skill, but the most noted performer of all is Mr. Yamaoka, Chief Secretary of the Household Department, who can give large odds to any one of his opponents. He is a man of no less muscular power than address, and his reputation as a fencer is of very old standing.

The following promotions in the Consular Staff are contemplated, viz.:—Mr. Hodges, from Kanagawa to be Acting Vice Consul in Tokiyo; Mr. Woolley, from Nagasaki to replace Mr. Hodges; and one of the Student Interpreters—to be selected by examination—from Tokiyo to Nagasaki.

The production of sugar in the Hokkaido having largely increased of late, arrangements have been made for its more extensive sale at the ware-rooms of the Colonization Bureau,

Yetai Bashi. In connection with this we may mention that a succession of good harvests and the constantly increasing price of rice, have created so much prosperity in Yechigo, that the farmers have lately imported large quantities of sugar and foreign stuffs from Tokiyo. The latter being both cheaper and more durable than articles of native manufacture, are of course an advantage, but it seems a pity that if Yezo can produce so much sugar, arrangements are not made for its direct shipment from Moruran (near Yetomo) to Niigata, instead of bringing it to Tokiyo.

It is said that from the 1st of next month His Majesty the Emperor's daily habit will be to rise at 5 o'clock every morning; worship before the shrine of the sacred insignia at 5.30; breakfast at 6; study from 7 to 9 o'clock; at ten attend the Privy Council's meeting until 2. P.M.; and engage in various military studies from 3 till 5 o'clock.

This is a very different programme from that pursued before the Reformation, when the chief part of His Majesty's time was devoted to the performance of religious ceremonies.

The recent destruction by fire of a barrack in Sendai has been traced to a somewhat novel cause. The soldiers were all out marching, with the exception of a small guard, consisting of some seven or eight men. One of these latter had a friendly feeling for a young lady in the neighbourhood, and he accordingly stole away from the barracks to pay her a visit. She, however, seems to have been less romantic, for she received him coldly, and in fact made him feel that he was *de trop* most unmistakably. The soldier was grievously mortified. He returned to his quarters unobserved, and instead of exhausting his rage by destroying crockery or wood-work, had recourse to a much more novel expedient. He set the barrack on fire, in order to furnish the world with an example of the burning flame by which he was consumed himself.

The building of the great temple of Higashi-longwan at Kiyoto is progressing rapidly. Contributions come in with even greater liberality than before, now that the work has become a visible reality, and it seems likely that the Buddhists of the nineteenth century will leave behind them a monument of almost unexampled piety. That the work should remain such a monument for many generations, is now their principal care, and there is some probability that an excessive anxiety for the building's safety may rather have the effect of interrupting its progress. The chief subscribers propose to clear away all houses and other structures from the neighbourhood of the temple, so that the danger of fire may be made as remote as possible. The suggestion has received all the support the priests themselves can give it. A miserable eternity is predicted for those that decline to surrender their domiciles, while salvation is confidently promised to more docile parishioners. Still, however, there are some recalcitrants too practical to barter the present for the future, and others who say that the great temple has not only nothing to fear from their carelessness, but that it is even responsible for their losses, seeing that the fire by which it was lately destroyed, began within its own precincts, and burned down the very houses now condemned as a source of peril. It has not yet been hinted by any that gods who have power to regulate men's eternal prospects, ought to be able to guarantee the temporal well-being of their own domiciles, but even without any such display of impiety, the fractious parishioners seem likely to get the best of the argument.

Mr. Nabeshima, lately prefect of Okinawa (Riukiu) was gazetted a Senator on the 18th inst., his prefecture being

given to Mr. Uyesugi, formerly Daimiyo of Yonezawa. Okinawa has been jestingly christened "the school for tyro politicians." Its inhabitants are so peaceful and so happy under a *régime* the Restoration brought them, that any Governor, however inexperienced, finds no difficulty in managing them.

Mr. Matsuzawa, manager of the *Independent*, who was sentenced the other day to 70 days imprisonment with hard labour, has, we understand, appealed to the Supreme Court, both on his own behalf and on that of his printer, who was found guilty of the same offence, but escaped with thirty days imprisonment without hard labour, since his social standing—as a *shizoku*—entitled him to this privilege under the provisions of the Supplementary Code (*Junkai*). It may be remarked *en passant* that a law now drafted and soon to be promulgated, abolishes finally these differences in the degrees of punishment inflicted according to the rank of the culprit.

There can be little doubt about the result of Mr. Matsuzawa's appeal. This offence was of a very grave character. It will be remembered that when Mr. Saionji—a *kwazoku*—became editor of the *Independent*, he received a letter from the Minister of the Household, requesting him, in so many words, to withdraw his name from the affair. This action on the part of the Minister may be questionable, as a point of tact, but it certainly did not in any way justify the action taken by Mr. Matsuzawa, for that gentleman forthwith published a supplement to the *Independent*, in which not only the text of the Minister's letter to Mr. Saionji was given, but also a long story was added to the effect that the First Minister of State had sent for Mr. Saionji, and explained to him that although the editors of other papers merited little credit or notice, being old adherents of the Bakufu and notoriously desirous of overthrowing the present Government, still the case would be very different if a person of Mr. Saionji's high position associated himself with journalism, and by so doing gave it a new importance in the eyes of the people. This seems to have been a history altogether invented by Mr. Matsuzawa, but it created an immense sensation among newspaper editors &c., and was at the same time calculated seriously to injure H. E. Sanjo's reputation. It was in short a most mischievous libel, and we cannot afford any sympathy for the trouble it has brought upon its author, more especially if the general estimate of his character be in any respect correct.

Still Mr. Matsuzawa's case has excited considerable interest. In one respect it is peculiar. More than two hundred and sixty newspapers have sprung into existence since the Restoration, and the history of their editors' careers includes punishments varying from fifteen days to three years imprisonment, and fines ranging from one, to five hundred, yen. But as yet no journalist has found himself making roads or picking oakum. It is reserved to Mr. Matsuzawa to take the initiative.

A tragic death, the circumstances of which seem to point to murder, occurred during the night of the twelfth instant, at a restaurant situated near the race course, and known as the "Cliff Tea house." A servant, named Owa, was visited by her husband on the evening in question; and when her duties for the day were finished the two retired together to rest in an apartment of the domestics' quarters. On Friday morning the woman was discovered hanging by the neck from one of the beams of the roof. Her partner had disappeared from the premises, and has not since been found, though active police perquisitions have been made for him.

It appears that the persistent and ingenious efforts of modern electricians will at length be rewarded with success; and that they will, overcoming immense difficulty, compel the subtle, mighty and unwilling sprite into the service of mankind as an illuminant. Referring to "Our New Servant," a London weekly suggests that the Macaulay of the future will have as great a difficulty in describing to the readers of his day our gaslit London as the eloquent historian himself must have felt in bringing home to us the miserable condition of the streets and byways lighted only by the faint flickering of the oil-wicks our ancestors had to put up with. A great experiment in street lighting which, if it proves successful, will work a wonderful transformation in the city of London between sunset and sunrise has been initiated, with what result we shall learn by an early mail. Nor will the effects be confined to the hours of night. If the streets are so lighted that goods traffic can be managed as easily and safely by night as by day, the mighty metropolis will be relieved from the inconvenient over-crowding of thoroughfares in the daytime. All the worst blocks in the city are caused by huge waggons either wending as slowly along as if they were shaded on either side by country hedgerows, or else unloading at the doors of warehouses, with half-a-dozen angry coachmen expostulating with the immovable drayman. These annoyances could all be done away with if the electric light doubled the length of the days, and allowed heavy goods to be delivered at a time when honest citizens are not likely to be hurrying from place to place in cabs or broughams.

Perhaps the greatest reform to be expected from the innovation of electric street-lighting in large towns is the lessening of the labours of the policeman, and the increased safety to life and property. A very short examination of the statistics of crime and police offences will suffice to show what an enormous proportion of law-breaking is done under cover of darkness. Burglary is a name invented for house-breaking by night. Garotting thrives nowhere but in dark places. All cowardly attempts to blow up buildings and human beings must of necessity be managed in the dark if they require the placing of any explosive material or the concealment of the conspirators. Yet civilization has hitherto attempted to deal with these offences by punishment, and by the costly increase of the body of inefficient policemen, who, unsupported by public favour, find their duties day by day more irksome. The proper way to attempt to abolish crime, which is wholly or chiefly committed by night, is to remove as far as possible all the circumstances that make night more favourable to crime than day. Our contemporary remarks in language which is applicable to Japan as to England:—"the principal of these (advantages for the commission of crime) is, without doubt, darkness, and to throw a stream of light down every dark alley of our metropolis should be the first endeavour of the police authorities. Even if the electric light turns out to be more costly than gas, it can hardly be more costly than our policemen, our prisons, and our reformatories, with all the rest of the miserable adjuncts of crime, including unhealthy rookeries, full workhouses, and a dissatisfied class of wretched poor. It is not to be supposed that all these social evils will disappear with the darkness, but there is little doubt that effective lighting in and round our large cities and towns would be a great blow to them, which in time would result most beneficially for law-abiding citizens and tax-payers."

Professor Perry, lecturing recently at the Society of Arts, gave a forecast of the future development of electricity which will seem like fairy tales to those who have not kept themselves posted in the marvellous inventions of recent

years. Imagine the possibility of seeing our friends occupied in their various businesses or recreations in distant countries, and at the same time talking with them, not through the cold medium of a telegraph form, written more or less illegibly by an unsympathetic clerk, but actually hearing their voices and their laughter as if we were still together. Such magic luxury will, we fear, long be the monopoly of the rich. Still, it is pleasant enough even to picture such happiness for future generations, and to do what little may lie in one's power to help such good work. The experiments made by Messrs. Perry and Ayrton, both well known in Japan; are such as to stimulate the scientific student, and to fill him with a belief in endless possibilities. Since the invention of the age made Watt and Stephenson heroes, we have never had greater promise than now of scientific research proving a gold mine to those who have the courage and ability to work. What may be done is plain enough, and all that is wanted is the best method of doing successfully and cheaply what everyone would like to see accomplished. If science has given ruffians the means of destroying life and property by throwing an explosive pill into the midst of a crowd, she must compensate by giving honest men the means of seeing by night, hearing across continents, and in other ways possessing what may be called new senses, more powerful than those they already possess. But, "to attain this end, it is necessary that scientific men should be helped, and that the State should not make every new invention a monopoly of its own."

A curious and significant episode has occurred at a meeting of London magistrates for hearing applications for granting or renewing licences for the selling of intoxicating liquors on or off the premises. Messrs. Frederick and Thomas Shoolbred, of Tottenham House, Tottenham Court-road,—one of the largest drapery establishments in the world—made application for a licence to sell wines and spirits, to be consumed on their premises. The case having been argued, Sir William Wyatt, after consulting with the other magistrates, Messrs. Brooke, Bodkin, and Miles—said that the licence would not be granted, and that he might save some time by saying they were unanimous in this decision. As the journal from which we quote this statement remarks, the licensing authorities have acted wisely in peremptorily refusing such request for permission to sell wine, spirits, and beer to Messrs. Shoolbred's "numerous lady customers, who," the mau-milliners allege, "for twenty years past have unanimously been pressing their claims upon them" for strong drinks. It may be reasonable enough to provide sandwiches, buns, tea, and coffee for the ladies who require some nourishment during the hours they spend in choosing silks and trying on jackets, but surely that is enough. "If drapers are allowed to be publicans, who can say how much more money their fuddled customers will be tempted to waste in buying costly garments and useless gewgaws? Are there not enough public-houses in Tottenham Court-road for them to turn into when they have done their shopping? If they are ashamed to show themselves in public-houses, they should be ashamed to patronise the drapers' drinking saloons."

The *Friend of China* for February contained a review of the correspondence between Sir Thomas Wade and his Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung respecting the Chefoo Convention. The Secretary of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the suppression of the Opium trade sent a copy of the magazine to Marquis Tseng, then in St. Petersburg, drawing his attention to the concluding paragraph, in which regret is

expressed by the editor that "throughout this correspondence the Prince of Kung does not complain of the forcing of a deleterious drug into China, but discusses the subject in its fiscal aspect only." The following sensible reply was forwarded by the Chinese Envoy.

Chinese Legation, St. Petersburg,

18th February, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, in which after calling my attention to an article contained in the *Friend of China*, you express regret that, in the correspondence to which it refers, his Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung should have discussed the opium clause of the Chefoo Convention in its fiscal rather than in its moral relation. You then go on to point out the probability of the "defenders" of the opium trade adducing this in support of the view that the Chinese Government is indifferent to the lamentable consequences which it entails on the people, and regards the matter only in so far as it concerns the revenue of the country.

I should indeed be pained, could I bring myself to believe that the defenders of the opium trade, supposing them to exist, could, in the face of so many facts to the contrary, presume to found on the Prince's despatches a conclusion so unjust and unwarrantable.

Surely the action of the Chinese Government and the opinions of the Prince of Kung on the subject of opium, are well-known, and have been too unequivocally expressed to admit of their sincerity in reprobating the opium trade being for a moment put in question. The sale and the consumption of the drug have been forbidden and condemned by the throne under several successive sovereigns. During many years the Government steadily and firmly resisted the importation, and at last, rather than appear to sanction the use of opium by authorizing its introduction, accepted the alternative of war. Can any country give a stronger proof of the sincerity of its professions than by its consenting to maintain them by the *ultima ratio regum*?

These things being so well-known, will, I am sure, prevent the possibility of any one drawing the conclusion which you seem to fear. Moreover, a little consideration will suffice to show that, under the circumstances, the Prince of Kung placed the question alluded to on the only ground which was open to him. As a statesman he had to deal with a treaty which recognized the question of opium in its fiscal aspect alone. It was, therefore, incumbent on him to confine himself to that view of the case; but even had it been otherwise, it is questionable whether the laudable object which your society was founded to effect would have been much furthered by mixing up questions of diplomacy with morality. Governments are not proverbial for the success with which they have dealt with questions respecting morals. Too often it has been their fate to have to abandon them to private enterprise, the influence of the spread of education, and the silent operation of social causes which as yet are but imperfectly understood. Amongst the evils for whose reformation we must look to these agencies, I am afraid, we must place those of spirit-drinking and opium-smoking.

Too often, also, at the risk of appearing to sanction what they in reality condemned, Governments have been reluctantly compelled to legislate for conditions which they would rather have chosen to abolish or ignore. The fate of the Chinese Government has been no exception to this rule, and the number of instances in which English statesmen have been forced to do it in their own country, will prevent them from misinterpreting the motives of other Governments who have had to do the same.

These considerations being borne in mind, will, I trust, prevent any one from falling into the mistake of considering that the Chinese Government has ceased to view the consumption of opium by its subjects otherwise than as one of the most grievous evils which ever befell a nation.

I have the honor &c., &c.,

TSENG.

The *Bollentino Della Società Geografica Italiana* publishes the following:—

AN ITALIAN MISSION TO THE COAST OF KOREA.

Extract of a report by H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, Captain in command of the *Vettor Pisani*.

I.

Until quite recently, Korea has maintained itself in a state of complete seclusion. Although it paid a tribute to the Chinese Empire and now and then sent a solemn embassy to Japan in case of a change of sovereigns or as a matter of courtesy, neither Chinese nor Japanese could reside in Korea and carry on trade there. The country, like China and Japan twenty years ago, was completely closed and had no commercial relations with other nations.

Such a condition of things lasted until a few years ago. Japan which, by experience, had become acquainted with the advantages of trade and international commerce, taking advantage of the incontestable superiority conferred by the possession of ironclad ships and an army disciplined and organized according to European systems, succeeded in imposing a treaty on the King of Korea in 1876, without having recourse to arms. In consequence of this the harbour of Fusan was opened to the Japanese, on the same conditions as that of Yokohama is open to Europeans.

From that year until now a colony of about 2,000 Japanese has been established in Fusan and carries on trade there. The Court of Korea, however, does not regard this establishment with pleasure, fearing that by continuous contact with Japanese, a radical change in the habits and customs of the inhabitants of Korea might take place some time or other, as has already been the case in Japan. For this reason the Korean authorities continually seek to create difficulties and throw impediments in the way of easy intercourse between the Japanese settlers of Fusan and the inhabitants of the other parts of the peninsula. An understanding is generally arrived at only when the Japanese are supported by their diplomatic and consular representatives. Recently the Imperial Government advanced a claim for the opening of a second harbour, namely that of Gensan-Kin. Their request was favorably received, and already many Japanese are finding their way to the new territory.

Up to the present other foreign powers have not shown themselves desirous of penetrating into Korea. It was only recently that news was received from Washington, to the effect that the Government of the United States had concluded a treaty with Korea, similar to that exchanged with Japan. This announcement was exaggerated, because it stated as a fact, what was as yet only the desire of the United States. But the report was not altogether without foundation. In fact, it became known some time afterwards, that the American corvette *Ticonderoga*, on board of which was Commodore Schufelt, had visited Fusan and remained there two days. The Commodore was the bearer of a letter from the President of the United States to the King of Korea. In spite of the apparent good services of the Japanese Consul, Commodore Schufelt did not succeed in causing the letter to be transmitted to its destination. The Korean authorities were obstinate, and declared that they had neither the power to receive the letter, nor to ask their Central Government for orders or instructions in connection with such an affair.* The letter was therefore sent back by the Governor unopened.

Under such circumstances, it was a natural consequence that England, actuated by a desire to promote her commerce in the far East, should take steps analogous to those of the United States. The English Admiral sent a ship of his squadron to Fusan in order to "feel the way;" and her captain and officers went ashore repeatedly and visited the Japanese settlement. It may be that the result of the American expedition did not encourage them to run the risk of being refused; it may be that the occasion did not seem sufficiently propitious. At any rate the English did not attempt anything, but returned two days afterwards.

France, however, had interests of a moral and religious character to protect in Korea. In former times, several courageous French Missionaries penetrated into that king-

* It is believed that the United States will not be pleased with this refusal and that in a short time the *Ticonderoga*, assisted perhaps by other ships, may again attempt the same experiment and with more insistence.

dom, for the purpose of propagating the Catholic faith. They suffered terrible persecutions and unheard of tortures. Among them it will not be easy to forget the venerable Monseigneur Ridel, who was imprisoned for three years under circumstances of exceptional hardship, and subjected to innumerable tortures, being threatened at every moment with death. Two years ago he was released in consequence of the friendly intervention of the Chinese Government, which had been requested by France to take steps in the matter. The condition of his release was that he should immediately depart from Korea. The French Government,—which knows how to take dexterous advantage of its missionaries' labours, for the augmentation of its own influence,—finds it convenient to facilitate, when possible, the work of its priests, who on their side, wittingly or unwittingly, prepare the way for trade. France also sent one of her ships, called the *Lynx*, which had been cruising in the sea of Japan, to Fusan, and which made a short stay on the Korean coast. Captain Fourmier, as it seems, also carried a letter for the Government of Seoul, which was sent back to him by the Governor under the same pretexts as those which were made to Commodore Schufeldt.

The geographical position of Korea not only attracts the attention of Japan but also renders the place important in other respects. Only a third part of the import trade carried on by the Japanese in the peninsula consists of Japanese productions, though that import trade is constantly increasing, from \$300,000 at the commencement until it is now almost doubled. The remaining two thirds are furnished by the products of European and American manufacture, especially by cotton goods, which the Japanese re-sell to the Koreans at a considerable profit. This most important branch of their trade, and the resulting gains, would be lost, if Korea were opened to foreign powers. This, of course, makes Japan very little disposed to favour direct intercourse between foreigners and Koreans, although far from openly displaying her opposition. She has always acted as though she desires, by means of her agents, to assist other nations in this attempt to enter into relations with Korea, and exchange treaties with her.

On the other hand it is also known, that Japan, rightly or wrongly, is very much afraid lest at some future time Korea should fall into the hands of Russia, to whom the acquisition of the peninsula is recommended by the necessity of having better commercial harbours and naval stations on the Pacific. It is certain that, should this danger become imminent or at least more threatening, the Japanese Government would regard the opening of Korea to foreign trade as an efficacious guarantee against the event it fears. But matters do not seem to have reached such a point yet; and it appears that at present the desire of preserving, as far as possible, an exclusive trade with the peninsula, is stronger in the minds of the Mikado's ministers than any apprehension of a change in the political conditions of that country.

In such a state of things His Majesty's Government believed it to be of the greatest importance that the Italian flag should also be shown in Korean waters, and when on the 28th June, 1880, the Royal corvette *Vettor Pisani*, Captain H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, arrived at Yokohama, H. M.'s Minister in Japan, Count Ullisse-Barbolani, suggested that preparations should be made by His Royal Highness to sail for Korea, and endeavour to open communication with the authorities of that kingdom. The objects of Italy were simply commercial, namely, to find a new source for silkworms' eggs for her own manufacturers; a result which, by opening a new market for a Korean product and consequently increasing the wealth of that country, could only be regarded with gratitude by the Korean Government.

Although the Japanese authorities, on account of the reasons already given, were possibly somewhat shy of the Mission committed to H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, because its aim was to create in the future a competition in the export of silkworm's-eggs to Europe, they nevertheless willingly agreed to facilitate the object in view and gave orders to their Consular representatives in Korea to place themselves entirely at the disposal of H. R. H. the Captain of the *Vettor Pisani*. The services of the first Interpreter of the British Consulate at Shanghai, Mr. Spence, a distinguished sinologue, were, by our Minister, Chevalier De Luca, placed at the disposal of the Prince, to whom he rendered important aid and greatly facilitated his difficult task.

(To be continued.)

JAPAN AND "THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE REFORM AND CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW."

IT would almost seem as though Japan's fate is to be invariably misrepresented. Europeans have agreed to regard her as an interesting ethical study rather than as a nation beset with difficulties, some of which she is overcoming while others threaten to overcome her. She has already assimilated the strong food of civilization in such abundance that we westerners are beginning to think our indigestions did not, after all, require so many centuries of preparation, and that the processes of our intellect have not, as we are sometimes pleased to flatter ourselves, kept pace by any means *pari passu* with opportunity. Japan has in short been made the lion of the moment, and the public, always irrational and romantic, is ready to lavish a portion of the favour with which it regards her, upon every one and everything connected with her. Such conditions could only have one outcome. The public has been fooled to the top of its bent. Men made irresponsible by insignificance, have seen and seized the opportunity. If Mr. Gladstone, in the very tumult and turmoil of a great political crisis, could find time to write a long letter describing the keen interest he felt in Japan's progress, and the pleasure he had derived from perusing the incidents of a neighbouring magnate's visit to her hospitable rulers, it is not surprising that the people of England shared this enthusiasm, and were content to be lectured about Japan by sciolists who had no more title to be teachers than Frankenstein might have had to expound the Dialogues of Plato.

It may perhaps be said that in all this Japan has not been injured. That so far from being maligned, she is persistently flattered, and that in the enthusiasm evoked by her success, men have forgotten or ignored her faults. We do not deny it. The world is so seldom generous that we would fain accredit it with the quality for once, if possible, but we do deny that Japan has derived unalloyed benefit from this eulogy. On the contrary, in three respects she has been a sufferer. First, because too easily earned, popularity has tempted her sometimes to transgress the limits of prudence; secondly, because the public, absorbed in listening to the romances of charlatans, has been prevented from discovering the truth, and, thirdly, because those who ought to help her have been deterred by a mistaken idea of her well-being. To discuss the first point would be foreign to our present purpose, but the second and third are most aptly illustrated by an incident which occurred at a late meeting of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations in London. On that occasion Dr. G. van Hamel, Counsel to the Dutch Ministry of War, submitted a document embodying his views on the state of Japan to-day, and the conditions under which extra-territoriality could be abolished.

It might have been expected that a jurist of note, speaking on an important question and knowing that his opinion must derive considerable weight from his position, would have taken care to be at least tolerably accurate in his statements, and that, when facts were wanting he would have refrained from substituting conjectures. It might also have been expected that, since of the two parties affected by the verdict the one was a nation and the other

a small community of merchants, the former would have received at any rate an equal share of consideration with the latter. But both expectations would have been disappointed. Not only are Dr. van Hamel's assertions erroneous—thereby showing that he, like many others, has been content to rely on those shallow sources of information to which we have referred above—but also, from first to last, he completely ignores the grave embarrassments to which Japan herself is constantly subjected by the effects of this extra-territorial principle—thereby proving that he shares the general complaisance with which the western world has been taught to regard her condition.

This action of the Dutch jurist is doubly unfortunate for Japan. So much ignorance in such a quarter argues ill for her chances of getting the public to appreciate her real circumstances, while, on the other hand, the knowledge that she is not only misunderstood but also misrepresented by responsible persons, cannot fail to inspire her with a keener sense of injustice, and so make it less easy to endure a hardship already well-nigh insufferable. At this distance of time and space we can scarcely hope to correct Dr. van Hamel's errors, but there is none the less necessity to speak, for if those on this side of the ocean remain silent they can scarcely be surprised at the persistence of misconception elsewhere.

In the first place then, Dr. van Hamel errs in his very premises. "It is notorious," he says, "that public opinion in Japan for several years has urged the native Government to obtain from the foreign powers two cardinal modifications of the treaties: the right to impose a protective tariff, and the abolition of the extra-territorial jurisdiction." Both these statements are incorrect. Japan does not claim the right to impose a protective tariff, neither does she demand the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction, but she does desire permission to impose *tariff rates sufficient for fiscal purposes*, and she does desire to obtain *such modifications of existing extra-territorial practices as will enable her to avoid constant confusion and embarrassment*. Otherwise stated, what she says is this: "I do not deny that certain theories with regard to absolute free-trade have, of late years, been enunciated and proved to the complete satisfaction of men second to none in commercial knowledge and experience; neither do I deny—though upon this point I find anything but consensus of opinion—that those who obey these principles have benefited by them, despite an absence of reciprocity elsewhere that greatly mars their efficacy; but I do say that before all things a country must provide for the necessities of its daily existence, and I venture to think that I myself am the best judge, not only of the amount of those necessities, but also of the resources I can command to meet them. Of all the nations with whom I have treaties, one only is perfectly true to the principles of free trade, and even that great nation permits its Colonies to violate the creed it so loudly professes. Have I then no warrant for concluding that circumstances modify codes, and that in the presence of certain pressing needs I may resort to at least a portion of the measures sanctioned by the practice of my counsellors themselves and palpably most expedient in my own eyes? I am told that to raise a revenue by methods which tend to hamper commerce, is contrary to all sound financial doctrines, and that I shall fare better in the end by avoiding such expedients, at

whatever temporary inconvenience, and by depending on the resulting development of trade for an increment of my resources. The principle involved in this advice I admit in the abstract, but I would point out that my case is altogether exceptional; that I have first passed through an unexampled crisis, and that reasons other than those dictated by purely commercial considerations, induce me to turn to my tariff rather than to my taxes as a source of immediate revenue. It is my earnest desire to be true to the spirit as well as the letter of my treaty obligations, but I refuse to believe that friendly powers have deliberately resolved to deprive me of all voice in the management of my own affairs, and compel me to observe conditions which embarrass me seriously at the moment, and may ultimately deprive me altogether of the ability to meet my engagements. Again, I do not pretend that I am yet prepared to assume jurisdiction over foreigners resident in my territories. Twenty-two years ago I admitted my inability to discharge such functions satisfactorily, and I confirm the admission to-day, though not in the same degree. For during those twenty-two years I have spared no effort to improve my laws and their administration. My progress has indeed been slow, since to be permanent it has necessarily conformed to social conditions, but I have your own assurances that it has been considerable, and unless the restrictions of authority you originally imposed on me by treaty were inadequate, I may now, without presumption, ask for some corresponding modification of those restrictions. This I do, not at the dictate of any sentimental grievance, but because my resources for good administration are seriously impaired under existing arrangements, and because the denial of my right to adjudicate summarily upon minor offences committed by foreign residents against the persons and properties of my subjects, has entailed a practical failure of justice in these matters. Beyond this I ask for no power of jurisdiction over foreigners residing here, but I desire that rights which have been wrested from me *in violation of the old treaties* should be restored by the new. You assured me repeatedly, and all your acknowledged principles of international law declare, that under no circumstances can the provisions of a treaty properly interfere with the maintenance of good order and police within the territories of the contracting power. But your practice has been diametrically opposed to your professions, for not only have you permitted your subjects to assume absolute immunity from my administrative and police regulations, but, while thus setting aside my laws, you have provided no efficient substitute, nor supplied any machinery adequate to achieve the cardinal aims of all civilized legislatures, namely the "peace, safety and good government" of those they undertake to control. This I ask you to set right, if justice be really a matter of moment to you, and if any part of the interest you profess in my welfare be genuine."

Such is the language Japan really holds at present in these matters of tariff and jurisdiction; language which commands attention, not alone for the moderation of its tone, but also for the soundness of its arguments. It has been patent to every one of us, over and over again, that perpetual difficulties and embarrassments are the inevitable outcome of the present system, if indeed the term "system" may be rightly applied to a condition which

depends solely on tact, patience and forbearance for its continued existence. It has been patent that, so far as the foreign residents are concerned, Japan's municipal and police regulations are in many cases absolutely inoperative, owing to the fact that a dozen or more authorities, having different methods of procedure and different interests at stake, are free to select from those regulations such portions as may consist with their own codes, and to enforce their selections by powers frequently inadequate and sometimes wholly ineffectual. It has been patent that diplomats and consuls, required to maintain friendly relations with Japan under such circumstances, must often be obliged to assume positions alike repugnant to their sense of justice and prejudicial to their useful influences, while Japan, on her side, is perpetually humiliated and the moral sway of her government weakened. All this has long been patent, yet none of it seems to have made itself apparent in Europe, if Dr. van Hamel's knowledge may be taken as a criterion.

To us who, living here, have practical cognizance of these things, illustrations are perhaps superfluous, but for the information of those less favorably circumstanced we shall adduce two instances, the first of recent date, the second actually before our eyes.

Some time ago there sprung up in Japan a highly immoral and detrimental species of commercial enterprise, which may be briefly described as a trade in contingencies. Commodities having no existence except on paper were sold and resold, until their value was fictitiously forced up and the general public began to suffer seriously by the gambling speculations of unprincipled individuals. At this stage the legislature interfered. Exchange shops, established for the conduct of such a commerce, were interdicted and the evil was effectually checked for the time. Last summer, however, it came to the notice of the authorities that one of the forbidden establishments had been opened in a certain foreign concession and that it was frequented by a number of Japanese who daily carried on their illicit trade there under the shelter of a foreign roof. Application was accordingly made by the municipality to the Consul concerned, requesting him to take steps for dissolving the illegal association and to reprimand his countryman's share in the misdemeanour. Probably it did not occur to the applicants to consider the state of the law in the foreigner's country. They only remembered that they addressed themselves to the representative of a friendly power, and that since their object was the redress of an abuse pernicious to the community at large, they might surely count on the consul's coöperation. They were mistaken. The consul replied that however unlawful the business in question might be for Japanese it was not forbidden by any code recognised in his own country, and that he was therefore powerless to interfere. Now what is the unavoidable inference to be drawn from this? Simply that a foreigner resident in Japan may violate the laws of the Japanese empire with perfect immunity, provided always he keeps within the limits of his own codes, or in other words, that everything which is not law in Great Britain, for example, may not be made law in Japan, except at the risk of optional infraction by every Englishman who finds it profitable or amusing to be recalcitrant. Such an issue was surely never contemplated by those that compelled Japan to enter the comity of nations. It

is the result of a mistaken rendering of the treaties or rather of their total neglect. They contain no clause which permits a foreign resident to ignore the laws of this country, when the infraction of those laws would be detrimental to the public welfare. Indeed the proposition, thus stated, seems too extravagant to be tenable for a moment. In point of fact nobody does attempt to defend it. In the very case under consideration the representative of the nation to which the offender belonged, though confessing he had no legal right to interfere, did take steps to stop the proceeding complained of, so that no very grave inconvenience was caused. But what guarantee is there that men of similar tact and good sense will always be here, or even though such a guarantee existed, would the condition that required it be either logical or proper?

No useful purpose could be served by enquiring how this abuse first came into practice, or who is responsible originally for the unwarrantable assumption that foreigners are exempted from the administrative and police regulations of the Japanese Government. It would be as extravagant to suppose that such an idea entered the heads of the framers of the treaties, as it would be unjust to fancy that any one of the foreign representatives now resident in Japan approves the pernicious precedent he is yet constrained to follow. Interference with the municipal affairs of a nation is only justified by absolute conquest. This is a plain incontrovertible principle of international law; a principle no less familiar twenty years ago than it is now. It has been violated here, not with deliberate intention, but because the condition of Japan, in the early days of her intercourse with western nations, compelled foreigners to obey a law which is stronger than any written code—the law of self-defence. They assumed powers which had never been surrendered to them, and no one pretends that they were without justification. Japan only urges that the right to set aside the treaties ceased with the necessity. She has seen and appreciated the natural reluctance of later foreign representatives to take upon themselves the responsibility of surrendering authority which was once indispensable. But she asks whether this is to be permanent. Whether friendly powers will give her no credit for what she has done, but for ever persist in sanctioning a practice which they did not contemplate a quarter of a century ago, and which could only be legalized by conquest. Whether, in short, it is to be always assumed that she is comfortable and contented because she has sought by patience to prove herself worthy of confidence, and whether, having waited ten years for a revision of treaties that were daily subjecting her to loss and embarrassment, in the hope that her honest attempts at national reformation, becoming ultimately appreciated, would procure her increased consideration, she is to be in the end refused not only a very trifling concession necessary to prevent miscarriages of justice, but even relief from an abuse which her own long-suffering has permitted to grow into a custom.

There cannot be many methods of answering these questions, and there is only one way of evading them; a way with which the Japanese have been made tolerably familiar: their discussion must be postponed till the revision of the treaties. *Non nostrum est tantas componere lites*. There is no dilemma for responsible diplomatists.

The second instance we shall adduce illustrates the

inconvenience incidental to the present system in the case of foreigners themselves.

The harbour of Yokohama is silting up at the average rate of six inches per annum. This has been proved beyond question by soundings taken from time to time within the last ten years. The mischief is caused for the most part by an indiscriminate discharge of ballast, *debris* &c. from the ships, and could therefore be immediately arrested by harbour regulations properly enforced. This is not of course the only evil resulting from the lack of such regulations, but it is the most generally detrimental. Now the 8th clause of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan provides, that "the harbour regulations shall be arranged by the British Consul and the Japanese authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree the matter shall be referred to, and settled by, the British Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government." This is plain enough, and ought to be tolerably feasible in practice. Yet it remains to this day a dead letter. Why? Because the foreign residents, while suffering from a common inconvenience and acknowledging only one method of remedy, have never yet been able to arrive at unanimity in their election of an agent to apply that remedy. Not here alone, but in Kobe also, we have witnessed the ludicrous spectacle of a harbour-master, duly appointed with the approval of nearly all the foreign representatives, but completely debarred from performing the function of his office by the opposition of a solitary dissident. But surely, it will be said, the wishes of the majority must prevail in such a case. Unfortunately it is not so. Treaties are the most selfish documents in the universe. The very clause under consideration is an excellent example of this fact. It provides that the regulations to be enforced in a harbour frequented by ships of a dozen different nations, shall be arranged by the *British Consul* and the Japanese authorities, thereby conferring on the former the power to veto any regulations in the framing of which his colleagues have interfered. That this would be a rational reading of the clause nobody, perhaps, will venture to affirm. Nevertheless it is beyond question that a similar clause was so read in the two cases to which we have referred. The representative of a foreign power refused to make the regulations binding on his own nationals, and a complete dead-lock immediately resulted: just such a dead-lock as might at any moment occur, should some peculiar social condition oblige the Japanese legislature to enact a law not included in the code of one or other among the many treaty powers. The subjects of that power might set the law at defiance, and the Imperial Government of Japan could only appeal to the sympathetic good sense of the offender's consul or minister! Here, however, we recognize a difference. In the case of the harbour regulations, nations, A. and B., would not consent to submit ships to an authority which those of nation, C., were free to ignore, and so the whole scheme fell through; but in the case of the Japanese municipal regulations, the necessity for enforcing them is not made less imperative by the ability of certain foreigners to set them at naught. The Government must perforce accept the risk of seeing its laws infringed or evaded; a risk practically small no doubt, but in theory utterly intolerable.

Meanwhile, of all these things Dr. van Hamel is ap-

parently in complete ignorance. His argument has reference altogether to the contingency of extra-territoriality's abolition *in toto*, and upon this question he has a good deal to say. We could afford, however, to leave him in possession of the field, seeing that Japan does not at present ask for any such abolition, were it not that the same unpardonable inaccuracy pursues him through many of the details of his memorandum. From the terms of the treaties themselves, he could not indeed have been expected to form any idea of the reality as it exists in Japan at present. But before he undertook to deliver judgment, he ought to have made himself acquainted with the evidence. Had he done so, it is inconceivable either that he would have ignored all the considerations of any immediately practical bearing, or that he would have fallen into errors avoidable by a very trifling exercise of care.

With regard to the civil law of Japan, the extent of his information is, that "there may exist a translation of the *Code Civil Napoléon* in the native tongue, but that it is supposed to be lying among the archives of the Japanese Government." Incredible as it may seem, he evidently knows nothing of the fact that French lawyers in the employ of this country have been for some years engaged in the preparation of a civil code modelled on the *Code Napoléon*, and that their labours, being now completed, are undergoing final revision. Again, he tells the Association—with some hesitation indeed—that "torture is not formally abolished, and that the necessity or propriety of its application is left entirely to the discretion of the judges, or, as others assert, to the special permission of the Minister of Justice in every case." Now, upon this subject, as well as upon the question of the civil code, for the matter of that, Dr. van Hamel might easily have obtained accurate information by applying to any of Japan's representatives in Europe. "It is bad enough," he says, "that any doubt should exist in such a matter." So indeed it is, but some people may be disposed to think it even worse that a member of a learned association's committee should prefer a grave charge against the Government of a friendly State on mere hearsay evidence, when the means of attaining certainty were within easy reach. Had Dr. van Hamel employed those means, he would have found that torture has not been resorted to in Japan since June, 1876, when the system of examining witnesses for the prosecution was established, and further, that its total abolition under any circumstances was proclaimed by an Imperial Decree, dated October 8th, 1879. As for the story that "the Satsuma insurgents were tortured in 1877," it is of a piece with the Doctor's other inaccuracies. What really did happen is, that certain policemen and petty Government officials were captured by the rebels and cruelly tortured, to extract confessions which the world knew how to assess at their proper value. But the fact is that Dr. van Hamel has only followed the precedent established of late by writers on Japan. To resort to the commonplace expedient of procuring knowledge from reliable sources, would be to rob the subject of all its romance. Those who undertake to discuss the "interesting nation" and its æsthetic units, must prove themselves worthy of their task by some exhibition of mental legerdemain. The less integral the

ratio of their opportunities to their discoveries, the fuller the measure of applause they merit. They must above all things be original, and unfortunately it has not yet occurred to any of them that at the present time nothing could be more original than accuracy.

It would be an idle task to follow Dr. van Hamel through all his remarkable statements. When he tells us that "in many cases the Japanese civil courts, in their judgments, apply different laws, French, English, American, etc., according to the opportunity afforded by one law or another of deciding in favour of the Japanese defendant," one is almost disposed to doubt whether his whole memorandum may not be intended as a practical joke. By the time the Japanese courts possess the very extensive legal knowledge necessary to make this romance credible, the question of extra-territoriality will have been long solved. On the other hand, the charge of partiality preferred against the native judges rests on the authority of the Dutch Consul at Yokohama, and we may not doubt that gentleman's accuracy, or deny that he has had good opportunities of forming an opinion. But who will pretend that there is anything more common in the history of human relations than this fashion of accusation? If by any chance a foreigner be tried in an English Court to-day, he inevitably has something to say about injustice or a hostile bias, and if a Japanese be asked his opinion about the foreign courts in Japan, his recriminations are equally strong.* When we are assured of our own infallibility, it will surely be time enough to deny the possibility of censure.

But, apart from this, Dr. van Hamel's estimate is sufficiently accurate. Japanese judges are not at all competent, nor is the Japanese administration by any means perfect. No one is more ready to admit all this than Japan herself, and for that very reason she does not at present desire the abolition of extra-territoriality. Justice, as we understand the term, was not by any means unknown in the feudal days two decades ago, but there was no provision then for its performance. Since the Restoration much has been done to remedy this, and the necessity for more is well recognized. But reforms of this sort must needs be slow. How to accelerate their progress consistently with social conditions is the great problem to the solution of which Japan's rulers are now devoting their earnest attention. When their success is sufficiently marked to permit their assumption of jurisdiction over foreigners—and we, be it observed, can contribute not a little to that result by ceasing to embarrass their action—the treaty-powers will be the first to sing the *nunc dimittis* of extra-territoriality. For, if the truth were told, that institution is to them very much what the daughter of Madame de la Prudoterie was to George Daudin. They would fain get rid of it, could they only do so without any sacrifice of duty or respectability. It entails endless trouble, and, after all, the obligations it imposes are but imperfectly fulfilled. The administration of justice by a Consul without any legal training is perhaps better than no administration at all, but neither alternative can be pronounced completely satisfactory. Yet for half the foreign

residents of Japan, nothing better is, or can be, provided. Can anybody doubt, then, that both we and our Governments will be gainers when Japanese codes and their administrators are qualified to take the place of this anomalous and heterogeneous system?

Let us again emphasize the fact that there is no question of abolishing extra-territorial jurisdiction *in toto*, but only a modifying its practice in a degree very slight indeed, but still sufficient to dispel the galling sense of injustice under which the Japanese people and its rulers writhe at present. It will not hereafter be a source of much honor to western nations that, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, they combined to impose upon a country, struggling bravely to be worthy of freedom, conditions they would not themselves have endured for a moment. We have much to say about treaty rights, but about treaty wrongs and abuses not warranted by any rendering of those treaties, we are silent. Is this the silence of convenience or conviction? If anyone honestly believes and can justify his belief, that the state things of existing to-day in Japan was ever contemplated by the framers of the treaties, he will have conferred a great boon upon the people of Japan, who, with every disposition to be content, are daily growing more dissatisfied. It is well that those who preach progress and liberty should guard their own practice against imputations of prescription and encroachment.

Of necessity we have only touched the outlines of the subject in this article. We feel that such a case is weakened rather than supported by particular illustrations, or by what Burke calls, "low-minded inquisitions into numbers." We might have added, however, that of the countries which unite in refusing Japan the right to regulate her own tariff, one—Great Britain—derives a larger income from the duties she levies upon Japanese imports than Japan receives from her total revenue of customs; that in Japan the customs contribute eight times less towards the Government expenses than they do in England, and sixteen times less than in America, and finally, that although the regulation of the tariff was entrusted to the foreign representatives at the time of the first conventions, Japan did not thereby relinquish a right possessed by every nation in the world, but only waived that right for the moment, because, as was then, and has since been, distinctly stated by the foreign conventionalists themselves, she had neither knowledge nor experience sufficient to justify her in assuming such a responsibility. Now, with nearly a quarter of a century's experience, she declares that tariff to be absolutely ruinous. Some perhaps will still deny her competence to manage her own affairs, and assert that she is well off, since she has made unexampled progress, and never failed to meet her engagements. Let them be well assured that there is in the spirit of this people an element which will enable them to maintain their honor before the world at a sacrifice few of us would care to contemplate. Japan must be beaten to her knees before she shows any sign of yielding in this respect, and who will then place her on her feet again? Is she altogether unreasonable when she doubts whether those who persist in enforcing a tariff which was never meant to be more than tentative, are likely to grant her very favorable terms of composition when their injustice has made her bankrupt?

* Here, for example, is what the Japanese merchants of Yokohama say in a manifesto published to-day:—"If the owners of the goods take proceedings against them (the foreign merchants) they cannot look for a favorable verdict, seeing that the judge who tries the case, being the Consul of the defendant's country, has a common interest with the defendant."

THE ROSS CASE.

THE letter of "Lex" which we published last week opens some questions more or less connected with the case of the convict Ross which are of great interest in themselves, but would, we fear, if completely followed up, lead us rather far from the case which has actually happened and land us in a general discussion upon abstract questions of jurisdiction arising only hypothetically, a discussion clearly beyond the scope of a general review. We must beg our correspondent therefore to pardon us if, in the few remarks we propose to make upon the points raised by his suggestive letter, we confine ourselves chiefly to their bearing upon the case before us, without attempting to unravel all the legal tangles which may evidently be woven around the subject. The letter of "Lex" is slightly embarrassing, because, while ostensibly addressing himself solely to the question we incidentally alluded to at the conclusion of our article (where we pointed out the failure of justice occasionally arising in cases somewhat resembling the present one) his observations really go further and tend to shake some portions of our argument upon the principal question, with which nevertheless he appears in the main to agree. With our correspondent's permission we will keep these two aspects of his letter apart, and deal with them separately in the order above indicated.

On the question of failure of justice arising out of differences in the views entertained by the authorities of different countries of their duties and powers towards foreign seamen, we drew attention to the fact that, when the authorities of the ship's and those of the offender's nationality were both unable to assume jurisdiction, it happened that the malefactor sometimes escaped justice altogether. Our correspondent does not deny that this may be the case. He only points out that H. B. M.'s authorities in Japan have a power of sending "certain prisoners" over whom the Consular Courts have no jurisdiction, to British territory for trial: and he adds, parenthetically, that "probably" the authorities of many other Treaty Powers possess the same power in a like degree. Of the probability of this latter assumption we think the gravest doubts may be entertained, having regard to the extremely deficient powers in general possessed in similar matters by the authorities of most nationalities represented here, and to the absence, so far as we are aware, of instances when such a power has been exercised in cases of this description. In the case of Great Britain our correspondent is no doubt alluding to the general power conferred, by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, upon all Her Majesty's Consuls abroad, of sending certain prisoners to British territory for trial; and these powers are no doubt salutary so far as they go. But at best they afford but a poor substitute for the right of trial on the spot; and it will scarcely be denied that it is not far short of a failure of justice that a Japanese subject, who has received possibly the gravest injury at the hands of a foreigner, cannot bring the offender to justice in the place where the crime was committed, but must content himself with what chance there may be of justice being executed at the other end of the world; and experience confirms the reasonable anticipation that such a clumsy system affords abundant loopholes by which the ends of justice may be defeated. Nor does this expedient, inadequate as it is at the best, extend to all cases that may arise. The powers given are strictly limited, so that many cases are

left altogether unprovided for; and, moreover, serious doubts have been judicially expressed as to the legal extent of this power even in the cases to which it ostensibly applies. Attempts to make it available essayed by H. M.'s Consular authorities in Japan, in one of the very cases which our correspondent refers to as met by it, have not resulted in such success as to give great confidence in the usefulness of the system; for prisoners so dealt with have been at once discharged from custody upon reaching British soil. On the whole therefore we cannot admit that we have stated more than the substantial truth with regard to the failure of justice arising in those cases.

The question which "Lex" puts to us, as to how our argument would tell, on the supposition that Ross, instead of being tried in Yokohama, had been sent by the United States authorities to America for trial, scarcely seems pertinent to our remarks upon the failure of justice (with reference to which it is avowedly propounded) because in the case of Ross we made no complaint of any such failure or of any deficiency of jurisdiction—indeed the fact was rather the other way. The question, however, has a bearing on our main argument of a very important kind, and we will proceed now to consider this second aspect of our correspondent's observations. We must first, however, disclaim very emphatically the assumption, which by a strange misconception he attributes to us, that "a British ship in a Japanese port is in the position of one on the high seas." So far from making any such assumption ourselves, our whole argument was directed *against* such and such-like assumptions. The question whether the United States authorities would have had the right to take Ross to America for trial seems to us indeed to depend upon the answer to be given to this very question, whether a foreign ship in the port of Yokohama can or cannot be regarded, with reference to crimes committed on board her, as a vessel on the high seas. If *yes*, the right to have taken Ross to America for trial may be conceded, so far at any rate as the present argument is concerned—though this admission in no way affects the right which was claimed and exercised of trying him in the United States Consular Court. But if *no*, then the United States authorities would have had no more right to send him to America than if his offence had been committed on shore. We are fully cognizant of the line of argument adopted in support of the position which "Lex" erroneously supposes us to have not only admitted but assumed—and in its general form we dealt with it on a former occasion. More specifically the argument is to this effect:—that, whereas Japan has conceded jurisdiction over all the individuals on board foreign ships in harbour, she is in the position of a country declining jurisdiction over offences committed on board such vessels, and therefore the concurrent jurisdiction of the ship's flag revives. The speciousness of this argument is not to be gainsaid; but we venture think it is unsound. As we endeavoured to show in our former article, the right of criminal jurisdiction ceded by Japan to America (or any other country) over her citizens afloat in Japanese waters, really rests upon precisely the same grounds as the same jurisdiction over the same persons ashore: and it is therefore misleading to detach the surrender of jurisdiction over persons afloat from the whole of which it forms a part, and convert it, by means of a purely verbal argument, into a special waiver by Japan of jurisdiction over offences committed in harbour, so as to bring ships so situated into the same legal category with ships on the high seas. For Japan does not

waive jurisdiction over persons afloat *as such*: they are merely included in a more general waiver which, as we have before shown at length, is of a strictly personal and individual nature. The effect therefore is not to relegate the *ship* to the position of one on the high seas, but only to place each individual on board (if the subject of a Treaty Power) under the jurisdiction of his national authorities, just as each member of the community on shore is so placed. The argument on the other side is that, Japan having waived jurisdiction over each individual separately, the aggregate result is the same as if she had waived it over all collectively. But, besides what we have said already as to the personal nature of the waiver, the argument is met by the application of a simple test. Suppose some of the crew of a foreign ship are subjects of a Non-Treaty Power: the argument in that case could not be used at all; for even a single exception would prevent the waiver from being complete; so that the question whether the ship is to be regarded as one on the high seas or in territorial waters, is to be determined by the absence or presence of a single alien on board her! An argument to support the validity of which such reasoning as this has to be called into requisition appears to us somewhat over subtle, and likely to break in the hands of those who use it. At any rate it fails to convince us that the separate waiver of jurisdiction over *each* persons on board a ship—individually, and to different authorities—operates to the same effect as a general waiver of jurisdiction over all the persons on board a ship *as such*, collectively. We consider therefore that, as the offence in question was committed, not on the high seas, but in territorial waters, the paramount right to take cognizance of it rested with those who, as regards British subjects committing offences in Japanese territory, represent the territorial authorities—that is to say, with the British Court. In the absence of claim to the exercise of any superior right, from whatever quarter emanating, we do not say that the American authorities might not have retained their prisoner for trial under the Admiralty jurisdiction of their own Courts in America: but that was not the course events took, and the question does not arise.

The occasion for re-opening this subject given by the letter of "Lex," affords us an opportunity now of noticing a very strange argument which we understand has been resorted to on the American side of the question upon the point actually in dispute between the two governments.

The China and Japan Order in Council 1865 (§101 *et seq.*) contains provisions which, so far as material, are to the following effect:—The Consular Courts are empowered to deal judicially with British subjects in China or Japan charged with having committed offences within a British vessel "at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China," or within a Chinese or Japanese vessel "or within a vessel not lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State" at such distance as aforesaid. The limitation (so runs the argument) of this right of jurisdiction to British subjects on board vessels not entitled to carry the flag of any State, precludes, by necessary implication, its exercise in the case of British subjects on board vessels that are so entitled. That is perfectly true—only it does not affect the question at issue in the remotest degree. We have been informed on good authority that the Department of State at Washington have, by way of "carrying the war into the enemy's country," had recourse to this argument as showing that the British

Courts in Japan would have had no jurisdiction to try Ross. But it is scarcely conceivable that those whose duty it is to advise that Department in such matters should have been so hasty as not to observe that this provision is an enabling one, extending the jurisdiction of the Courts in certain cases beyond its natural limits, and that the jurisdiction here given *only begins where the ordinary jurisdiction ends*, namely, at the limits of Chinese or Japanese territorial waters. The necessity for restricting this right to the case of ships not entitled to the flag of any State is very clear; for, in the absence of such a restrictive provision, the section would profess to confer upon British Courts a power properly appertaining to the Admiralty jurisdiction of foreign countries. That this section cannot possibly apply to territorial waters is made plain by another consideration also: the Courts already had, within such waters, all the jurisdiction here conferred and more also; so that to confer it here would be not only superfluous but absolutely inconsistent with the whole body of the order in which the section occurs.

Rumour says that the State Department at Washington found themselves considerably embarrassed in attempting to justify the action of their representatives in this matter. We can well believe it; because we conceive that action to have been opposed to principles of law recognized and acted upon by the United States Government. And if it be true that recourse was actually had by the Department of State to the argument just referred to, which Americans in this country, otherwise well informed, not only believe in themselves but impute to their Government, we can understand that the embarrassment which had to go so far afield must have been great indeed.

MISCELLANEOUS BIRD-OMENS.

Tempora mutantur is a trite but true saying, which is constantly reiterating itself in our conditions and opinions. A notable example of the ever-varying history of human thought may be traced in the superstitions of mankind. Pagan conceptions of the pre-Christian era, which, for a time, intermingled with the new faith as lingering remembrances of a former attachment and reverence, became, later on, objects of fear and aversion. The shaggy satyr Pan—concerning whom the awful voice was heard by the coast-dwellers of the central sea "the great god Pan is dead"—lost his prestige and merged into the hoofed and horned devil of mediæval story and legend. The Lares and Lemures lost their identities and dispositions, and reappeared as the brownie or goblin, guano or drudging lubber-fiend, lurkeer or pooka. The pristine spirit of prophecy selected the soul of a chaste priestess of Delphi for its favourite resting-place; but, when that oracle became dumb, the spirit, now condemned as "lying and perverse," entered the breast of a woman, young or old, who, in return for the gift, had bartered her soul with the Evil One. Somewhat better was the fate of the fauns and the female genii of the hills, the forests, the lakes, and the rivers. These became fairies, more or less kindly disposed to man; and the worst that happened to the fauns was their transformation into brownies or kobolds.

In the heathen dispensation, Zeus, Ares, Poseidon, and Orcus, contract morganatic marriages with mortal women; and some favoured mortals, Anchises, Eudymion, Tithonus, and Numa Pompilius, found favour in the eyes of goddesses, nymph of stream or sea, vread of the hills or hamadryad of the woods. Those good old times having come to an end, Michael Scott is found dwelling with the fairy queen in her picturesque kingdom; Tanubæuser meets Venus in the Hørselberg; the lusty fisherman of the northern fjord is enticed by the mermaid to descend to the meads and bowers "at the bottom of the deep, blue sea"; the boatman of the Rhine follows the magic rhythm of the siren Lorelei; and Ossian pursues a wondrous, golden-haired

maiden through the sunlit waves to Tir-na-n-Oge, the land of eternal youth and pleasure, at the bottom of the Atlantic. Women too, neglecting the sacred rites of Christendom, are carried into the fairy hills, and recognized after many years by some old gossip who, belated, and mayhap slightly indisposed by mountain dew, have entered an enchanted rath, brilliantly illuminated and filled with beautiful men and women, such as were never seen before, and probably never will be seen again.

The growth of superstition was rapid; its decline is slow. The early fathers of the Church battled manfully with some of the corroding prejudices of their time. St. Chrysostom exclaims despairingly: "The people suspect everything, and are more in bondage than if they were slaves many times over!" And yet this most eloquent of the fathers was himself a believer in demoniacal possession, exorcism, and miracles wrought by the relics of martyrs. Even in the time of Queen Anne, puerilities of belief were as frequent as in the age of the Cæsars. Addison remarks:—"As if the natural calamities of life were not sufficient for it, we turn the most indifferent circumstances into misfortunes, and suffer as much from trifling accidents as from real evils. I have known the shooting of a star spoil a night's rest; and have seen a man in love grow pale, and lose his appetite, upon the plucking of a merry-thought. A screech-owl at midnight has alarmed a family more than a band of robbers; nay, the voice of a cricket hath struck more terror than the roaring of a lion. There is nothing so inconsiderable which may not appear dreadful to an imagination that is filled with omens and prognostics. A rusty nail or a crooked pin shoot up into prodigies."

In ancient times a superstitious regard to omens seems to have made very considerable additions to the common fund of human infelicity. Now, however, in this century of the decay of superstition and of the overthrow of long cherished theories, we look back with perfect security and indifference upon those trivial and really nonsensical accidents which alternately supplied our ancestors with matter for joy or sorrow. Already steam, electricity, and other achievements of modern science, have dissipated many popular delusions; ghosts and goblins, fiends and fairies are loosening their hold on the imaginations of the youngest, and the fundamental tendency of the age is to apply a crucial test to whatever appears peculiar or unnatural.

The fact that men have been, in all ages, given to self-tormenting, is proved by the catalogue of evil omens, which is infinitely more extensive than that embracing the good:

For when we think fate hovers o'er our heads,
Our apprehensions shoot beyond all bounds.
Owls, ravens, crickets seem the watch of death;
Nature's worst vermin scare her god-like sons;
Echoes, the very leavings of a voice,
Grow babbling ghosts and call us to our graves;
Each molehill thought swells to a huge Olympus,
While we, fantastic dreamers, heave and puff
And sweat with an imagination's weight—
As if, like Atlas, with these mortal shoulders
We could sustain the burden of the world.—*Dryden.*

The word omen is well-known to signify a sign, either good or bad—a prognostic; and it may be defined as that indication of something in the mysterious future, which we obtain, as it were, by accident: through some agency that is so imbued with sympathetic foreknowledge, as to foreshadow it within itself.

Of all the animal kingdom birds seem to have been the special objects of superstitious fancies, as portents of good or evil, from antiquity down to the present day. Why this should be, has been often a matter for conjecture; but the probable reason is, that being continually on the wing, they were supposed to observe and know the hidden actions of men, and to participate in all secrets. "Curse not the king, no, not in thy thought," says the Preacher (Eccles. x, 20), "for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter." Then naturalists frequently speak of the remarkable caution and foresight displayed by some birds; and their cunning and artifice have given rise to many legends, fables and romances. Perhaps too, these superstitions naturally arise, in part, from the confidence the birds seem to place in us; they build under our roofs, they fly into our rooms, and soon learn to recognize the dispenser of the "daily crumbs."

Again, birds being supposed to be milder than beasts, by nature, they have been employed by old writers to represent the better class of men. *Ibi aves, ibi angeli*, was

a favourite saying of Thomas Aquinas, and St. Matthew may have had a similar thought when he wrote *volucres celi*, "the birds of Heaven." Both Aristophanes and Goethe have utilised the sagacity of birds in their plays, as did Æsop—and following his example, many others—in his fables. Even that sage philosopher, Aristotle, found pleasure in collecting anecdotes of birds and their arts, of which his *Mirabilia* contains numerous instances. A modern writer observes:—"The very paradise of nature is the birds: the gracefulness of their form, the exquisite delicacy of their covering, the inimitable brilliancy of their colours, the light and life-giving transparency of the element in which they disport, the singular variety of their habits, and the delightful melody of their songs."

NO. I.—THE SWALLOW.

[NOTE.—The following remarks are compiled from many works, old and new. It is the intention of the writer to call from the mass of material such facts and fables as appear most interesting, and to arrange these in a comparative manner, so that the extent or universality of any one saying or superstition may be clearly apparent. In order to prevent continual reference to authors and their works, it is advisable to mention, once for all, those works which are most frequently cited. These are Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, Jones' *Credulities Past and Present* (1880), Baring-Gould's *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages*, Home's *Works*, Salvete's *Essai sur la Magie*, and numerous volumes on China and Japan, Egypt and Assyria.]

We meet with a legend in the very name of the swallow, for, according to Scandinavian tradition, it hovered over the Cross of our Lord, crying '*seala*,' '*seala*!' (console, console), whence it was called the *sealow* or bird of consolation.

In ancient EGYPT the swallow played an important part, and was one of the most frequent hieroglyphs in consequence. It bore the name *nr*, which signified simultaneously "greatness, excellence, might"; and as a descriptive complement it was the hieroglyph for all virtuous and noble actions and qualities. The frequent use of its hieroglyph is perhaps due to the fact that the swallow was a stationary bird in Egypt. Herodotus (ii. xxii) remarks that "the swallow is never known to migrate from the Nileland;" and Reiske adds (*Travels*):—"The kites and swallows of those regions through which the Nile flows continue there without injury, the year throughout,—differing in this respect from those of our climate." Whether the *Bennu*, or phoenix of Egyptian magical texts, was a swallow or a lapwing is a vexed question, which will be discussed at another place.

The ancient JEWS were well acquainted with the habits and manners of the swallow. In the Old Testament it is distinctly mentioned four times, and each passage speaks of a different characteristic. The swallow finds shelter in the habitations of man (Ps. 84, 3); it flies not without a cause (Prov. 26, 2); it twitters or chatters (Is. 38, 14); and knows its appointed time of coming or going (Jer. 8, 7). The Hebrew name *derôr* implies further the "freedom" of the bird, for the same phrase is used in expressing "liberty" or "manumission." Singularly enough this same old name is retained by the Egyptian peasants of to-day, *dururi* (*Cypselus apus*; the swift).

Old ARABIC writers tell a curious legend of the swallow. Adam, when descending from Paradise to the earth, first put his foot on the island of Serendib, while Eve alighted in Jeddah. Adam, feeling the loneliness of his situation, lamented his fate in so piteous a manner, that the cherubim, moved by his sorrow, complained to the Almighty. God sent the swallow, who came to Adam, and begged him to give her some hair of his whiskers. Some historians say that Adam had neither hair nor whiskers in Paradise, but that his hirsute growth was in consequence of the exile from Eden. However this may be, the swallow got some of his whiskers and flew to Jeddah, where she also took some of Eve's hair, and by this means gradually brought them together. In recompense for this good office, she is allowed to nestle in the dwellings of mankind.

In GREECE, the preservation of swallows became a matter of religious concern. These birds were the harbingers of spring, and welcomed by priest and people. The Rhodian youths had a "swallow-song," composed in honour of its return, which they sang in the month Boedromion (15 Sept.-15 Oct.) going from door to door, collecting alms and gifts. Indeed, "to beg in the name of the swallow" was a quite common custom in the early spring-time. (Ath. viii, 360a). So highly was the bird prized that it is

unusual for such a passage to occur as that in Aesch. frag. 440, where the twittering of swallows is compared with the language of barbarians and would-be Greeks. One of Anacreon's most charming odes was to the swallow.

As for the LATINS, Aelian distinctly states that the swallow was sacred to the Penates or household gods, and that to injure one would be to incur the displeasure of the gods. Pliny (Nat. Hist. iii, 54, 55) gives an animated and graceful account of the swallows flight "*in sublime, in dextrum, in primum*." In Loyd's 'Stratagems of Jerusalem' (in 1602) emphasis is laid upon the circumstance of the swallow being a classic bird of omen: "By swallows lighting upon Pirrius' tents, and lighting upon the mast of Marcus Antonius' ship sailing after Cleopatra to Egypt, the soothsayers did prognosticate that Pirrius should be slain at Argos in Greece, and Marcus Antonius in Egypt." Swallows, we further read, followed King Cyrus going with his army from Persia to Scythia, as ravens followed Alexander the Great on his return from India and on his way to Babylon; but, even as the Magi told the Persians that Cyrus should die in Scythia, so the Chaldean astrologers told the Macedonians, that their King should die in Babylon: "without any further warrant but by the above swallows and ravens."

Among the RUSSIAN peasants, the swallows on their arrival are said to come from paradise to bring warmth to the earth. Like the Greeks, the Romans, and the Teutons, the old Slavonians seem to have greeted with special joy the swallow's return. In Ruthenia it is known as the "bird of God."

The BOHEMIANS call the swallow the "Virgin Mary's bird;" whose early arrival foretells an abundant harvest; whose presence wards off fire and lightning; and the destruction of whose nest brings terrible misfortunes to the ruthless destroyer.

"To kill a swallow, martin, robin, or wren," says Grose, "is held to be extremely unlucky,"—perhaps from the idea of the breach of hospitality involved in the destruction of those confiding birds, that take refuge in the house.

There is another old ENGLISH superstition, that as winter approaches, swallows form themselves into a ball, and pass under or through the ocean, on their way to southern climes.

In NORMANDY, one of the few strongholds of superstition extant, the swallow can find upon the sea-beach a pebble, which has the marvellous power of restoring sight to the blind. The Norman peasants relate the manner in which one may obtain possession of this stone. "You must put out the eyes of a swallow's young, whereupon the mother-bird will immediately fly off in quest of this wondrous pebble. When she has found it and by its means restored the sight of her callow brood, she will endeavour to make away with the talisman, that none may discover it. But if one has taken the precaution to spread a piece of scarlet cloth below the nest, the swallow will drop the stone upon it." It is to this superstition that Longfellow refers in his poem "Evangeline":

Seeking with eager eyes the wondrous stone which the swallow
Brings from the shore of the sea, to restore the sight of its fledglings.

In CHINA as elsewhere, the coming of swallows and their building nests in a house or store, are hailed as omens of approaching success, or a prosperous change in the affairs of the owner or occupant of the premises. The flight of swallows is also an important prognostic in Chinese eyes, and the bird is never wilfully killed. The celebrated insurgent leader She Sze Ming, who, in the closing period of the reign of Tang Hien Tsung (A.D. 761), made himself master of a large portion of north-eastern China, proclaimed himself sovereign under the title of Yen Hong or "Swallow-King," in allusion to his rapid and triumphant march. The swallow is also the peculiar pet of Kun Yam, the goddess of mercy. According to the Sze-ma Tsien, the Queen Kien-tai was bathing one day in an open place, when a swallow suddenly made its appearance and dropped an egg, which her majesty immediately grasped and—swallowed (no pun intended). From this hasty act came the birth of Sieh, to which the following lines of the She King make allusion:

By Heaven sent down, the swallow came to earth,
And gave to our great Sieh his myotic birth.

Not only is the nest of this bird prized by the Chinese as an article of food, but its flesh, eggs, and feathers, are cata-

logued as possessing superior anthelmintic and antidotal properties. In an old Saxon receipt-book, "oil of swallows" is pronounced a sovereign remedy "for broken bones, bones out of joint, or any grief in the bones or sinews." This precious ointment is to be procured by pounding 20 live swallows in a mortar, with about as many different herbs.

Again, the migratory character of the bird is questioned by the Chinese, who advance a theory of hibernation. Curiously enough, the same idea exists, or did exist, in CORNWALL. "I find," observes Mr. Hunt, "a belief still prevalent among the people in the outlying districts of Cornwall, that such birds as the cuckoo and the swallow remain through the winter in deep caves, cracks in the earth, and in hollow trees; and instances have been cited of these birds having been found in a torpid state in the mines, and in hollow pieces of wood." The antiquity of this belief is corroborated by Carew, in his "Survey of Cornwall": "In the west part of Cornwall, during the winter season, swallows are found, sitting in the deepest tunnells, and in holes in the sea-cliffs; but, touching their lurking-places, Olaus Magnus maketh a far stranger report, for he saith that in the north parts of the world, as summer wearth out, they clap mouth to mouth wing to wing, and legge to legge; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down in certain pools or lakes amongst the caves, from whence at the next spring they receive a new resurrection."

To be Continued

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Shōheikuwan Saidō, Tōkiyō, on Tuesday, May 10th, Dr. Divers, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

It was announced that the Rev. A. D. Gring had been elected a member of the society, and the Rev. W. B. Wright a member of Council.

The Recording Secretary, on behalf of the Council, moved that the existing Rule XI. of the Constitution be abolished and the following rule substituted:—"The officers and council shall hold office for one year and shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. Persons who have previously served are open to re-election." It was explained that the object of this change was to avoid the present unnecessarily cumbrous method of electing the council.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. C. T. Blanchet, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Satow read a paper entitled "Ancient Japanese Rituals, Part III." This was the continuation of two papers read before the Society in the season 1878-1879, and dealt with five of the Rituals previously enumerated. Reasons were given for thinking that the gods worshipped at Hirano, near Kiyōto, instead of being ancestral deities of certain families sprung from or allied to the imperial line of Japan, were the more familiar gods of the kitchen fire-place. It was shown how, from the language of the Ritual called the "Luck-wishing of the Great Palace," and parallel passages in the ancient mythologies, it was possible to form a very distinct notion of the primeval architecture of the Japanese, and of the ceremonies connected with the construction of their hut dwellings. An account was also given of the mythical origin of the "Three kinds of Divine Treasures" as the regalia of the Japanese sovereigns are called, and it was shown that, according to the legendary accounts, the age of iron must, in Japan, have preceded that of bronze.

In reply to a question from the President, Mr. Satow stated that of the present regalia two, namely the Sword and Mirror, were only copies, the originals being preserved at the temples of Atsuta in Owari and at the Nai-kō in Ise, while concerning the third it is impossible to ascertain whether it is a single large stone or a string of small pierced stones, as no one has ever been permitted to open the case in which it is contained.

Mr. Chamberlain joined with the President in expressing his thanks to the author, and said that he trusted that Mr. Satow would not carry out his threat of leaving the later Rituals

untranslated. The thing which must most strike students of Japanese acquainted with the original texts and listening to a paper such as this, was the fact that so much could be made out of so little. The *Ko-hi-ki*, in particular, from which Mr. Satow had so largely quoted in his annotations to the Rituals, must be allowed to be one of the sorriest productions that ever came from any human pen,—a tissue of stories without point, of myths without beauty, and of indecencies unrelieved by literary skill. Yet, by an attentive study of this mass of rubbish, it is possible to arrive at reliable conclusions with regard to the manners and customs of the ancient Japanese, while even the etymologies of the archaic words employed are found to be in themselves a source whence light may be thrown on numberless points which had hitherto been veiled in the darkness of antiquity. Very peculiar interest attached to the ancient traditions and to the ancient language of Japan from the fact that those traditions and that language are the earliest manifestations of Altaic thought that have come down to us. Neither Manchos nor Mongolians have anything nearly so old to show, while it seems doubtful if even Korea has preserved, against the inroads of Chinese thought and Chinese literature, such ancient documents as she may once have possessed.

The meeting was then adjourned.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 17th May, 1881.

The Bey of Tunis has signed a treaty, placing Tunis in a state of vassalage to France.

[SUPPLIED TO THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS."]

London, May 4th.

Dublin has been proclaimed, and important arrests are momentarily expected.

Agrarian outrages are largely increasing in Ireland, and Mr. Dillon [Home Rule Member of Parliament for Tipperary] has been arrested.

In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, stated that the Sultan has issued an Imperial Irade accepting [the terms of?] the Greek settlement.

The prevalence of small-pox in London is causing great alarm.

London, May 5th.

The following is the result of the running for the Two Thousand Guineas:—Peregrine 1, Iroquois 2, Donfulang 3.

London, May 7th.

The Home Rulers will propose a vote of censure on the Chief Secretary for Ireland for the arrest of Mr. Dillon.

The following is the result of the running for the One Thousand Guineas:—Thebais 1, Thora 2, Balgal 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contrary to custom a Cricket Match was arranged for Friday afternoon instead of to-day, Saturday, owing to the departure of the almost ever recurring mail steamer. Scotland had challenged the rest of the local universe, and yesterday met them. The least we can say is that she held her own, and but for want of time, might have scored a win.

Wickets were pitched at 2 p.m., with the understanding that they should be drawn at 6 o'clock. The club captain having won the toss, sent his own northern brethren in. Thomson and Playfair made fielding lively until the M. D. dismissed the former. Duff, who followed, kept his place but a short time. Alexander then joined Playfair, and the two together showed that there are good cricketers in the capital. The former once landed the ball on the far side of the fence, and afterwards hit it all over the field, until Trevethick held one that rose off the bat. Playfair, who kept going, was taller than the bat; but scarcely ever gave the ball a rise, playing well throughout; he was joined by Hamilton, who began with very great luck, and if the usually efficient short slip had taken the opportunity offered him, the "World" would have had a much easier task: however, he was let off, and with two over the fence, three threes, and sundry twos soon scored thirty-seven. Playfair

then, with forty-three to his credit, succumbed to the bowling of Moberley, after which no stand was made. The Scotch side was out for 145 runs.

At 4 o'clock Trevethick and D'Almeida opened the amusement for the other side, the latter retiring early. Thompson took his place when runs appeared to be coming fast till Thompson was bowled by Duff. The former fell to Thomson shortly afterwards; three wickets for twenty-five. Dr. Wheeler, who followed Thompson, kept adding singles to the score, and when Durant joined him Scotland's opportunity of winning appeared doubtful for a time. Sutter held a ball from Durant's bat, and Mollison secured the next wicket by an easy catch, Veitch not being able to continue the "run a minute" very long, although he put one a long way over the fence. Moberley played carefully for a time, until Stephens who had joined him was bowled for a quick eleven; and then Moberley, evidently thinking six o'clock was very near, went in for double figures, and nearly got them. The two next players kept their bats until time was called, closing the innings for 96 runs with two wickets to fall; thus closing a drawn game.

We were pleased to see such a marked improvement in the fielding on both sides. The Scotch seemed stronger in bowling than their opponents, Thomson and Sutter being more effective than their faster *confrère*; but we must not forget Moberley, who in eight overs secured five wickets.

The following is the score:—

SCOTLAND.	
Thomson b Wheeler	15
Playfair b Moberley	43
Duff run out	1
Alexander c Trevethick b Veitch	22
Hamilton c Veitch b Hearne	37
Sutter b Moberley	0
Mollison c Thompson b Moberley	6
Dodds c Veitch b Moberley	8
Milne c Stephens b Hearne	2
Gordon b Moberley	0
Richmond not out	0
Byes	5
Leg Byes	4
Wides	2

145

THE WORLD.	
Trevethick b Thomson	13
D'Almeida b Thomson	1
Thompson b Duff	5
Wheeler b Sutter	19
Durant c Sutter b Thomson	16
Veitch c Mollison b Thomson	7
Moberley b Thomson	9
Stephens b Sutter	11
Hearne not out	5
Moss, C. D. not out	—
Cope	—
Byes	6
Leg Byes	2
Wides	2

96

The matches advertised took place last Saturday afternoon. The weather was all that could be wished, and a considerable number of spectators were present. The band of the *Themis* once more enlivened the proceedings.

Match.—Scale weights. Half a mile.

Mr. Hugo's <i>Sunshine</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	... 1
Mr. Durant's <i>Dartmoor</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	... 2

A good start was effected, but *Sunshine* was soon a length ahead. At the trees *Dartmoor* caught him up, and they turned into the straight together, but *Sunshine* again got the lead and won by about two lengths. Time, 60½ secs.

MATCH.—Weight 12st. Half a mile.

Mr. Buchanan's <i>Gled</i>	... 1
Count de Mailly's <i>Checkmate</i>	... 2

Both riders declared to ride 5 lbs. overweight. After several false starts *Checkmate* got away with a two lengths' lead, which he kept until nearing home when *Gled* challenged him, and after a good finish won by two lengths. Time, 1 min. 5 secs.

MATCH.—Scale weights. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Hugo's <i>Sunshine</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	... 1
Mr. Durant's <i>Dartmoor</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	... 2

Both ponies were close together on passing the Stand the first time; but after going up the hill *Dartmoor* gradually began to lead. Half way he led by a length but then *Sunshine* closed up, and they ran neck and neck to the trees where *Sunshine* just got the best of his rival; a good finish down the straight ended in favor of *Sunshine* by half a length. Time, 2m. 49½ secs.

MATCH.—Weight 12st. 4lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

Count de Mailly's *Maoping* 1
Mr. Hugo's *Water Baby* 2

There was a bad false start, and the race was postponed for half an hour, after which the event came off. *Maoping* took a strong lead, and won by several lengths. Time, 1 m. 47 secs.

MATCH.—Weight 12st. 4lbs. Half a mile.

Count de Mailly's *Checkmate* 1
Mr. Cope's *Dick Deadeye*... .. 2

Checkmate took the lead and kept it throughout, winning as he pleased. Time, 1 m. 6½ secs.

Two matches were arranged last Monday afternoon between Mr. Hugo's *Sunshine* and Mr. Durant's *Dartmoor*, one race being for a mile, the second for three-quarters of a mile. *Sunshine*, the better pony of the two, won the first race, but was beaten in the second.

Subjoined is the score of the Base-ball match played on Thursday, which resulted in a victory for the Naval team:—

"RICHMOND" & "MONOCACY."				YOKOHAMA B. B. CLUB.			
	POS.	RUNS.	OUTS.		POS.	RUNS.	OUTS.
Maloney.....	2b.	2	4	Hepburn	p.	1	4
Foulke	3b.	4	2	Knox	1b.	1	4
Dugan	c.	1	4	Merriman, W. ...	c.	2	2
McCrea	1b.	2	2	Van Buren, J. S.	sb.	2	3
King	r.f.	1	3	Denison	lf.	2	3
Danche	l.f.	1	2	Morse, F. S.....	2b.	2	3
Lewis	c.f.	2	3	Churchill	ss.	1	2
McLean	p.	2	3	Van Buren, H. S.	c.f.	0	3
Law	ss.	1	4	Merriman, C. ...	r.f.	1	3
Total.....	16	—	—	Total.....	12	—	—
INNINGS.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 9
Naval Team	2	2	0	1	1	0	6 1 3—16
Local	4	1	1	3	0	0	0 1 2—12

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states:—It was announced by the Foreign Department on the 12th instant that the official residence, No. 6, in the Shiba public garden, belonging to the Naval Department, will be appropriated as a lodging for sixty Koreans, who are expected to arrive in Tokio shortly. An official telegram informs us that the Korean party arrived at Kobe, on the morning of the 13th instant, in the *Ansei Maru*.

Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager have visited Mr. Shimadzu, ex-Daimio of Satsuma, at Sodegasaki, where they witnessed the *No* dance. The Empress Dowager being slightly indisposed returned home during the performance, but the Empress remained until evening.

His Excellency Inouye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, returned to the capital on the 13th instant. Mr. Uyeuo, Vice-Minister of his Department, and Madam Inouye, met him in Yokohama.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the Siamese Prince was received in farewell audience by His Majesty the Emperor on the morning of the 18th instant. He left the capital the same day by the 9.30 p.m. train for Yokohama, which port he quitted the following day. It is said that he will land at Kobe, and stay in Kioto for two or three days.

The same paper states that the Emperor visited the National Exhibition on the 15th instant, leaving the Palace at 8.30 a.m. His Majesty expressed interest in the Zoological Department.

His Excellency Mr. Sanjo returned from Atami on the 13th

instant. His Excellency Mr. Inouye went to the Imperial Palace on the 14th instant, just after his return to Tokio, and explained to his Sovereign the actual condition of affairs in localities through which he had travelled. His Excellency recently presided at the distribution of diplomas to graduates of the Engineering College.

A meeting was held in Fukuoka prefecture by the police authorities from all the other localities in Kiushiu last month; and after several other questions had been discussed a decision was arrived at to the effect that a memorial should be forwarded to the Government suggesting that an assembly of the high police officials throughout the Empire should be held once a year in the Central Police offices.

Special instructions have been issued for the attentions to be shewn by police and other officials to the Korean visitors during their stay in Japan.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister was received, on the afternoon of the 16th instant, by the Emperor; to whom he had the honor of presenting the insignia of the Austrian order of Saint Stephen.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states as a rumour that, in course of time, the business of the Colonization Commission will all be transferred to the newly established Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The *Choya Shinbun* informs us that Forestry Regulations, composed on the model of those of Germany, are to be drafted by the Forestry Bureau in the Agricultural and Commercial Department. The necessary investigations are now being made by a committee.

His Excellency Sanjo, Prime Minister, who has recently returned from Atami, resumed his duty on the 16th instant, relieving Arisugawa-no-Miya, who has held his post *ad interim*.

His Excellency (says the *Hochi*) visited the German and French Legations on the next day.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister, accompanied by General Saigo, visited the Government Printing Office on the 16th instant, and inspected the offices.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* the terms of service of many of the foreign employes in the Public Works Department expire in June next. The Department has requested from the Council of State the renewal of the engagement of only one or two. The services of the foreign teachers in the Engineering College whose terms expire will be dispensed with; and prominent graduates will be appointed to take their place.

Judge Nabeshima, Prefect of Okinawa, was on the 18th instant transferred to the post of Senator, and Mr. Uyesugi Shigenori, *kwaizoku*, succeeds him in his Government.

It is said that Her Majesty the Empress will visit the Female Normal School on the 23rd instant, there to attend the ceremony of conferring diplomas.

We condense from the *Mainichi Shinbun* an account of the Emperor's short trip:—The Imperial yacht *Jingai-kenan* arrived at Uruga at half-past noon on the 18th instant. His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Minister of the Navy, visited the ship in a steam-launch, in which His Majesty embarked, and went ashore escorted by a number of man-of-war boats. Royal salutes were fired from the *Fuso* and *Kongo*. As the launch neared the shore, local fishermen showed the use of their nets; and the yards of the *Ishikawa Maru* were manned. His Majesty landed at the pier in front of the Kanai Miojin shrine, and thence went on horseback to the primary school in Miyashita-cho. A company of marines, and the school teachers and scholars, were disposed in order along the waysides. After a short rest His Majesty rode to Kaunon-saki, and inspected the forts and points of vantage, subsequently witnessing target practice by the *Fuso* and *Kongo*. Then His Majesty took horse and rode along the shore, stopping occasionally to see the fishing. He arrived at Yokosuka about six o'clock and lodged at a private house in the town, where he received the principal naval officers. All the ships in the anchorage were decorated and illuminated, the electric light being much and successfully used; houses displayed the national flag and were gay with lanterns. At 7.30 a.m. on the 18th, His Majesty went to the arsenal and made a thorough inspection of all its details.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* informs us that His Excellency

Admiral Kawamura, while riding in the suite of the Emperor, was thrown violently from his horse, sustaining injuries which prevented his continuing his journey. He had, however, sufficiently recovered to return to Yokohama with the imperial party.

His Excellency Kono, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, accompanied by four leading officials of his Department, departed for the Shimosa farm on the 20th instant to inquire into the actual condition of things there. On the 18th instant five hundred head of sheep were sent to the farm.

We observe in a Tokio paper that a naval review will be held in Yokosuka Bay next July; and that preparations are now being made.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

In Yokohama the silk business is generally dull, and filatures, hanks &c. have experienced a corresponding fall in price. Finer sorts are most saleable, their quotation being from \$600 to \$650. On the whole, however, rates are \$20 or \$30 lower than the highest paid, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Highest quotation.	Present quotation.
Mayebashi hanks.....	\$570.....	\$520 to \$530.
Hachioji	520.....	450.
Okusen	550.....	about „ 500.

The difference being so great holders hesitate to make sales, although stocks on hand are but small, while buyers considering the probabilities of silkworm rearing this year, are holding back. It is expected that reliable intelligence about the condition of the silkworms in foreign countries will be on hand before the middle of next month.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—It is said to have been decided by the Educational Department that a *Shokko gakko* (Artisans school) will be opened at Fukagawa, Tokio, and afterwards in Osaka and several other places.

The *Choya Shinbun* reports as follows:—A new dock about to be constructed in the Yokosuka dockyard will be 16 yards in width, 120 in length, and 40 in depth. The probable expenses are estimated at 600,000 yen. The new basin will probably be completed in five years hence.

Of late the ore turned out from the Daiya copper mine in Yoshino, Yamato province, has been principally used for the coinage of copper tokens in the Osaka Mint. This ore is said to be of very good quality.

Those provincial capitalists who had offered, on the 8th instant, to invest in the Nippon Railway Company were as follow:—in Gumma prefecture 50: in Saitama 49: in Awamori 11: in Iwate 7: in Miyagi 41: in Fukushima 91: in Tohigi 86: in Yamagata 4: in Akita 6: in other localities, 10:—59 are *Kwazoku* (with 41,909 shares): total 444 (provincial) investors, with 70,576 shares in all. Adding to those the 20,260 shares which have been subscribed in Tokio the grand totals are 478 persons, and 4,741,800 yen in shares accepted. Since the date above mentioned many other applications have been made for bonds. It is also reported that the draft of regulations for Railway companies has been completed and forwarded to the Cabinet.

Increased subscriptions are offered to the railway scheme, by *Kwazoku*, on condition of an extension of time for the payment of installments.

The *Bukka Shinpo* mentions the establishment of a large tea-firing godown under the control of native merchants in Yokohama.

It is reported that in Nagahama, Mitsu, and the neighbourhood, in the province of Idzu, the take of fish has been so plentiful since the middle of last month that therefore, although there are many tea plantations none of the residents are busied in tending them. This is a matter of regret, but it is said that more than eighty thousand yen's worth of sardines has been obtained up to the present moment.

Owing to the departure of the mail for America business in new teas has been very active in Yokohama, and almost all the arrivals were disposed of. Prices rose to the extent of one dollar, on the 16th instant, above previous quotations. On the 14th and 15th the arrivals were 3,066 chests. As no definite telegram has been received anent the prospects of the silk crop abroad, foreigners here are slow to purchase. On the 15th instant stocks

were:—Hanks 680 bales, filature, 557, Kakeda 176, Kamatsuki 234, Okusen 362; total 2,009.

Two wealthy farmers in Kohama-mura, Nagasaki prefecture, named Nakamura and Honda, some time ago established a cattle-breeding farm on the Onsen hill in their district. Borrowing three American bulls and cows, and a flock of more than one hundred sheep, from the Agriculture Bureau, they initiated an industry which has had great development. Their butter is in much request, and is in no respect inferior to the imported article, while it is a far cheaper.

Some years ago young mulberry plants were planted in every island under the jurisdiction of the Okinawa-ken. Being well adapted to the soil they have grown successfully; therefore, it is reported, the local authorities have established in their prefecture a branch of the *Yosan Kwaisha* (silkworm-rearing Company), whose head establishment is in Wakayama ken. The industry is promoted by several *Shizoku* families who have emigrated for the purpose of founding an industry in silk.

The canned salmon and venison of Sapporo have recently been exported by Chinamen in large quantities. The deer-horns of Hokkaido, worth about seventy or eighty sen per *kucame*, are also shipped to China. Many thousand apple and mulberry cuttings, taken from grafts in the experimental orchard at Awoyama, have been distributed among the prefectures of Chiba and Gumma.

The Yokohama Exchange was once more closed some days ago owing to some doubtful transactions, but in the afternoon of the 16th instant it was re-opened at a quotation of 164.5. On the ensuing day (17th) *kinsatsu* slightly improved, the exchange being 162.9 at the close of the market; but no appreciable change occurred in the quotations.

A Tokio man, by name Arimura Shoicho, projects the foundation of a cattle dealing company to be called the *Kaiyo-sha*, with a capital of fifty thousand yen, to be raised on two thousand shares of twenty-five yen each. He has in view to open offices at Shirokane-Maimachi and two other places in the suburbs of the metropolis, and to purchase cattle in the provinces; to hire out bullocks for purposes of husbandry; to encourage breeding, and to sell the weaker animals at a low rate to the butcheries in order to reduce the price of beef in the capital. The requisite permission has, it is stated, already been granted, and the company will soon commence operations. We hardly think that the notion of selling bad beef to the butchers will meet with much support, or that that portion of the scheme will prove remunerative to the promoter or his shareholders.

A letter dated the 15th instant, from the prefecture of Fukushima, states that a recent frost has done considerable damage both to mulberry trees and silkworms.

With a view to the encouragement of the mining industry, several useful machines, to be distributed among the Government mines, are being manufactured in the Engineering factory at Osaka.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—The Nippon Railway Company proposed to apply to the Government for a charter on or about last Monday, but the seals of some of the projectors being left in distant provinces they could not be affixed to the application which, consequently, will not be forwarded till after the 20th instant. It is said that, since the 10th instant, many people have offered to make investments; and that in the Government His Excellency Okuma has principal direction of all affairs having reference to the company. Another report announces that the regulations for Railway Companies have lately been completed by the proper persons and forwarded to the Cabinet; and, in view of urgency, will shortly be issued before being submitted to the Senate, which, however, will afterward examine them.

The take of *nori* (a kind of edible sea-weed) in Omori in the seasons from January to March and from August to December, inclusive, last year, was valued at more than two hundred thousand yen. Hence the growth must certainly be called one of the noticeable products of the eastern sea.

A society established at Osaka for the promotion of sugar culture, has lately memorialized the Government urging that, to improve the sugar manufacture and to encourage the industry,

special protection should be accorded. A similar application has also been forwarded from the Akita prefecture.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states:—The *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha* is said to have transferred its business in New York to the *Fuso Shokwai*.

The proposed Nippon Railway Company is in great and growing favor among investors both in the capital and the provinces. Shares have been, it is said, already subscribed for to the value of Yen 5,653,900.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Despatches inform us that in consequence of the recent heavy rainfalls and snow-thaws the waters in several rivers in the prefecture of Ishikawa have risen more than ten feet above their usual level. Embankments, houses, cultivated land, and other property have been damaged to a considerable extent. Consequent on a similar rainfall which prevailed in the early part of this month the Kamogawa in Kioto rose extraordinarily on the 7th instant, and the Matsuwara bashi and several temporary bridges were washed away. Fushimi, Yodo, Yawata, Uji and their neighbourhoods were flooded. In some parts of the first named district the water covered the floors of the houses. This was also the case in Okayama and Harima.

During the seven days which ended on the 9th instant 2,897 exhibits, valued at 11,261,854 yen, were sold from the National Exhibition. Of these 10,248,496 yen worth were acquired by natives, and the balance—value 1,013,355,—by foreigners.

A native journal states that a thief, hardly inferior in strength to Kumasaka Chohan (a strong rascal of ancient times) has made his appearance. During one night a short time ago the acourel removed from its stand one of the big bronze lions on the premises of the Asakusa temple, and was carrying it away on a staff with leonine courage. A policeman, however, detected him, and the image was recovered; but to replace it on the its pedestal twelve coolies had to be employed. If such powerful thieves should become common even the *Daibutsu* in Uyeno Park will not be in safety.

At about 1.30 p.m. on the 12th instant, steam boats Nos. 1 and 3 plying between Yokohama and Yokosuka came into collision off Homoku; but fortunately no damage worth mentioning resulted.

An official, named Yokota Masanobu, in the prefecture of Yamagata, committed *harakiri* in his residence, owing, it is supposed, to his having, when he attended the Local Assembly as auditor of accounts, been badly worsted in argument by a certain member.

During last week visitors to the National Exhibition were, in number:—on Sunday (8th) 6,736; 9th, 9,879; 10th, 9,773; 11th, 9,702; 12th, 8,406; 13th, 8,490; 14th (Saturday) 17,094.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the Korean party, expected in Tokio shortly, is more numerous than was previously announced, the ten leading officials having been joined by another named Riyeonkwai, while their suite has also been augmented. The total is said to be sixty-one persons. It is added that the party does not consist of progressionists only, there being some who are of conservative ideas. Even when the travellers had, under the private orders of their King, arrived from Seoul at Fusan to sail eastward, they were not in perfect harmony. It is further reported that, during their stay in Japan, a separate branch of Government affairs will be specially studied by each of the eleven leading officials. Thus A will apply himself to military matters, B to naval business, and the others one by one to foreign, home, finance, educational, custom-house, post-office, telegraphic, railway, navigation,—and so forth,—details of management. Again, report says that they will not return home until the individual subjects have been mastered by them. Hence the duration of their stay in Japan is indefinite.

The same paper announces as a rumour that some Koreans who are now in Tokio frequently visit Mr. Ho-ju-Chang, the Chinese Minister; and that they are of anti-progressionist politics.

Messrs. Matsuzawa and Uyeda, of the editorial staff of the *Toyogyu Shinbun*, who were taken into custody for having published a supplement about the retirement of Mr. Saionji from their office, were, on the 16th instant, sentenced, the former to seven days imprisonment with hard labour, and the latter to

thirty days imprisonment, they being held to have published a false and groundless statement.

A Tokio paper extracts the following from the *Hiroshima Shinbun*:—More than two hundred *shizoku* in the prefecture of Shimane, who are reduced to extreme poverty, applied at the private residence of the Governor for relief, but were unsuccessful. Now it is reported that they have destroyed the *Ken-cho*, the police-station, and other buildings, and are in a state of great excitement.

The same journal remarks:—Reference to the trouble between Japan and China seems to have ceased for a time; but we have received a letter affirming that "some days ago a certain General said to an acquaintance that, this time, a rupture will surely occur; and that, however patient we are we must not endure 'this,' because did we do so, some strange affair, such as has never been contemplated, will be the result. Therefore we are already making up our mind to hostility." The correspondent asks "What is meant by 'this'?"

We read in one of the Tokio papers that, in Kaiyamura, Kita-Kanbara district, Echigo province, during the night of the 18th ultimo a hill suddenly subsided; and a tarn appeared in its place. At the same time another small hill was thrown up near the pool, and continually ejected such quantities of earth, gravel, &c., that the rivers in the neighbourhood seemed likely to be filled up. The villagers are in such dread that they can neither feed nor sleep. District officials and policemen have been despatched to the spot to inspect the actual state of things.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states:—It is reported that Eitonin, the well-known Korean progressionist, has not been assassinated, but recently re-appeared at Fusan, and is about to come to Japan.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* informs us that, as was formerly rumoured, a newspaper office named *Chiuwaisha*, under the superintendence of Mr. Maruyama Saraku, a well-known anti-civil rights advocate, will shortly be opened at Nishi-Konyachi, Tokio. He will publish a great paper with the view to develop official powers at the expense of popular privilege. The *Mainichi* propounds hereabout:—"Henceforward, we who compete in the journalists' arena with an official paper and discuss public affairs with it, will be able to elicit the true principles of liberty."

The same paper states:—As before reported, the Korean mission arrived at Kobe on the 13th instant in the *Asahi Maru*. Mr. Morioka, Governor of Hiogo, with an interpreter, called on them in their lodging, the *Shinseisha*, on the morning of the next day. The Koreans caused their visitors to take seats in the middle of the apartment, and they themselves sat in two lines on either side according to their ranks and ages. The Governor remained till about eleven o'clock, talking about commercial intercourse between Japan and Korea. The party went to Osaka on the same afternoon, and there took up their temporary residence in the villa of Mr. Shirayama, a wealthy merchant of the city.

Messrs. Matsuzawa and Uyeda of the editorial staff of the *Toyogyu Shinbun*, who a few days ago were punished, appealed to the Daiabin In and applied for bail on the 17th instant. This was allowed to the former prisoner on finding security for seventy yen, and to the latter on security for thirty yen.

The Editors of the *Niigata Shinbun* and *Wakayama Nichi Nichi Shinbun* have, like so many other journalists, been fined each one hundred yen for having published, without permission, the memorial written by Their Excellencies Okuma and Ito, concerning the establishment of the Agricultural and Commercial Department.

According to the *Choya Shinbun*, the Wakayama *ken* Assembly strongly disapproved of the Governor having arbitrarily increased the salaries of the chief district officials, without consulting the Chamber, which on the 12th instant decided to refer the matter to the *Shinri-kioku* (Board of Adjudication).

The *Akebono Shinbun* states that foreign missionaries in Tsukiji, Tokio, publish a religious periodical named *Kokio Banpo*. It is sold by a book-seller in Ginza.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday,
15th May, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 14,854.07
Merchandise, &c.....	„ 1,099.26

Total..... Yen 15,953.33

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 9,437.68
Merchandise, &c.....	„ 1,137.67

Total..... Yen 10,575.35

Miles open 18.

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday
15th May, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 26,279.26
Merchandise, &c.....	„ 3,539.52

Total..... Yen 29,818.78

Miles open, 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 19,890.18
Merchandise, &c.....	„ 2,190.62

Total..... Yen 22,080.80

Miles open, 55.

LAW REPORT.

IN H. B. M. COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before MARTIN DOHMEY, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.
(Friday, May 20th, 1881.)

P. HODNETT v. CAPTAIN and owners of British
steamer *Cyclops*.

The plaintiff, a licensed pilot, claimed the sum of \$17.00
for pilotage.

P. Hodnett, sworn, said:—I am a British subject, and
plaintiff in this case. I beg to hand to your Honour a letter
from the authorities in Tokio, recommending me to
prosecute.

His Honour said that this could not be received.

Plaintiff said:—In stating this case I wish to call your
Honour's attention to the fact that the witnesses present,
although summoned by me, are all hostile. I claim seventeen
silver yen for piloting the steamer *Cyclops* from the light-
ship. I went off when I saw the steamer, with my boat
and my pilot flag was flying. I was told by some one on
board that I was not wanted, but as I had just seen
a Mr. Haddon along with the captain on the pilot
bridge, and as Mr. Haddon is not a licensed pilot,
and is known to be a habitual breaker of the pilotage regula-
tions, I determined to go on board in order to try to put
a stop to it in this instance. When on board I handed my
pilot card to the captain from the lower bridge, he being on
the higher one. I watched Mr. Haddon and the captain
closely, and saw their lips moving, and heard Haddon talking
quietly to the captain. The captain when spoken to by
Haddon, would immediately give orders. I told the cap-
tain that, if he kept that unauthorized person on the pilot
bridge, I would sue him for the pilotage fees. I was then
ordered off the lower bridge. I obeyed, but still kept my
eyes fixed on them. The steamer got into a foul berth,
being too close to a French barque. I was, when the an-
chor was down, signalled out of a number of passengers
who were on deck, and ordered to leave. I did so, I
saw Mr. Martin go on board, and he had the anchor hove
up and the ship moved. Of course I could not go board on
again.

His Honour asked whether it was because the captain
had refused his services that plaintiff made the complaint.

The plaintiff said it was. If the captain had done the
work himself he, the plaintiff, would not have sued him.

The captain had a few questions to ask of plaintiff, the
first of which was:—Is pilotage compulsory?

Plaintiff said:—The captain does the work himself.

Q:—Does it follow that because the man was on the
bridge, that he was acting as pilot?

A:—Yes certainly.

Q:—Were you not told before you came on board that
your services were not required?

A:—Yes, I stated that in my evidence. It was solely
because I saw a person, unlawfully acting as pilot, that I
came on board at all.

Q:—Will seeing prove what you have taken your oath
on?

A:—Certainly.

Plaintiff requested His Honour to read Section 14 and
16 of the Pilotage Regulations which are as follows:—

Section 14.—If a licensed pilot offers his services verbally
or by signal to any vessels in charge of an unlicensed pilot
within the districts as fixed in Section 3 of these regula-
tions, the unlicensed pilot shall give up his charge to the
licensed pilot; but if he refuses to give up his charge or
makes use of a license which he is not entitled to use for
the purpose of making himself appear to be a qualified
pilot, he shall incur a fine not exceeding fifty yen for each
offence.

Section 16.—If two or more licensed pilots offer their
services at the same time to any vessel either verbally or
by signal, the one who is first on board shall take charge
and be entitled to the regular fee.

His Honour asked whether plaintiff brought this action
under section 14.

Plaintiff:—Yes, under sections 14 and 16.

His Honour said he did not think that section 16 had
been made British law, but section 14 was declared by Mr.
Kennedy, H.B.M. *Chargé d'Affaires*, in November of 1879
to be law, but not section 16. The case therefore ought to
be made a criminal charge, under section 14.

Plaintiff said that, although captains did not always
take pilots outside, they were always glad to have men who
knew the harbour well to take them in, on account of the
numerous buoys; and they did not care whether such men
were pilots or not.

His Honour to plaintiff:—You think that because Mar-
tin and the other man were there you were deprived of
your lawful earnings.

Plaintiff said he thought so.

His Honour said he did not see how he could get over
the difficulty, as Section 16 had not been made British
law.

Plaintiff asked whether the captain who had aided and
abetted the other in an unlawful action was to get off scot-
free. He had brought forward this case on principle only,
and not for the money.

His Honour said he quite understood this, but unless the
regulations of the Japanese Government were made British
law, he could do nothing, and was therefore compelled to
dismiss the case, but it was open to plaintiff to dispute this
judgment; and the case could be brought before Judge
Rennie on his return to Yokohama, or the plaintiff could
bring a criminal charge against the captain under section 14
of the Pilotage Regulations.

The plaintiff signified his intention of prosecuting the
captain.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

WE published in previous issues a translation of the
remarks made by Dr. G. A. van Hamel of the
Hague, Counsel to the Dutch Ministry of War, upon extra-
territorial jurisdiction. Reasoning simply upon the merits
of the question, we find that they are worthy to be considered
with interest. As regards the main principle the critic
does not either take advantage of the special extra-terri-
toriality clauses in the treaties or persistently disapprove of
their abolition. Did the opinions expressed come from the
mouth of a private individual, not only need we not adduce
any arguments against them; but on the contrary we should
imagine them to be, in their finality, in favour of abolition
of the subject (extra-territoriality) and should thus merely
regard him as one of our adherents. But when we find
that his proposal was made in the association for the reform
and codification of the law of nations, and think that it

may be serviceable as a reference for diplomatic officials of foreign countries, and has actually influence to affect in some way or other the Treaty Revision proposed by ourselves, we must not remain silent, but must, for the sake of the arguer, enlighten his ignorance, dissolve his doubts, and desire him to review his impressions. The principal points which he demands of us in order to obtain the abolition of extra-territoriality are :—1st. That laws should be modified. 2nd. That laws, when so modified, should not be revoked or altered in a reactionary sense. 3rd. That the modified laws should be introduced in the whole country, which should be opened to foreign trade. 4th. That administration of justice should be independent.

Concerning these four propositions of his we shall in what follows agree with his opinion in so far as it seems reasonable, and refute it where it is incorrect.

First, as regards Civil Law :—In Japan there is no written or statute (*seibun*) civil law, the only law which we possess being what we call unwritten (*fuseibun*) civil law, which principally consists of common precedents and customary instances. Although there are some written laws, yet they are nothing but the regulations and government notifications having reference to covenants, property, commerce &c. These, respectively, form only a part of the law. We therefore will not deceive the critic by pretending that we have a written law. The public does not doubt that a community which has no civil law cannot preserve its happiness. Hence it is quite obvious that such a law must indispensably be introduced into Japan as it has been in other civilized countries. Now all matters, both political and social, being in course of progress throughout the Empire, old habits and customs are abolished, but the new schemes are not as yet perfect, and therefore the people find a difficulty in knowing upon what they must depend. This is the only reason why all, high and low, equally insist upon the urgent necessity for the compilation of a Civil Code at present. If what we have heard be true, we can state that our Government has appointed a special Commission for the measure, and drafts are been assiduously made. The result will, in its form, resemble the *Code Civil Napoléon*, or some similar code used by some other Western nation, but as far as its real application is concerned, original precedents established in Japan must be mainly observed. However the elements of the Code may differ from those of Europe and America, the critic will not be discontented with it, provided it worthily protect the security of covenants, property, commerce &c., because, for instance, the civil laws in force in several nations of South America differ, in some respects, from those of Europe; and even in Europe itself the code of Portugal cannot be said to be identical with that of Russia. Nevertheless the law of (each of) these countries being mutually confided in is obeyed by the subjects of each while in the other's dominions. (*Lit.* each one obeys the other's). Such being the case, we do not doubt that, when the civil code, which is now under the consideration of the Government, shall be completed and put in force, and is found to be just and worthy to promote the benefit and welfare of our people, the critic will not deny that Europeans and Americans should obey it. It is true that the *Code Civil Napoléon*, although it has no real power in our Courts, was translated and published by the Japanese Government some years ago, and, therefore, being used as a reference, is not without more or less influence. Indeed, it may be a fact that Japanese judges, in their civil cases, do sometimes take Western laws as references; but when it is said that they apply them, according to the opportunity afforded by one or other to decide in favour of the Japanese defendants, we must insist on the integrity (of our judges). In making such a charge to the public, the alleged ought to bring forward some substantial evidence of such unjust proceedings. If he cannot do so, we can perceive in his assertion nothing but a libel on our country, and must therefore appeal to the court of impartial views against the calumny.

As far as the Criminal Law is concerned, the contestant seems to be quite ignorant of the fact that in Japan a new Criminal Code was issued in July last year. More than half a year having elapsed since it has been published, those who pay attention to the real condition of the Far East ought to have heard of it, or to have read an English summarised translation of its provisions. To have been ignorant of it when he has ventured to discuss so important a

question, which necessitated an explanation of the real circumstances of the case, prevents the author evading the charge of a certain amount of carelessness. However, we do not wish to blame him for his ignorance, but simply desire that he will read the new code once. He will then soon dissipate his doubts himself. Although according to the *Shinritsu-Korei* (Summary of New Laws, published 12th month 3rd year of Meiji) and *Kaitei-Ritsurei* (Revised Laws, published 5 month 6th year) there were special schemes for *Jozoku* (degradation in rank) and *Junkei* (mild punishment) for *Kwazoku* (ex-Daimio and *Kuge*) and *Shizoku* (Samurai); yet these abuses have been expunged from the new code, where there remains no shadow of such things. We definitely trust that the new code is in no way inferior to that of any of those European countries which proudly describe themselves as having attained the highest pitch of civilization. Therefore the remark made by this critic to the effect that Japanese criminal law is very far from reaching perfection must be retracted on the day when the new code shall be put in force, which, we believe, will happen at no remote date.

Such indeed is the case with Criminal Procedure, too. We do not desire to escape from the arguer's censure that such procedure seems to be unsatisfactory in the highest degree at the present day; but our Government issued the *Chizaiho* (Regulations for Criminal Procedure) simultaneously last year with the new Criminal Code. In point of fact, it is a liberal and civilized measure. By it not only is the public allowed to be present in Court, and the accused is permitted to have the assistance either of legal counsel or his friends; but also some improvements which have not been adopted even on the European Continent, are introduced; and therefore we believe that the critic can find no objection to it, except as to its having excluded the system of trial by jury. It will be put in force at the same time as the Criminal Law, or, as stated above, probably before very long.

Torture having been superseded by the *Danzai-ishi-ritsu* (Law of judging crime by the evidence), has not been employed in our Courts for some years past. Yet even after the modification, it was said to have been sometimes availed of by magisterial officials in their preparatory examinations. Hence it seems that the foreigner's doubt as to whether it has really been abolished or not in present days is not unreasonable. It was rumoured that, when the Satsuma insurgents were to be tried, some of the authorities concerned requested permission to put those implicated to the question if the case appeared to necessitate such action; but that the Government did not grant the request. However, according to what we heard on trustworthy authority at the time, we learned that the above statement was entirely groundless, and that, from the commencement to the end (of the investigations), absolutely no such measures were taken. On the other hand it was true that the rebels at Kagoshima had, at one time, arrested and severely tortured some Tokio policemen, who being natives of that province (Satsuma) were staying there on leave-of-absence. This was most likely the cause of the above-mentioned false rumour. And after all since torture was decidedly abolished by Notification in the 12th year of Meiji (1879), it has not retained even its shadow in Japan, and therefore the critic may relinquish all his doubts on this subject.

Hence it seems that the main point of the first question, which the critic has described as one reason why territorial jurisdiction cannot be abolished, will become valueless as soon as the proposed civil code shall be completed and issued, and the new criminal code and procedure shall be put in force.

As regards the second contention, that the laws should be modified and not be revoked or altered in a reactionary sense, it is, as the writer says, an essential point. So to have put it second in order, he may be said to have done well; but we demur to his statement that "substantial security can only be given by the loyalty of the Japanese Government, and, indeed, by a long experience of that loyalty. If extra-territoriality should be abolished, it ought to be expressed in the treaties that the concession would be withdrawn immediately upon even the smallest alterations of the laws in a reactionary sense. Here we find it necessary to remark that this is not only an ignorant view of the state of affairs in our country; but, at the same time, is inconsistent with that practical information, which he himself

values highly. It seems to us that the only thing which he fears in the abolition of extra-territoriality is that, although Japan may modify her laws and presently put the improvements in force, yet she may revoke or alter them in a reactionary sense, after extra-territoriality is abrogated. It is not uncommon that what has progressed speedily, should retrogress swiftly. Such is mostly the case with a Government which is managed by only a few distinguished officials; and therefore a provision should be made against the possibility of such reaction. This anxiety is apparently not unreasonable; but if the writer be mindful of the actual conditions of advancement of our country, his alarm will soon vanish from his mind. Look at what has happened since the ports were opened to foreign intercourse. Although at first, in consequence of anti-foreign opinions, there were assassinations, and foreign intercourse was more or less impeded, and once seemed even to have gone backward; yet really that existing in the era of Keio was not lessened as compared with that of Ansei, prevailing troubles being merely owing to the political changes caused by the anarchy of the moment. Moreover, since the Restoration, the prosperity of foreign relations is beyond all question, and the modification of the laws, which the critic regards as the main point in dispute, has so speedily progressed that all things seem quite new in the eyes of both natives and foreigners. Indeed, the current of our perpetual progress is as steady as that of the rising sun or of running water; no human efforts being able to check it. Hence it is obvious that, after the new criminal laws and procedure are once put in force, the Government will be unable to replace them with the former laws however much it may incline to do so, and that, even though foreign Governments should accede to such reaction, yet the Japanese people would not consent to it. It is a natural characteristic of humanity that it does not like to lose what it has acquired. This is most true of liberty and rights; and hence it is also quite evident that the Japanese people will not desire, whatever may happen, to surrender the liberty and rights which they have procured by the new laws on the revocation of the former ones. Should such a thing occur there would, quite apart from questions of extra-territoriality, ensue a state of anarchy, and therefore to maintain the national welfare the Japanese Government will surely find it necessary not to make any reactionary change. This being the case, can we not say that the anxiety displayed by the critic is useless; and that when he moots such a thing, he cannot escape the blame of carelessness? Moreover, should it, as he suggests, be expressed in the revised treaties abolishing extra-territoriality that that régime shall be re-established immediately upon even the smallest alterations of the laws in a reactionary sense, trouble will be constantly caused between Japan and foreign countries in future, and we shall be subjected to such an unhappy condition that we shall be unable to see foreign intercourse peacefully conducted, inasmuch as policy may sometimes vary from liberal to conservative, according to the bias of public opinion. To make any promise against reaction, would be just the same as giving a pledge that our policy shall always be liberal. Any notification or law issued by the Government, might be styled reactionary by foreigners; while natives might explain it to be conservative. And this might happen so frequently that man's life would be found too short to bring the arguments to a close. Moreover, the abuses to be caused by such a state of affairs would be considerable. For instance, supposing that our government had issued regulations for bail, which foreigners regarded as part of the modification of laws; and that at one time during a period of domestic disturbance the authorities found it necessary to suspend the privilege, foreigners might insist upon revocation of the suspension, holding that it was evidence of an alteration "in a reactionary sense." Has not this critic himself said that practical matters must not be decided solely on theoretical principles? Why, then, in spite of this, has he, without paying attention to what is practical, endeavoured to plant in the treaties the germs of trouble? However, security against a reaction of policy is of great importance; and therefore if the critic really wants to find out some way for it, why does he not seek it on a more solid base than that of the treaties. As a matter of fact, sudden progression and reaction being unavoidable under a Government

directed by a few personages, such a pledge against reaction would be of no more value than nothing at present; but when we have decided upon a Constitution, and established a National Assembly, where every law will have to be consented to by both the Sovereign and people, there will be no fear of the reaction although no promises have been made against it. Hence it seems that the main point of the second question, desired by the critic, not only need not be guaranteed in the present period of our country's history, but at the same time would create trouble were it agreed to; but some day when every law will have to be decided by a National Assembly, the security against reaction will be perfect, although no promise to that effect be made.

As for the third contention that "the modified laws should be introduced in the whole country, and the whole country should be opened to foreign trade," it is, we think, quite reasonable. According to what we know, the demand made at present by our Government to those of foreign countries, is the abolition of only a part of the principle of extra-territoriality. We demand the right of adjudicating in native courts upon foreigners who have transgressed Japanese laws or magisterial regulations. To open the whole country as a reward for this would be too great a concession; and we cannot approve of it; but in the above clause the arguer means entire abolition of extra-territoriality; and we therefore agree with him, perceiving it to be another question apart from what our Government actually demands at present. In ancient times when anti-foreign feelings were still prevalent in Japan, and every *Han* adopted a different policy from the others, the safety of foreigners in the interior could not be ensured; but now we would not hesitate to swear for it. However, so long as foreigners do not obey our laws, we must necessarily confine them in the open ports, simply because there are many inconsistencies in treating them (otherwise). Of course they, availing themselves of the protection given by the laws, might, just the same as natives, possess property, and transact any business necessary for human existence, provided they should obey our laws, both civil and criminal. From what has been said above, it is seen that, when our nation compiles the codes of civil, criminal and commercial laws, and rules for criminal procedure and for making claims, and puts them in force, and they are found to be greatly beneficial, the critic will then agree to entirely abolish extra-territoriality, and to submit foreigners to native law. We remark for our part to the writer that when extra-territoriality is abolished entirely, our Government as well as the people will certainly agree to open the whole country to foreign trade.

In the fourth place:—With reference to making judges independent the critic says:—"Without the impartiality and the scientific training of judges the best laws are useless." We believe this to be a sensible tenet; we have, ourselves, frequently expressed opinions on the question of the independence of judges; and we therefore completely agree with the critic on that point; but when we hear him say that, "as I have already mentioned, I have been told by several persons who know Japan, and it appears by a report of the Dutch consul of Yokohama, that the Japanese judges very often are not impartial at all, that before all things they try to pronounce in favour of the natives," we must, as we said before, declare our integrity. As the writer well knows, western criminal laws differ in their construction from those of Japan.* And, more especially, do our civil laws, which depend on custom, habits, and precedents, vary from those of the west; and, therefore, in just the same degree as foreigners find the judgments of Japanese tribunals to be disadvantageous to them, are Japanese dissatisfied with the decisions given in foreign courts. The same remark applies to criminal prosecutions. There may be a case where a Japanese offender, whom foreigners deem to be liable to be sentenced to, at least, more than one year's imprisonment according to their own laws, is punished in a native Court with only three months' imprisonment with hard labour; or that of a foreign transgressor, who would certainly be convicted as a criminal in accordance with Japanese laws but is pronounced innocent by a foreign bench. Instances would be many, the differences being only owing to the difference in the

* Here we mean the present code in force, but not that which was issued last year and is expected to come into force shortly:

laws, criminal and civil, in one country from another. Hence we see that, when speaking of Japanese decisions, eight or nine foreigners out of ten will say that the native judges sometimes give decision in favour of their countrymen; while talking about the judgments given by foreign judges or consuls, ten Japanese out of ten state that foreign authorities in most cases are partial, and decide lawsuits in favour of their compatriots. As long as the administration of justice is so variously conducted owing to the existence of extraterritoriality, such mutual dissatisfaction is unavoidable. In fact, there might apparently be the shadow of partiality among Japanese as well as foreigners; but thorough and careful consideration of the subject will, we believe, surely result in the conclusion that both sides have given reasonable judgments in accordance with their own laws. Being quite incapable of such reasoning, and credulously believing what he had heard, the critic has carelessly pronounced our judges to be partial. This is indeed inconsistent, as the view of a man who highly esteems practical truth. Moreover, if the statement made by him be trustworthy, we must ask:—"On what evidence did the Dutch Consul at Yokohama report that the Japanese judges are very often not unbiased?" If he really believed them to be not impartial, why did he not fulfil his duty of protecting his nationals by forwarding the evidence to the Dutch representative in Japan in order that he might open due negotiations with us? Heretofore we have never heard that the Dutch Consul had undertaken such proceedings. Nevertheless, is it a proper act and within the duty of the consul to libel publicly in his country the Japanese judges? The arguer, who has believed the consul's report, is comparatively pardonable, but the consul who made it is justly open to the censure of public opinion. Again we hear the critic announce:—"My authorities added that the Japanese judges frequently want even that degree of acumen which is a necessary condition of legal competency." We doubt whether this report be sensible or not, because sometime ago Mr. Dickins, who was practising in Tokio and Yokohama for seven years as a barrister-at-law, and who was well known for his acquaintance with the practical working of Japanese courts, wrote to us:—"I always admire the high degree of Japanese judges' acumen;" and thus he has given us testimony just the reverse of that which the critic heard. At any rate, if the latter still thinks the report to be correct, he had better bring to light the evidences of such and such cases where Japanese judges have lacked "the degree of acumen." Without this, we will hold that his word is worthless, and proclaim to the public that they should not repose any confidence in it.

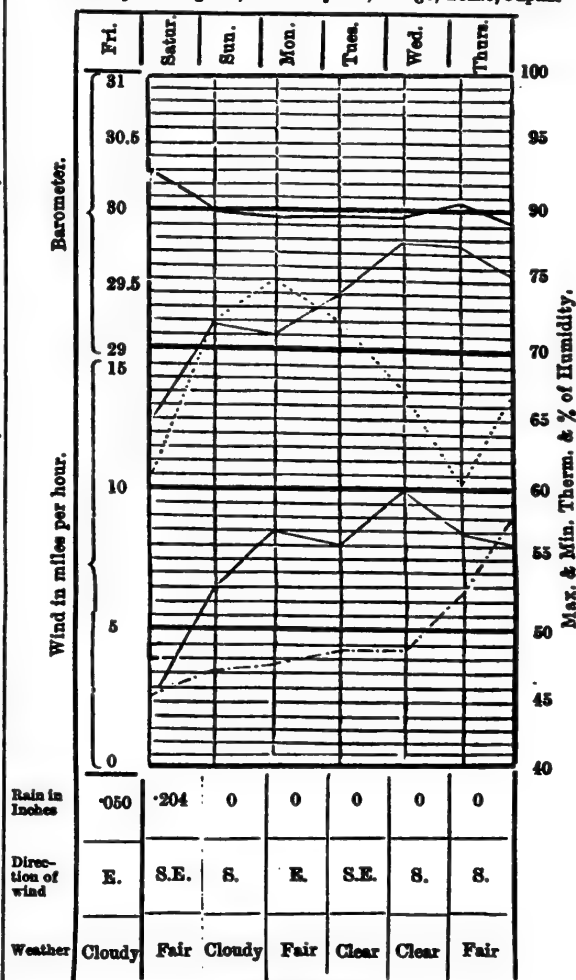
Notwithstanding, we do not dispute even for a moment that the independence of judges is the indispensably essential condition of a civilized policy, and therefore, if the arguer desires to see our judges independent, why does he not desire the measures for making them so? The most important requisite in judges is impartiality; scientific knowledge and experience being, although indispensable for capacity, not difficult to be found among them even now. Moreover, if the case requires it, we can employ foreigners as legal advisers. As a matter of common fact foreigners regard our judges as ignorant and incompetent, and deem them inferior to their own. This is perhaps so, as regards foreign laws and customs. By the same token, it seems that, if foreign judges, however distinguished they are, were vested with the administration of the justice of our country, they would surely be inferior to ours, provided they had no knowledge and experience of our laws, habits, and customs. Apart from what has been said above, the question of securing impartiality is the greatest and most important point. To secure it, judges must necessarily be made independent, and to make them so, they must hold their functions for life, so that they may not be moved by the influence of the executive. If they are deficient in ability the best laws are useless. If they are not impartial, then scientific knowledge and experience are not only useless, but at the same time help them to act unjustly. Indeed impartiality will be most evident when the judges secure independent possession of office for life. Hence we see that the independence of our judges, which the critic desires in his fourth contention, may be ensured when they hold their offices permanently.

On the whole we are well convinced that the critic does not disapprove of the abolition of extra-territoriality in Japan; but that, when the four propositions set forth by him are satisfactorily solved, would be ready to agree to the abolition. To effect the main points involved is not an easy thing, but considering the present real condition of our country we would apply his expression and say:—"The completion will some day be a fact—some day, but not for many years." We beg that the critic, after carefully reading through what we have said above, will review his opinion. This would promote the happiness not only of our land but at the same time of European countries.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, MAY 13TH, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 20.5 miles per hour on Thursday at noon.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.331 inches on Friday, at 10 p.m., and the lowest was 29.850 inches on Thursday, at 11 p.m.

The highest temperature for the week was 77.9 on Tuesday and the lowest was 43° on Friday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 74.1 and 51° respectively.

The total amount of rain for the week was 254 inches against 280 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30 10.40

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

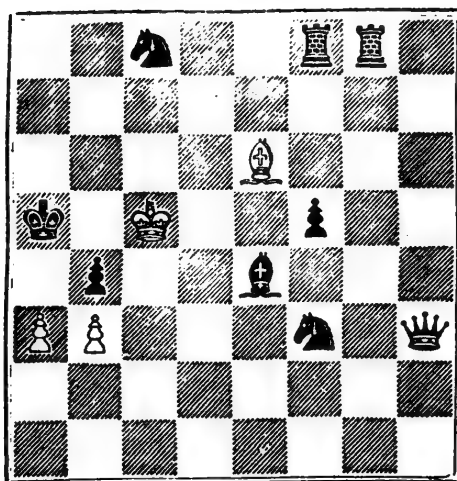
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30 10.40

CHESS PROBLEM.

By W. BONE.

From Walker's Philidorian.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF MAY 14, BY F. HEALEY.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| White: | Black. |
| 1.—B. to Q. Kt. 6. | 1.—P. to K. 3. |
| 2.—Kt. to K. 4, ch. | 2.—Anything. |
| 3.—R. or B. mate. | |
| | 1.—K. to K. 4. |
| 2.—Kt. to K. 4, dis: ch. | 2.—K. moves. |
| 3.—P. mates. | |
| | 1.—P. to Kt. 6. |
| 2.—Kt. from B's to K. 6. | 2.—moves. |
| 3.—B. mates. | |

No correct solutions received:

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

May 9, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christiansen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 14, American gunboat *Monocacy*, Sumner, 6-guns, 700 H.P., from Nagasaki.
 May 16, French steamer *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 May 16, French gunboat *Adonis*, Captain Caillard, 800 tons, 4-guns, 250 H.P., from Kobe.
 May 17, British steamer *Cyclops*, Butler, 1,403, from London via Hongkong, General, to Butterfield & Swire.
 May 17, British steamer *Cicero*, Heasley, 1,030, from Antwerp via Manila, General, to Wilkin & Robison.
 May 19, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 19, British barque *Electric*, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Order.
 May 19, British brig *Restless*, Paulson, 230, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Order.
 May 19, Japanese steamer *Akitushima Maru*, Frahm, 1,146, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 May 20, British steamer *Kamchatka*, Barnett, 702, from London, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* from Kobe:—Mr. Fred. A. Marker, Mr. B. Levinger and 6 Japanese in cabin; and 114 Japanese in steerage.
 Per French steamer *Tanais* from Hongkong:—Mon. Raimondi and servant. From Saigon: M. de Montgolfier and 18 Marines. From Batavia: Madame Yoski. From Marseilles: Messrs. M. Yagisawa, Skino, Triye, Kubota, Reynolds, Wolfhover and Lucas.
 Per British steamer *Cyclops* from London via Hongkong:—Mrs. Grigor and 2 children and Mr. Hautfmal in cabin; 1 European in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hetch, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wheelock, Mrs. Forbes and 2 children, Mrs. Foster and infant, Revd. and Mrs. McCoy and 4 children, Mrs. Keswick and 5 children, Miss Churchill, Messrs. J. M. Jensen, B. R. Hearn, Zimmerman, Captain Johnson, U.S.N., T. W. Gulick, Hartzler, J. E. Beale, Robertson, Governor Chida and 21 Japanese in cabin; 4 Europeans, 6 Chinese and 381 Japanese in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Akitushima Maru* from Hakodate:—150 Japanese.

OUTWARDS.

May 14, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Wynn, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 May 15, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,074, for Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 May 15, Russian schooner *Leon*, Blair, 56, for Hunting cruise.
 May 17, British steamer *Belgie*, Davison, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
 May 18, American gun-vessel, *Palos*, Commander Green, 420 tons, 6-guns, for Shanghai.
 May 18, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Walker, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 May 20, British brig *Minatitlan*, J. Edwards, 219, for Takao, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.
 May 20, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. E. C. Kirby, A. J. Liner, S. G. McKenzie, Ogasawara, Kosugi, Mitsui, F. Monkon, Matsumoto, Aida, Hirase and Kunishigi.
 Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Signora Marconitti, Dr. and Mrs. Bowen, Miss Harker, Messrs. T. Bradley and Bryant in cabin; 3 Chinese and 4 children in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Belgie* for San Francisco:—Lt. Com. J. G. Green, Mrs. C. F. Green and 2 daughters, F. R. Shervinton, D. W. Stevens, 596 Chinese steerage. For Liverpool: A. U. Browne, F. Coit, W. G. Beathie A. W. Anderson, W. Landall, E. Reuma-rell, W. G. Bayne, E. W. Washington, H. Collander, John Taylor, John Taylor, Jr., Capt. Napier, R. N. For Paris: E. Trueb. For Hamburg: E. Grob. For London: F. Elgar.
 Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Cheong, Miss Shaw, Messrs. R. T. Rennie, J. Patgrave, Reynolds, H. Symes, H. Worch, Ch. Stiebel, J. Coppelletti, McFarlane, G. Locke and 15 Japanese in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanais* from Hongkong:—
 Sugar 4,000 bags.
 General 1,900 pkgs.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—

From	TEA:			
	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai.....	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki.....	—	—	—	—
Hiogo.....	—	123	206	329
Yokohama.....	2,914	6,804	6,084	15,802
Hongkong.....	263	946	92	1,301
Total.....	3,177	7,873	6,382	17,432

From	SILK:			
	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai.....	10	400	—	410
Hongkong.....	—	169	5	174
Yokohama.....	—	95	3	98
Total.....	10	664	8	682

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure \$61,000.00
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—
 Treasure \$71,146.15

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Akitushima Maru* from Hakodate reports having experienced a dense fog most part of the way; had to stop for three or four hours. Moderate winds throughout.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 21st May, 1881.)

	Discount on Yen Sat.			Gold Yen.	Nihon.	Silver Subsidiary (Yen.)	Silver Subsidiary (Dols.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1881							
Saturday	May 14	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Monday	" 16	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Tuesday	" 17	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 18	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Thursday	" 19	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Friday	" 20	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	61	—	—	—
Saturday	" 21	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	—	—	—

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—3.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00, 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Benarty	Potter	British steamer	1,119	Nagasaki	May 6	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
Cicero	Heasley	British steamer	1,030	Antwerp via Hongkong	May 17	Wilkin & Robison
Cyclops	Butler	British steamer	1,403	London via Hongkong	May 17	Butterfield & Swire
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,917	Shanghai & ports	May 19	M. B. Co.
Glenartney	Jacobs	British steamer	2,024	Hongkong	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kamtchatka	Barnett	British steamer	702	London	May 20	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Lord of the Isles	Falgate	British steamer	1,326	Hongkong	May 5	Smith, Baker & Co.
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	May 1	M. M. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Shanghai & ports	May 12	M. B. Co.
Tanzais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	May 16	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Annie S. Hall	Nelson	Am. barquentine	455	Takao	May 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Fleetwing	McPhaiden	British barque	789	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 19	Mollison, Fraser & Co.
Frio	Bakker	Dutch bark	263	Takao	May 12	Chinese
Marie Alfred	Bregeon	French barque	334	Takao	May 7	Yak Chee
Ordovic	Richardson	British barque	825	London	May 5	Wilkin & Robison
Restless	Paulson	British brig	230	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Manocacy	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
Richmond	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Nagasaki	Benham
FRENCH—Adonis	4	800	250	Gunboat	Kobe	Caillard
Thémis	18	3,800	175	Corvette	Kobe	Alguier

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
New York	Lord of the Isles	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	May 25th, at 6 P.M.
Hongkong via Kobe	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	May 26th, at 6 P.M.
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	May 27th, at daylight
New York via Suez Canal	Glenartney	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About 25th May
New York via Hiogo	Benarty	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.	Quick despatch
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	May 22nd at 9 A.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Still an increasing business, but generally speaking at very low rates. *Yarns* considerable sales of 16/24; Good to Best and 28/32, same quality, at quotations; *Comon* to Medium of both counts are more or less neglected. *Shirtings* very fair business in 9 lbs. at \$2.375 @ \$2.425. *Velvets* some transactions. *Lawns* dull and nominal. *Woollens* generally dull, but there have been a few sales of *Crape Mousselines*; altogether things point to a partial resumption of business in these long neglected branches of trade.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.50 to 30.50
" " Good to Best...	"	\$31.00 to 31.50
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$28.50 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$32.25 to 33.00
" " Good to Best...	"	\$33.25 to 33.50
" 38 to 42	"	\$35.00 to 37.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.25 to 1.65
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.70 to 2.15
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.05 to 2.45
T. Cloths:—7 lb. 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.35 to 1.55
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.50
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in. "	\$1.30 to 1.45
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.25 to 2.25
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in. "	\$0.08 to 0.11½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in. "	\$1.40 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.55 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.70 to 1.80

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$6.50 to 8.50
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.65 to 0.72½
Taffachelass:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	4.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.18 to 0.30
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.15½ to 0.16½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yusen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.40
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.40 to 0.50
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.50
Blankets, green, 5 to 6 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.35 to 0.37

SUGAR.—Consumption is more limited than ever, and very few sales have been made at quotations. Holders are keeping aloof in the hope of a fall. Stocks 143,000 piculs.

KEROSENE.—A very hard to month market business has taken place in this article. Our quotation is lower. Stock 345,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag New ... per picul	\$4.18
" " Old... ..	\$3.70
" Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	\$3.85
" Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	\$7.50 to \$8.50
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah...	\$6.50 to \$9.00

Japan Rice ... per picul	\$2.63 to 2.90
Japan Wheat ...	\$2.00
Kerosene Oil... case	\$1.85 to 1.86

EXPORTS.

SILK.—During the past week a few transactions have taken place, total sales amounting to one hundred and forty bales. Stocks on the market are estimated at about 1,350 bales. Total shipments to date 20,901 bales.

Quotations Hanks.—No. 2½	\$520 to \$530 = 17/1 Nominal.
" " 3 & infra.	\$480 to \$500 = 16/2 to 16/6
Filatures.—No. 1	\$650 to \$680 = 21/11
" " 2	\$620 to \$630 = 20/6 to 20/10
" " 3	\$590 to \$600 = 19/8
Kakedas—Best	\$620 = 21/
" Medium & Good	\$560 to \$580 = 19/4 to 20/
Re-Reels Medium to Best	\$590 to \$610 = 19/10 to 20/6

TEA.—Settlements for the past week amount to nearly 10,000 piculs. Prices have ruled very high, but at the close there an easier tendency and not quite so much eagerness on the part of buyers to operate. Quality of late arrivals compares badly with those of last year at same date.

Common ...	No stock	Fine ...	\$31.00
Good Common ...		Finest ...	\$33.00
Medium ...		Choice ...	\$35.00
Good Medium ...	\$28.29	Choicest ...	\$40.00

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—The week has been an exceptional dull one for exchange business, as since the departure of the last American mail scarcely any business has been reported. Rates have been a shade weaker, but at closing have gone up ½d.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9½
" " 6 " "	3/9½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.70
" Private 6 months' sight	4.82
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	par.
" Private 10 days' sight	½/0 disct.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	73½
" Private 10 days' sight	73½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 30 days' sight	91½
KINSAZ ...	62 dis.
GOLD YEN	380 nom.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—The *Kamchatka* has arrived from London. No movement to note in sailing ships, but enquiry for China coast still continues for small craft.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPETITION.
AMATEUR
DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.
GAIETY THEATRE.

"New Men & Old Acres."

A Comedy in Three Acts,
 By TOM TAYLOR and AUGUSTUS W. DUBOURG,
 Will be performed by the above Association, kindly as-
 sisted by LADIES,

MONDAY, the 23rd May.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.

TICKETS may be obtained at Messrs. J. CURNOW &
 Co., No. 82, where a plan of the seats may be seen.
 Yokohama, May 21st, 1881.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE UNDERMENTIONED BANKS will close on

Tuesday, the 24th instant.

For **THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,**
 L. CAMERON, Agent.

For **THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF**
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
 L. C. MASFEN, Manager.

For **THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING**
CORPORATION,
 JOHN WALTER, Manager.

For **THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,**
 D. FITZ-HENRY, Agent.

For **THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-**
TRALIA, AND CHINA,
 E. G. MOBERLY, Acting Agent.

Yokohama, May 21st, 1881.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

STAFF LIGHT AT BENTENSIMA, NEMORO.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Light, the exhibi-
 tion of which has been suspended as advertised on
 the 27th ultimo, is now EXHIBITED EVERY NIGHT.

BY ORDER.

Lighthouse Establishment,
 Benteu,
 Yokohama, 18th May, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Just Landed,

In splendid condition.

BASS' PALE ALE,

In Hogsheads and Kilderkins.

BASS' XXX STOUT,

In Kilderkins.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

And to close Consignments,

PRIOR TO REMOVING TO NEW PREMISES,

Ind. Coope's Pale Ale,

Per Cask of 4 dozen Quarts..... \$7.

Blood Wolfe's Stout,

Per Case of 6 dozen Pints \$9.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Yokohama, 28th April, 1881.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

**KILLS BUGS,
 FLEAS,
 MOTHS,
 BEETLES,**

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS
 to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS,
 BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS,
 and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this
 invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for
 their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT
 a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called
 article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that
 the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of
 THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance
 and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the
 only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.** It
 is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted
 for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.


**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

	
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.
April, 1880.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,***celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1875. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1874. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.***White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang, Stephanotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevel,
Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.*

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Essences
ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
*a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.*

**ATKINSON'S
ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,**
a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,
*a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.*

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
*and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the
manufacturers*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture
their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are
cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
"Golden Lyre."*

ESTABLISHED 1799.

**PROVIDENT CLERKS
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.**

**THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed AGENT
of the above Association, is prepared to receive
proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE at...**

HOME RATES.

W. J. S. SHAND,
Agent.

Yokohama, April 19th, 1881.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

*CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE



MARK.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS!
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

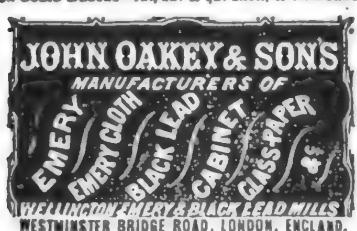
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 12. BOXES.



July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS.
STOURPORT ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,
BRANDED
"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."
TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY" &c. "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.
April, 1880.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
ASTHMA.
FOR DIFFICULT
DATURA
TATULA
&c
FOR BREATHING

Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FLUID
MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

April 10, 1880

1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY
Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch
Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some
thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.
ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS
Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.

*See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.)
with 1,300 designs.*

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Gates. Street Posts.	Brackets. Gratings.
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.	Windows. Casements.
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Crestings. Terminals.	Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

Catalogue (D) free on Application.

Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,
LONDON.

26 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcers, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,800,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE Esq.,

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H. Hoppius, Esq., Hon. W. Keswick, F. D. Sassoon, Esq.,
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Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

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Albert Deacon, Esq.,
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SHANGHAI:

Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo
Hankow, Saigon, Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe
India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes
issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 26th February, 1881.

The "Japan Mail,"

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review
of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per
annum, \$24: Six months, \$13: Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published
for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via
San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three
months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

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Yokohama, May 28th, 1881.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 28TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 5TH MONTH, 28TH DAY.

Since the Restoration there has been no such example of princely hospitality as that displayed by the House of Satsuma at the entertainments lately given to the Emperor and Empress. It will be remembered that, on the occasion of his hunting trip to Oji in the early Spring, His Majesty honored the ex-Daimiyo of Kaga with a visit, and to this—if report be credible—we may attribute, in part at least, the entertainments subsequently devised by Mr. Shimadzu. Such a fashion of rivalry is pleasant not alone to those who benefit directly by it, but to us also who are now able to be sure that the seeds of a once ominous disaffection are finally buried in the grave of the noble but erring Saigo. Among the annals of all the great fiefs, there are none that contain a fuller record of loyal services than those of Sasshiu, and of these not the least important item is connected with the Restoration of 1868. It is not therefore at all surprising that Mr. Shimadzu Tadayoshi, the present head of the great Southern clan, should be no less disposed to yield to his compeers in loyal hospitality than his ancestors were in warlike deeds. Men have not failed to magnify the magnificence of the display he prepared on the 9th instant for his Imperial Master, but that the arrangements were on an exceptionally grand scale, "gossip report" is not the only evidence. A hundred thousand yen was the sum set apart for the two affairs—the *Inu-o-mono* and *No* dances—and yet the balance

was on the wrong side after all. All the furniture and apparatus required, were, as far as possible, made expressly for the occasion. Of course this was not the case with splendidly lacquered saddles, richly inlaid stirrups, bits, &c., or costumes used at the *No* performance. Such things, alas! are not to be had now for the ordering, any more than egg-shell porcelain, or Chinese "Ivory White." But everything prepared for the use of the Imperial household was innocent of previous service. The Emperor would fain have prevented such unnecessary outlay. His Chamberlains were ordered to provide all that was needful, but the House of Satsuma had a different notion of the hospitality a subject owes to his sovereign. Moreover, there was a precedent. In the days of the Tokugawa dynasty a Shogun had been entertained by a Prince of Satsuma after a fashion the Tokugawa palace would have been puzzled to rival. The times indeed are changed, but not their spirit, and the Sasshiu retainers resolved to prove themselves independent of aid, even though it came from such a source. Instead therefore of accepting the Chamberlains' offers, they begged that those officers would come on a certain day to inspect the furniture prepared for His Majesty's use. One may not suppose, however, that, being new, the furniture was made of new materials. On the contrary, the chairs for their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, were covered with brocade which had excited the admiration of the great Taiko, three centuries before. In the presence of such a relic the Satsuma people were naturally conservative, and did not hesitate to rebuke the Chamberlains pretty sharply when the latter proceeded to inspect the Imperial furniture *with their boots on*. That symbol of foreign proclivities at any rate might be dispensed with, they thought, and they will find plenty to agree with them, for surely so long as floors are covered with mats that were never intended for the contact of leather, to insist upon tramping over them with boots is very little better than it would be to stand, instead of sitting, on the sofas and chairs in an European drawing-room. Perhaps if we ever took the trouble to reflect about the aspect we present to Japanese when we violate their social ordinances with wanton incivility, we should be a little more circumspect. There are many points of etiquette which their codes enforce and our own ignore. Thus, if we meet a friend in the street on a winter's day, we do not pull off our hats and comforters to salute him; neither if, being in uniform, we pay a visit, do we lay our swords aside before entering the house; nor yet if we are servants, do we speak to our masters with a permanent genuflection. These and a host of other similar matters are totally foreign to us, yet we peremptorily insist upon their observance in our intercourse with Japanese; while on the other hand, if we visit a native warehouse or museum, we decline to remove our boots, sometimes altogether, generally till persistence is no longer possible, though not only are we thereby guilty of a rudeness than which none could be grosser in the eyes of a native, but we also inflict an absolute injury on the property of our hosts.

But we digress. The brocade-covered chairs were not the only good thing Satsuma provided for the occasion. All the most skillful archers of Kagoshima were summoned northwards, and this means a good deal, for the *Izu-o-mono* has long been a favorite pastime in the Island of the Nine Provinces; nay indeed has generally been regarded as a speciality of the Satsuma men. Two hundred dogs are said to have been provided for the late performance. If so, it was less with a view of "expending" them than of selecting the fittest, for not more than a score and a half made their appearance in the arena on the 9th. But then they were *dogs*, not *curs*, like those that lay down on the sand and refused to be prodded or goaded into motion at the exhibition got up for General Grant's delectation. The Satsuma knights hunted in parties of eight. They were all provided with lacquered bows, except their chief—Shimadzu—whose bow was of milk-white wood with a golden string. The horses were splendidly caparisoned—embroidered saddle-cloths, inlaid stirrups, saddles encrusted with gold-lacquer and head-stalls decked with gay tassels—while the riders wore bright silk doublets and trousers of deer or tiger skin. Over the whole arena was sifted fine, dark sand, that covering a small, slightly raised circular space in the centre being, however, white. To this central spot the dogs were led, one by one, and so soon as their bonds were cut, they bounded off as if they quite enjoyed the sport, though the number of blunt arrows they received on their flanks from the practiced archers justifies us in describing them as "perpetually peppered." This went on from about 7 A.M. till noon, when a tiffin on the same scale as everything else was provided for all who were fortunate enough to have received invitations. No very exclusive spirit was displayed, for a number of lads and lasses who had climbed into some trees, and from thence overlooked the proceedings, seemed to afford the Emperor quite as much amusement as they derived themselves, and when the police would have desired them to "move on," the Satsuma men interposed in their favour.

After luncheon there was a display of wrestling behind the Imperial Pavilion; wrestling of a very much more vigorous description than that usually seen, for the events were not preconcerted. Some, indeed, were fixed by the express desire of the Emperor, and it has never been our fortune to witness such honest rough-play before. Altogether His Majesty seemed to enjoy himself thoroughly.

The *No-Kiyogen*, or lyric drama, with its gorgeously quaint costumes and elaborate dancing, took place on the 13th instant in the suburban residence of the Satsuma family at Shirogane (near Meguro). The Emperor himself was not present, but only their Majesties the Empress and the Empress Dowager.

The "Page case" has had a strange sequel. It now appears that the Chinese Government, or to speak more correctly, the Customs, found the imprisonment and trial of their employé so little to their minds, that they contemplated legal proceedings against the British Consul at Canton with a view to vindicate their independence of British jurisdiction. We are at a loss, however, to comprehend how they can ever have been advised to take so remarkable a step. In the view of the case we have advocated, there has been no question of the exclusive jurisdiction of the British Courts in the matter. Moreover the plea, as a plea to the jurisdiction, was overruled by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, and this aspect of the case was no further insisted on by the defence. Some other circumstances, of which information has not reached us, must have persuaded the Customs to institute this action. At any rate wiser counsels seem to have

prevailed, for the action has apparently come to a standstill. The matter does not however rest there. Incredible as it may seem, Page has been dismissed. The unhappy official cannot have lost his place in consequence of the shooting affair, for his conduct in that matter had been formally approved upon investigation. Neither is it easy to believe that his notoriety has been regarded as an obstacle to the due performance of his duties. The whole thing is inexplicable, and we await further details with much interest.

The last report of the Direct Trading Company of Kobe shows that the values of the articles exported and imported by the company during the first half of the present month, were yen 58,558 and yen 94,116 respectively.

The value of the exhibits remaining unsold at the Uyeno Exhibition is about five hundred thousand yen, and it is said that a project is on foot for disposing of them by raffle, the number of tickets to be a million at fifty sen each. A raffle on this scale would be quite a novelty in Japan, and might possibly succeed, though it is not very clear whether the authorities would be disposed to remain silent. At any rate we trust the project will fall through. Socially there may be little distinction between public and private raffles, but one cannot help contemplating the former with pretty much the feelings of the liberal Scotchman, who did not disapprove of playing lawn tennis on Sunday, but wouldn't play for all that. But indeed if we come to analyze the matter, raffles and lotteries must be put in the same category. Both ought to be forbidden, for both are undeniable forms of gambling. There are sins which will probably continue to be practised as private businesses to the end of the chapter. We shall do a little gentle traffic in "Race Lotteries" and stake our piles on "pat falls" until the next precession of the equinoxes, but neither will the finger of scorn cease to be pointed all the while at Manila's persistent immorality, nor the memory of *Bish* and the *Ambulator's Guide* escape execration. It is a matter of history that many of the disastrous speculations which brought ruin upon large sections of the English public during the eighteenth century, owed their origin to the spirit of gambling fostered by the State lotteries. From 1596 down to 1826 these affairs continued to be a source of revenue to the Government. Queen Elizabeth set them a-going. Her lottery of "red money, Plate and certain sorts of Merchandizes," consisted of four hundred thousand tickets at ten shillings each, and its declared object was that "such commodities as may chance to arise thereof, after the charges borne, may be converted towards the reparations of the Havens and Strength of the realme." A cumbrously managed business too it seems to have been, for the drawing commenced at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral on the 11th of January, 1596, and continued day and night until the 6th of May! Still the expedient was worthy of the thrifty and not over scrupulous Queen, and when lotteries were abolished by act of parliament in 1826, the Treasury lost a quarter of a million per annum.

It would not perhaps be difficult to set something of the sort going in Japan, for the spirit is not less present here than elsewhere, but the Government is more moral and better advised. The laws upon the subject are very strict, and yet for all that the most respectable members of the community indulge pretty freely in the pastime. The method of proceeding is, however, as little open to objection as anything of the sort could be. Nobody can lose more than the interest on his money for a short period. It is in this wise. Fifty men stake say, a yen each. The whole of this sum comes to the drawer of the lucky number, but not finally. He must go

on staking a yen a month for forty-nine months more, and he is never allowed to draw again. All that he makes therefore is the interest of the money in the interim, while since each prize of fifty yen excludes its holder from subsequent drawings, everybody is sure of ultimately recovering his stakes. This is in fact nothing more than a method of borrowing and lending money, but it might easily develop into something of a very different species, and for that reason one would be disposed to regard this exhibition scheme with some distrust.

We regret to learn that His Excellency Mr. Inouye is not yet sufficiently strong to resume his duties at the Foreign Office. There can be no doubt that overwork has undermined His Excellency's health. His medical advisers prescribe complete rest; and it is more than probable that in obedience to their advice, Mr. Inouye will again leave Tokiyo for one of the hot springs in the neighbourhood of Kobe. We trust, however, that a period of relaxation may enable him to resume, before long, the duties of a post from which he can ill be spared at this juncture.

On the evening of the 24th inst. H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Kennedy entertained the English residents of Tokiyo at an evening party. Among the guests we noticed Sir Arthur Steppney, Bart., who was then on a visit at the Legation. During the evening there was a performance of top-spinning, ventriloquism, &c., by Japanese artists, which afforded great amusement.

Among the "homeward-bounds" by the last American mail was Sir Samuel Baker, whose long residence among us had taught us to regard him almost as one of ourselves. We shall remember Sir Samuel's visit as one of the happy incidents of our exile, and look forward to meeting him again in the "old country," where *something* of permanence belongs to the history of friendships.

An Imperial Decree, No. 29, issued on the 23rd instant, establishes (1) a Local Consultative Board of Agriculture Trade and Manufactures (Nō-shō-kō Shimon'k'wai) in every city and prefecture, and (2) a Deliberative Assembly of Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures (Nō-shō-kōgiyō Gik'wai) in every Urban Division, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual condition of agriculture, trade and manufactures throughout the Empire, and of thereby enabling all measures taken for their encouragement to be suitable and well devised.

On the same day H. E. the First Minister of State issued a notification to the Departments for Home Affairs and of Agriculture and Commerce, as well as to the Cities and Prefectures, couched in the following terms:—"Whereas the Regulations for the Consultative Boards of Agriculture Trade and Manufactures have been promulgated by Imperial Decree No. 29, you are hereby notified that all industrial undertakings hereafter inaugurated in the Cities and Prefectures should, as far as possible, be referred to those Boards, so that their advantages may be fully discussed before undertaking them: while, as to those already existing, their future prospects as well as their suitability to the localities where they now exist, should be carefully considered at once, so that the question of their maintenance or abolition may be speedily decided. You are also requested to use every means in your power towards improving the general system of encouragement given to industries."

The constitution, functions etc. of these Boards and Assemblies are contained in the same decree. We shall give further particulars next week.

The *Japan Gazette*, speaking of the so-called "Coast trade monopoly," says that there are three substantial reasons which prevent a Japanese from purchasing a foreign-built ship for home trade. Those reasons are too quaint to be consigned to oblivion. They are:—(1) The cost of a steamer absorbs the capital necessary for the trade for which the steamer is required. (2) The purchase of a steamer throws upon the purchaser duties and responsibilities of which he has no knowledge whatsoever. (3) A steamer belonging to an individual would be subjected to the keen competition of the Government company."

Now if these reasons have any weight whatsoever, is not out contemporary condemned out of his own mouth, for neither the cost of a steamer, nor the duties and responsibilities thrown upon its purchaser, are in anywise affected by the existence of a rival company? They would be equally deterrent whether that company existed or not, and it follows inevitably, that the Mitsubishi monopoly (?) depends upon circumstances having no connection whatever with Government patronage. It depends upon the general inability of the Japanese to make any profit as owners of foreign built ships.

In the second place, one is disposed to enquire:—Is the coastwise trade in any degree facilitated by a fleet of some forty well-managed and thoroughly trustworthy steamers? Even the *Gazette* must surely answer in the affirmative. Well then, supposing the first two reasons do really exercise a deterrent effect on would be ship-owners, there is no escaping the conviction that Mr. Iwasaki Yataro, or, if the *Gazette* pleases, the State aid by which he exists, deserves the gratitude rather than the censure of the public, since without the energy of the one or the liberality of the other, no steamers could be owned by Japanese at all; the Mitsubishi Company would not exist, and the carrying-trade would be much worse off than it is at present.

Observe also the connection between these reasons. Reason (1) obviously refers to a merchant buying a steamer to carry the merchandise he exports or imports himself. Reason (3) no less plainly refers to a steamer engaged in the carrying trade alone. Exquisite confusion!

Finally, if any conclusion can be evolved from this farrago, it is that the coastwise trade of Japan must always be carried on in foreign bottoms. But a foreigner cannot become possessed of a steamer for nothing, unless he steals her, and so, if reason (1) be allowed to stand, it would seem to follow, that merchandise can only be profitably carried between Japanese ports by pirates. What does our contemporary mean?

Elsewhere in our columns we have spoken of the Mitsubishi S. S. Company in connection with the "Coast trade monopoly," but we cannot dismiss the subject without some reference to the opinion with which that company is regarded by the public. It is an opinion which the oldest and most experienced ship-owners in the world might be proud to have merited; for punctuality, civility, and thorough efficiency in every detail, are attributes not generally acknowledged except after long trial and upon evidence not easily impugned. The great success achieved by the company, and the unimpeachable character it has earned, are not the exclusive property of either Mr. Iwasaki or his able staff. They belong equally to the Japanese people.

But there is another attribute of the company's conduct which is not less admirable, and to which it owes, we believe, no small portion of its prosperity. That attribute is, good faith. Had it in any one instance shown a lack of this quality it could never have attracted to its service a large

staff of exceptionally competent foreigners, who do their duty not only because it is their duty, but because everyone of them identifies the interests of the company with his own. We have heard it said that the attitude of the Mitsubishi towards its foreign employes is in a great measure due to the very favourable impression produced originally on Mr. Iwasaki by the untiring zeal and ability of his first assistant and present Chief Manager, Mr. Krebs. This is very possible, but it is pleasant also to think that the Japanese know, not less than the Chinese, how to win efficient service from their staff. No one can pretend that the Government of Japan has been fortunate in this respect. Its service has lacked three essentials, without which the warmest zeal must inevitably lapse at last into the veriest perfunctoriness. The employed are never taught that they possess their employers' confidence; they have no chance of preferment, and their position is utterly unstable. We shall not stop to consider now whether all this might or might not have been avoided. The Mitsubishi Company at any rate have proceeded on a different principle, and they have reaped large benefit, for beyond a doubt it is to their foreign staff that they owe at least a moiety of their success.

We do not, however, pretend that Mr. Iwasaki's success is unqualified, or that no element of weakness is observable in his system. On the contrary there are apparent some defects, which their exceptional character makes all the more regrettable.

The trade of Japan requires that he should build yearly two first-class steamers of considerable capacity. Up to the present he has not built one. It may be that he relies on purchasing vessels when necessary, but that method would not thoroughly meet the difficulty, since the coasting trade of this country requires, as a general rule, steamers of special construction. We do not of course forget that the installments of purchase money paid to the Government must cripple the resources of the Company more or less, but against this consideration is to be set the fact, that Mr. Iwasaki has embarked capital in the Marine Insurance Company (Hokiu Kwaisha), the Direct Trading Company (Boyeiki Kwaisha) and the Takashima Colliery. We repeat, therefore, that there is undoubted cause for criticism. The coasting trade requires a larger number of steamer and less delay at the out-ports, in loading or discharging. All the money made in the business should therefore be devoted to the building of new steamers as well as the construction of lighters and other facilities for rapid loading or discharging. On the coast of India, even with bad harbours, the British India S. N. Co. only permits its vessels to stop a few hours for loading and discharging, whereas in Japan a fortnight or more is sometimes wasted in these operations.

Moreover the branch line to Hongkong seems scarcely necessary. The Post-master-General tells us, indeed, that the service of the mails has benefitted largely by the new line. This eulogy is no doubt well deserved, more especially as the Mitsubishi receives no subsidy for the undertaking, but we fail to see why the ordinary canal steamers—which touch constantly at Hiyogo and Nagasaki *en route* for Hongkong or other Chinese ports—would not have sufficed, and we are decidedly of opinion that the coasting trade can ill afford to lose the services of two such ships as the *Behar* and *Delta*.

The schedule of matters to be submitted for the consideration of the High Deliberative Board of Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures, as also the mode of selecting its members, were promulgated on the 23rd inst. by an Imperial Notification, No. 44, addressed to all Government offices, central and local.

It will be remembered that in our previous notice of the Rules of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce (*vide Japan Weekly Mail* April 16th, p.p. 414-415) we referred to this schedule as being in process of compilation.

The first article enumerates the subjects &c. upon which the High Deliberative Board is to be invariably consulted by the Government offices within whose province those subjects may come. The enumeration is as follows:—All matters relating to commercial treaties (with foreign nations), customs duties, commercial laws (especially draft laws having reference to contracts between artisans and their apprentices, trade-marks, patents, mercantile companies, mercantile marine &c.) forest laws, land and sea transport, building of roads, rivers and canals, repairs of harbours and bays, engineering works paid for out of the local taxes, extensions, or otherwise, of the posts and telegraphs, erection of lighthouses, compilation of agricultural, commercial and manufacturing statistics, investigations of industrial conditions, establishment of agricultural, commercial and manufacturing schools and other cognate institutions, industrial museums, and improvement of fine arts.

The remaining articles—2 and 3—provide that the members of the board are to be chosen from among officials of the Privy Council, Departments, Senate or Commissions. The Minister (of the Nōshō-musho) is, however, empowered occasionally to extend his choice to representatives of the "Local Consultative Boards" (Nōshō-kō Shimon-kwai) and of the Joint Divisional and District Deliberative Assemblies (Rengō-ku-chō-son Nōshō-kō Gi-kwai). The directors of the various Bureaux of the Nōshō-mushō are to be permanent members of the board, and the term of service for members is to be three years, at the expiration of which time they will, however, be eligible for re-election.

A case which came before the Acting Assistant Judge of H. B. M. Court on Friday, 20th inst, though in itself of interest to a very limited class of the community, is not without significance, for it exemplifies the way in which, even with the best intentions, effect is given or not given in Consular Courts to Japanese laws that have received the formal approval of the English Government. *Hodnett v. Butler* was a claim for pilotage fees brought by the plaintiff against the captain and owners of the steamer *Cyclops*; and though it would appear from the report that the case might have been despatched upon other grounds—the claimant having apparently mistaken his remedy—it elicited from the Bench a judicial declaration (upon the strength of which the case was actually decided) that a portion only of the Japanese Government Pilotage Regulations is capable of enforcement in a British Court. Considering the declared intention of the Notification, issued upon this subject by H. B. M. *Chargé d'Affaires* in November 1879, it would be a matter for regret if it should turn out that the enacting part of that notification fell short of attaining the object with which it was issued. Such a discovery would be a sorry sequel to the mutual satisfaction felt by the Japanese and British authorities at the time, and would constitute a suggestive commentary upon the gratitude which the former, thankful for small services, so freely expressed to the latter for having allowed no more than nine months to elapse between the issue of the Government Regulations of *twenty-three sections* and the adoption of *one* of them by the British authorities. The matter is one which evidently cannot rest where it stands at present.

It will be remembered that some months ago a Military survey of Japan, prepared at the Topographical Office of the

War Department, found its way into the hands of the Chinese Legation. The map was one of considerable accuracy. It shewed the positions of the various camps, dépôts, forts, &c., throughout the country, and that it should pass into the possession of outsiders was about the last thing likely to please the authorities. It appeared upon investigation that two persons, Major Kimura, and an official of the tenth grade by name Kawaye, had either sold or lent a copy to the Chinese Legation. They were accordingly placed under close arrest, but before the trial came off, Kawaye committed suicide by hanging himself with his girdle. Suspicion had also attached at the commencement to Mr. Kawakami, in whose charge the topographical drawings were generally placed, but he succeeded in establishing his innocence. Whether, however, the disgrace connected with the affair, or the fate of Kawaye, who had been his pupil, preyed upon his mind, he shewed signs of insanity shortly after his acquittal, and was accordingly sent, in February last, to the hot springs at Atami. For a time the change seemed to benefit him, but news now reaches us that he too has committed suicide in exactly the same way as Kawaye.

Mr. John Ross seems likely to give the United States Government some little trouble before the Albany Penitentiary receives him "as per agreement." The New York *Herald* gives the following particulars, from which it will be seen that Ross only arrived at his destination by the aid of a "six-shooter" and that he knew very well what he was about, when he so obligingly consented to have his capital sentence commuted:—

ALBANY, April 14, 1881.

Special United States Marshal H. Latham, of Yokohama, arrived at the Penitentiary in this city last evening, having in his custody John M. Ross, convicted before a consular court of the murder of Kelly, the second mate of the American ship *Bullion*, while lying in Yokohama harbor on the morning of May 2, 1880. The details of the murder are already familiar to the readers of the *Herald*. Ross was arrested, arraigned and tried before a consular court, and May 20 was convicted and sentenced to be hanged by the United States Consul General, Thomas B. Van Buren, at Kanagawa, at such time as might please the United States Minister to Japan. Mr. John A. Bingham, the United States Minister, approved of the sentence two days afterwards but postponed the date of execution in consequence of grave matters that had arisen, and referred the record of the case to the Department of State at Washington. The case was referred to President Hayes, and on August 6, 1880, he issued a conditional pardon to Ross on the condition that he should agree to be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary during the term of his natural life. On February 28, 1881, Ross acknowledged the delivery of the original warrant and conditional pardon, and voluntarily and without qualification accepted it with the condition therein stated "that the said John M. Ross should be imprisoned for the term of his natural life at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary, in the State of New York." This document was signed by Ross.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

On the arrival of Mr. Latham with his prisoner in San Francisco Mr. Henderson, of Oregon, a former United States Consul in China, appeared as counsel for Ross, and wishing to test the question of the constitutionality of the United States Consular law, filed a petition with the United States Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was issued. The petition raised not only the question of the right to be tried by a jury upon an indictment, but of the right of an American court in Japan to try a British subject, which it is conceded Ross is, though it is claimed that as he was serving as an American seaman on an American vessel he properly came under the jurisdiction of the consular court. It was conceded that "in Japan consular courts have only personal jurisdiction, but here the jurisdiction is territorial." Mr. Henderson also raised

the question of the jurisdiction of the Consul in Japan trying the case at all under the treaty between Japan and the United States, as there were some omissions in the treaty, that bore on the case. Knowing that it was of such importance and involving such grave constitutional and international questions, and also knowing it would be taken eventually to the Supreme Court at Washington for decision, he concluded to ask that the writ he dismissed in that court, saying he would apply for another at Washington.

Mr. Latham then started for Albany, and at the junction of the Southern Pacific and the Topeka and Santa Fé railroads, in New Mexico, they came to what is probably one of the worst places in the United States. The marshal expected to lose his prisoner or his life—perhaps both. There was no law or authority in the place, and the car was very soon filled by rough people. The Sheriff had just arrived with a posse to arrest a murderer. Soon the posse had a person and was taking him away. A cry was raised that "Six Shooter Bill" was arrested and was being taken off. The car was emptied of roughs in a trice. The conductor gave his signal to start and Mr. Latham pulled out a revolver and threatened to shoot the first man that came into the car. No further trouble was experienced on the way to this city, and the prisoner has acted in a most orderly manner during his long trip. Ross, on his arrival, only possessed the clothes on his back, and when one of the reporters of the *Herald* visited him to-day was being dressed. Mr. Bowers, clerk at the Penitentiary, said Ross would be put to work during the day in the shoemaking department. It is expected that the habeas corpus will arrive from Washington during the present or ensuing week. It is said that the legal expenses in the case will be from \$10,000 to \$20,000, which the United States Government will have to pay.

The Seismological Society's séance on Saturday and Sunday last was a remarkable success. The cards issued by the Society included the friends of the *invitee*, and the consequence was that from 1500 to 2000 people presented themselves on the two days. It is not improbable that the novelty of the affair may have helped to attract visitors. Such a presumption is at any rate warranted by the very scanty attendance in the grounds of the Seiyoken, where the Imperial Marine Band had been advertised to perform at the same time. The first concert of the sort—given last year—attracted a very large number of Japanese: the second—that of Saturday—brought together some fifty or sixty foreigners, and—two Japanese ladies. The price of admission proved, no doubt, a serious deterrent. Some units of the crowd that swarmed about the barriers of the enclosure would certainly have found their way in had the question been one of five or ten sen only, but fifty sen is a weighty consideration. The Seismological Society's affair, on the other hand, possessed the great advantages of free admission, with tea and cake gratis. Still, making every allowance for these qualifications, the number of visitors was quite exceptional. Nothing but a genuine interest in the Society's *raison d'être* could have produced such a result, and we are not surprised to hear that the ranks of the Seismologists have been increased by no less than fifteen new members within the last few days. Among the visitors on Saturday and Sunday we noticed Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes Higashi Fushimi and Kita Shirakawa; their Excellencies Kuroda, Tada, Mitsukeni, Tanaka, Sano, Shinagawa; the nobles, Hosokawa, Matsudaira, &c.; the ex-king of Riukiu, and Messrs. Matsuda, Mitsukuri, &c.

The Seismological apparatus was displayed in the Educational Museum, Uyenno; and Messrs. Milne and Ewing were untiring in their endeavours to explain the purpose and use of each instrument; but we strongly suspect that, for all the hospitable treatment they experienced, some of the guests went away disappointed, because the luxury of a

special shock of earthquake had not been provided for their delectation, and to illustrate the working of the otherwise incomprehensible machines.

The following letter from the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell has been kindly placed at our disposal. It contains matter of very great interest :—

The great Mission fields of Japan, China and India are, in many respects, different from each other. In some points, Japan and India are alike : as for instance, in the spread of the English language. But again, the rigidly conservative character of Brahmanism reminds us of the Confucianism of China—both being ancient colossal systems inwoven with all the traditions of the people. On the whole I cannot help thinking that the hardest of the three fields is India. The iron rule of caste and the terrible degradation of woman are all but overwhelming obstacles to the progress of the Gospel in this country. The fierce creed of Mahomet, also, has a far firmer hold of India than it has of China.

English education continues to advance in India; and there is along with it a wide diffusion of Western thought among the higher classes. But many who are more or less detached from Hinduism are but slightly attached to Christianity. The moral teachings of Christ and many of his spiritual teachings commend themselves to not a few who yet wholly eliminate the miraculous from their belief. In so far as these men march under any particular flag, they are connected with the *Brahmo Somaj*, as it is called—or, as its followers would translate the name, *The Church of God*.

But the Brahmo Somaj, which was originally one, is now split into three parts, all of which are irreconcilably opposed to each other. The *Adi Somaj*, or original church, is worse than stationary; it is retrogressive. Its great founder, Rajah Rammohan Roy, wrote a work entitled, "The precepts of Jesus, a sure guide to happiness." But the leaders of the *Adi Somaj* now declare that Hinduism, when purged of a few of its grosser developments, is the best of all religions. Happily this branch exerts but little influence. The leader of the second branch of the Somaj, which calls itself "the Brahmo Somaj of India," is Keshul Chunder Sen. He is remarkably eloquent; and, when he comes forth to deliver one of his set orations, he collects a multitude of hearers. The position which he occupies is thoroughly illogical; and he must soon either advance towards full Christianity or recede farther from it. He often speaks of Christ in language of passionate admiration, verging on adoration: but, perhaps in the very next sentence, he talks wildly of a grand eclectic system of faith to be gathered from Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Mahometanism. I fear there is a policy in this—a scheme to win followers from all other creeds and fuse them into the "Brahmo Somaj of India." Keshul has an exalted idea of his own position; he seems to believe in his divine mission as fully as Mahomet did in his; and he moves on undaunted by opposition with a dreamy enthusiasm which yet somehow allies itself with a subtle policy that cleverly turns everything to its own account. The members of the Somaj simply sit at his feet, acquiescent and admiring; while he, in true Indian style, enacts the *guru*, or unerring teacher.

About three years ago Keshul lost more than two thirds of his followers. The seceders constitute the third Somaj—the *Sadharan* (or general) church. They are zealous; have built a place of worship, have elected ministers; have a weekly paper to represent their views; and so on. This party is less sceptical than Keshul's followers, and more rationalistic. Their admiration of the "name which is above every name" is far less pronounced than Keshul's. At present the members of this Somaj profess an expansive Theism. I earnestly trust it will not degenerate into a narrow Deism.

Meanwhile the native Christians are not idle. They steadily increase in numbers and influence. Some of them are allowed a high place at public meetings of the Bengalee community. There are earnest preachers among them; and many of these do not receive a farthing from any Mission.

The opposition to the Gospel is less bitter than it was some years ago. There is a general admission that Christianity is a beautiful religion; although few, as yet, confess it to be the only true one. All educated men in India are detached from the popular form of Hinduism with its caste and gross idolatry. And yet, while both the Christians and

the members of the Brahmo Somaj earnestly labour to destroy these evils, the greater part of the educated community languidly look on and cynically ask why Hinduism should be killed when it is certain to die, ere long, a natural death. Some, I regret to say, do worse than this. They begin to speak of Hinduism as "the national religion." A diseased feeling of nationality has been springing up of late years; and, with a considerable number, anything that is strongly anti-English is popular. Anything therefore that can be denominated Hinduism—even although the name should be stretched so as to cover all opinions current among the natives of this land from utter atheism to gross idolatry—is to be at least tolerated. Christianity is not "national;" and for that reason, if for no other, it must be opposed. One almost wishes that the English were not rulers of India. I am half convinced that, in that case, this great land would be more speedily christianized.

Still in the midst of all difficulties the truth advances. It does so even rapidly in Southern India; and in other parts of the country it steadily gains and never loses. Often when the old rite is still kept up, the belief on which it was originally founded has in a great degree crumbled away.

I write these few notes at the place which the Greeks called *Palibothra*, but which we name Patna. I have just been looking over the accounts which Megasthenes and Arrian give of this place, which, in the third century before the Christian era, was a magnificent city. Vast changes have occurred since that time; but surely on the whole there has been progress, and the future of India is brighter than its past.

The directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation have presented the proprietors with their thirtieth annual report. The accounts, made up to the 31st of December, 1880, show a balance of £77,403 17s., after defraying all current expenses, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts. From this amount a half-yearly dividend of £30,000 had already been paid in November last, and the Directors now propose to divide a like sum of £30,000, being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The dividend, free of income-tax, was payable in Threadneedle Street on the 2nd of May; and, after this payment has been provided for, there remains a balance of £17,403 17s. to be carried to the credit of the next account.

A man of great amenity of disposition, patience, consideration, and politeness, joined to staunch determination of purpose, Herr von Brandt worthily and skilfully represents German interests at the Court of Peking. He has deftly piloted to a successful issue negotiations of much moment and involving points of the tenderest delicacy. His "additional clause," arranged last year and now made public, to the German-Chinese commercial treaty is itself a convention. It is further a lasting monument to Mr. von Brandt's diplomacy and the esteem in which he is known to be held by the authorities, provincial and central, of the Middle Kingdom. According to the Hamburg correspondent of the *London & China Express*, it consists of ten paragraphs, and may be regarded generally as a revision of the treaty of 1861. It opens several new Chinese ports and rivers to German trade, and gives numerous other advantages to German merchants. The main tenor of the stipulations may be stated as follows:—Augmentation of the commercial relations between the two empires; the improvement of shipping and trade by a more strict accomplishment of the obligations undertaken by China in former treaties, as well as by the enlargement of the facilities which are already granted to trade and more efficient protection against violations of the existing treaty. The especial points of the revision are the diminution of tonnage dues, in so far that the tonnage, which hitherto had to be paid for every four months, henceforth is to be paid only twice a year; improved lighting of the Chinese coasts and rivers, and the removal of all

obstacles to shipping: augmentation of the ports which vessels trading in China are allowed to visit, without having to pay additional tonnage dues: entire relief from tonnage dues of such German vessels as may enter a China port for repairs: freedom from import dues for materials of vessels which have become unseaworthy, and in consequence need repairing: freedom from import duties on raw materials, machinery and tools used for German docks: the erection of free (bonded) warehouses in the ports which are opened to foreign vessels: reduction of the export duties on Chinese coals: permission to foreigners to work the Chinese coal-pits, under a license granted by the provincial authorities: regulation of the transit certificates for goods sent into the interior of China, especially the *likin* taxes: a better regulation of the coinage: an improved administration of the mixed court in the case of law-suits between Europeans and Chinese: effective protection against piracy on the coasts of China; and protection of the lives and property of German subjects in the interior of the Chinese empire.

German traders, with their increasing concern in East Asiatic commerce, should be grateful to their representative near the Dragon Throne; and the subjects of other treaty powers, who, under the favoured nation clause, will share in the privileges which he has secured for his own nationals, should share in the sentiment of obligation.

More than once attention has been drawn, in the columns of the *Japan Mail*, to the enormous advantage derived from the culture of Cinchona. There are no climatic reasons valid against the introduction of that plant into the warmer regions of this Empire; while the prospect of profit should be sufficient inducement to make, at least, an effort toward its acclimatization. It has been grown in the hill regions of Northern India with results that throw the success of tea-cultivation into shadow. The *Englishman*, of Calcutta, asserts that the real Eldorado of India is Cinchona. It makes this assertion after reading the report of a certain Tea and Cinchona Association for last year, from which the following facts are taken. There was a profit on the past year's working of Rs. 1,87,892-13-4. The estimated crop of bark was greatly exceeded, the total shipments of dry bark having reached 353,608 lbs. Although the results obtained cannot but be admitted as satisfactory, there is considered to have been an element of disappointment in the excessive loss in weight in the drying process during the past season, nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of green bark having been required to produce 1 lb. of dry. This loss in 1879 was below the rate usually expected. The gross average price realised in London for 290,192 lbs., was 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. and 63,416 lbs. still remained unsold. The outturn of tea amounted to 1,251 lbs., which fetched an average price of R. 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per lb.; and the expenditure, under all heads, including the new cultivation and substantial buildings, totals Rs. 1,14,413-15-4, against an estimate of Rs. 97,000. The excess is accounted for by the large outturn of bark. A sum of Rs. 1,20,000 has already been paid as an *ad interim* dividend to the extent of 60 per cent; and a final dividend of 40 per cent on the paid up capital is now declared, making in all 100 per cent for the year. The estimates for the current season are:—Expenditure Rs. 1,06,000, Outturn of bark 300,000, lbs., Tea 8,000 lbs.

AN ITALIAN MISSION TO THE COAST OF KOREA.

(Conclusion.)

II.

After a fine voyage from the coast of Japan to the inhospitable one of Korea, the *Vettor Pisani* anchored on the 1st August, 1880, at one p.m. in the roads of Fusan, a

few hours after the departure of a Japanese steamer carrying on board a Korean Embassy *en route* for Tokio.

H. R. H. Prince Thomas, in his capacity as Captain of the Corvette, immediately put himself in communication with the Japanese Consul, Mr. Kondo, by sending to him an officer with the letter from the Government of Tokio, which His Majesty's Minister had procured for H. R. H. In this letter the Consul was charged to promote and assist the plans of the august Envoy by all the means at his command. It is probable, though nothing certain is known, that Mr. Kondo received private instructions also. At all events he showed much good will and courtesy. On the same day an interview took place between the Prince and him in order to consider the possibility and the means of entering into relations with the Governor of Torai-fu.

The impression left in the mind of H. R. H. from this interview was neither very satisfactory nor very encouraging. He was assured by the Consul that it would be impossible either for the Korean authorities to accept letters from him (the Duke), or to consent to an interview. The obstinate refusal made to the Americans and to the French seemed fully to confirm the declarations of the Japanese Consul.

A repetition of such an experiment in the same way would have certainly led to an identical result, and this H. R. H. wished to avoid. But being desirous of entering into relations with the Governor of Torai-fu, Prince Thomas determined to employ tact. Two years ago, near the coast of the Island Quelpart, was wrecked the ship *Bianca Portica*; and a sailor named Santoro, escaped. He was received and his wants supplied most kindly and humanely by the inhabitants and the Korean authorities, and furnished with the necessary means to embark for Nagasaki, from which place he could return to his own country. In consequence of this H. R. H. caused a note to be drawn up, dated 3rd August, in which it was stated that the Corvette *Vettor Pisani*, stationed in the sea of Japan, had received orders from the Italian Government to visit Fusan, in order to express the gratitude of Italy to the inhabitants of Quelpart, the authorities there, and the Government of Korea, and to thank them for what they had done. An offer was also made to repay all expenses incurred for the support of the sailor. The letter finally said that, in view of the good relations which ought to exist between the two nations, it would be unfortunate if the *Vettor Pisani* left Fusan without being able to accomplish this pleasant duty, and that this brief letter of thanks had accordingly been written.

Expecting that this letter would not be retained by the Governor of Torai fu, to whom it was addressed, H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa did not think it expedient to sign it himself but ordered his Aide-de-camp, Commander Count Candiani, who had no official position on board of the *Vettor Pisani*, to do so. The letter being thus a private one, its anticipated refusal would not have been of importance, whilst, if it had been a note bearing the signature of the Prince in his double capacity as captain-in-command of a man-of-war and also as a member of the reigning family, its return might have been considered discourteous if not absolutely offensive, to people not acquainted with the affairs and customs of Korea. Moreover, the letter was not sealed, so that the Governor, even if he sent it back, could not well fail to read it.

With all these precautions, the note was sent to the Japanese Consul, with an accompanying letter, and he punctually despatched it to the Governor Shen-Tung-Chen, with an explanatory note.

All took place as had been expected. The Governor of Torai-fu did not leave the letter unnoticed but returned it, together with an answer written in Chinese, and dated the same day (28th of the sixth month). In this letter Shen-Tung-Chen said:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter which I have read, and I am very much obliged to you for the consideration your language expresses. It is an instinct common to the human race to assist the unfortunate who are the victims of calamity.

"When the Italian ship two years ago was wrecked at Quelpart, it was by the help of heaven that a man was saved. The local authorities and the inhabitants, in succouring and assisting him, acted in obedience to their natural instincts.

"That an Italian ship should have come here expressly—as I gather from their letter—to convey the thanks of their nation, is an evidence of most generous feeling, for which I cannot fail to manifest my gratitude. But in my country correspondence by writing with foreign nations has never been sanctioned either by law or custom, and therefore I cannot keep the letter, but am obliged to return it.

"I am deeply sorry to be compelled to take this course, for I cannot be indifferent to such noble sentiments. Let me beg of you to apologize for my action, and to express my appreciation of the trouble the Italian ship has taken in coming such a distance, explaining, however, at the same time, our laws and customs which I cannot violate.

"I earnestly beg and pray you to interpret favorably my apparent fault, in order that my behaviour may appear correct and regular."

As it was evidently the intention of the writer that the letter should be seen by the Italians, since he would not otherwise have given Mr. Kondo reasons which were well-known, and made declarations which were quite superfluous to a person perfectly acquainted with the country, the note was communicated by the Japanese Consul to the Prince.

The Japanese added some verbal explanations to those of Shen-Tung-Chen, and expressed the deep regret of the Governor, who, if he had acted in a different way, would have incurred censure and perhaps severe punishment himself from his Government.

This result, although not very important, was nevertheless much more satisfactory than had been expected. The indirect answer of the Governor, lamenting the fact that Korean laws prohibited written correspondence with foreigners, furnished an opportunity for presenting to the Koreans considerations of a simple and general nature, showing the absolute necessity of establishing relations between Italy and Korea, to the end that Italians and Koreans should not be compelled to consider themselves mutually foreigners, but might be able to have continual and friendly intercourse with the sanction of the laws. These considerations were embodied in a letter, signed, as the former had been, by Count Candiani, and addressed to the Japanese Consul, who was requested to communicate the contents to the Governor, and at the same time hand him a copy. In this note regret was expressed that the laws and customs of Korea did not allow Shen-Tung-Chen to keep a letter of thanks addressed to him, as is customary among civilised or friendly nations under analogous circumstances. The writer said, "he was very glad that the Governor had taken notice of the contents of the former letter, and had rightly appreciated the sentiments expressed therein. Nevertheless, he could not conceal the astonishment caused by the perusal of the letter addressed to Mr. Kondo, in which the Governor expressed his regret at not being able to retain the note he had received, assigning as his reason the fact that relations had not yet been established between the two nations and that his laws and institutions prohibited him from holding any written communication with foreigners. It would seem from this that there existed in Korean laws a defect which is destined to be remedied sooner or later. At the time of the Italian ship's misfortune everything had been done in the most satisfactory manner and according to the laws of humanity; but the contrary could occur, as had been proved on several occasions, when the poor wrecked sufferers experienced very different treatment. In the event, therefore, of another shipwreck or similar accident, the Italian Government would have no guarantee that the laws of humanity would be observed by the inhabitants and subordinate authorities of Korea, in which case there would be nothing left but an appeal to a superior justice.

"Besides this," the letter observed, "so long as the actual state of things continues, the Korean authorities may possibly be without power to inflict due punishment on any Italian sailors or subjects of other nations who may be guilty of some offence while taking refuge in Korean territory.

"For many years Italy has not been an aggressive power or one which seeks to enrich itself at the expense of others. Her trade in the extreme East is very limited and confers nothing but benefit on the countries with which it is carried on. The Korean Government therefore ought not to have any motive for avoiding the establishment of friendly relations with her. Such a line of policy can only be prejudicial to the

interests of their country, more especially since, according to present appearances, the two great neighbouring nations seem to be on the point of war, and Korea consequently has unmistakable inducements to enter into friendly intercourse with the European powers and be recognized by them. Therefore it would be deplorable if the two nations did not establish from this moment frank and friendly intercourse with one another."

It was not the intention to wait for an answer to this letter, which seems to have been handed by the Japanese Consul to the Governor of Torai-fu. For this reason the corvette, on the morning of the 7th, left Fusan for Gensan-Kin (Port Lazareff). But before starting the Duke was convinced that the Governor of Torai-fu, although apparently not wishing to enter into relations with the Italians, would nevertheless not fail to inform his Government exactly of all that had taken place, as well as to forward the two notes he had received.

The fact was also unmistakable that at present it would be difficult for the Government of Seoul, if not compelled by fear of active hostility, to enter into negotiations with foreign powers. The despatch of an envoy to Tokio, who had started a few days before, as well as the intended opening of the new harbour of Shinzan, almost at the doors of the capital—which opening was believed to be very near though Korea had demanded some delay—seemed to indicate that the Government of Seoul felt the impossibility of remaining any longer in complete seclusion. But it also indicated that the Government, by employing Japan alone as an intermediary, hoped to furnish the country with the necessary productions of European manufacture, and at the same time to avoid the risk of being suddenly overwhelmed by the superiority of our civilisation.

III

On the 9th, of August the *Vettor Pisani* entered the Gulf of Yung-Hing. The Duke of Genoa was determined to do all that was possible in order to establish direct and immediate communication with the Korean authorities without having recourse to the Japanese Consul. Therefore, instead of anchoring near the Japanese settlement of Gensan, he turned northwards to Port Lazareff, which is situated at a distance of about ten miles from the former point, in a bay which belongs to the prefecture of Yung-Hing, whilst Gensan is under the jurisdiction of Tek-Yuan.

During the first days H. R. H., as well as the officers and crew of the corvette, proceeded in a steam launch to visit the villages along the coast and collect information.

In every part our countrymen were well received and no one suffered the slightest annoyance.

The ship was always crowded with visitors, who came from places many miles in the interior, but nobody would consent to sell provisions, this being forbidden by the laws. The apprehension of being severely punished was such, that it was impossible to find anybody among these country visitors, who, at any price, would accept a letter for the Governor.

On the 12th, among the visitors, a citizen of Seoul came on board, who was reported to be a poor philosopher. His Royal Highness's report says that his exterior confirmed this assertion. For a recompense he was willing to bear the letter to the Governor if it should be ready. Meanwhile he procured for the ship a few silkworms' eggs.

On the same day there came on board two local officers in order to collect information about the foreigners, and to ask the motive of their voyage. One of these officers was an old military mandarin, and the other the judicial secretary, a very intelligent young man, who wrote mandarin Chinese perfectly.

H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa received both with all possible courtesy, taking every means of satisfying their legitimate curiosity, and explaining that he wished to enter into relations with the Governor of the province or to send him a note through them. As it was then late the two officers took leave, promising to return the next day. But the Prince still insisted upon the necessity of communicating without delay with the Governor, assuring them that, if the authorities should be obstinate in refusing him the means, he should be compelled to disembark armed sailors, who would bring the letter to the Prefect.

The next day the two Koreans returned, announcing that Prefect of Yung-Hing would come on the following

day on board the *Vettor Pisani*, in order to receive direct information as to what the Italians desired.

On the 14th the Prefect, by name Li, accompanied by a numerous but poor-looking suite, came on board and was saluted with three guns, as has always been the custom when receiving high Chinese mandarins. The Prince conversed with him in writing for several hours. After the first compliments and the usual Chinese refreshments, H. R. H. informed the Korean of the purpose of his visit. In order to open the question in a manner consistent with the declarations already made to the Governor of Fusan, he referred to the wreck of an Italian ship on the coast of Quelpart, and the charitable manner in which the sailor had been treated. He added that, as neither Quelpart nor the whole N.E. coast of Korea had any harbour capable of admitting a large ship, the *Vettor Pisani* had been compelled to anchor in the Gulf of Yung-Hing. After having expressed the feeling of gratitude with which the Italian Government was inspired for the care which had been taken of the escaped sailor, and adding a request that these sentiments should be reported to the Government of Seoul, the Prince proceeded to demonstrate the absolute necessity which existed for the two countries to conclude a treaty of commerce and friendship, in order that, in the event of similar occurrences in the future, provision might be made to facilitate the course of justice, and ensure the punishment of any Italians who might be guilty of an infringement of the local regulations while taking refuge in Korean territory, as well as to settle any commercial disputes which might hereafter arise between subjects of the two countries in the harbours open to Japan.

H. R. H. explained the great advantages which Korea would obtain by the opening of some of its ports to Italy, especially on account of the trade in silk and silk-worms' eggs, for which our country makes large contributions of money every year to Japan.

He said that Italy only wished the friendship and the prosperity of Korea, and for this reason, he recognized with regret the system of isolation that country had pursued during past centuries; a system, the necessary outcome of which was a great impediment to the progress of all industries, especially as regards military equipment; for backwardness in this respect would incapacitate Korea from effectually resisting even the small European powers. As circumstances now stood China and Russia seemed about to commence war, and it would be very difficult for Korea to escape all the consequences of that struggle. It has been asserted, for many years, that it was necessary for Russia to possess a harbour free from ice in winter. This necessity would compel her to look for one in Korea, where there are many harbours in splendid positions, which the country has no means of defending.

Besides, Korea not being recognized by any European nation, it would not find any one which would support its rights and interests.

Governor Li, although seeming to appreciate these considerations, was nevertheless careful not to express any opinion, in order not to compromise himself, the conversation being taken down in writing word for word on both sides. He said that he would report exactly all that had passed to the Governor of the province of Han-Kieng-To and give him a copy of the conversation. This Governor would then receive instructions relative to these matters from the Government of Seoul.

In order to avoid any mistake or inaccuracy in such a delicate matter, H. R. H. offered the Prefect the letter which had been prepared for him when it was not known whether he would come on board. He at once hesitated to take it, saying that he could not carry on written correspondence with foreigners, but afterwards he became perfectly convinced of the absurdity of such a prohibition, and accepted the letter, in which the above mentioned conditions were developed. The Prince added that he should return in two months for the reply.

In this way the interview terminated. But before leaving the ship, Prefect Li accepted, although after much hesitation inspired apparently by some apprehension of breaking the laws, a basket with Italian productions, wines, liquors, tobacco, preserves etc. Also at his departure he was saluted with three guns and towed by the steam-launch of the corvette.

On the 15th the *Vettor Pisani* started for Gousan, where

she remained three days. The Prince was there in communication with the Japanese Consul, Mr. Mayeda, but he did not think it advisable to say anything to him about the purpose of his mission to the coast of Korea. On the 21st the *Vettor Pisani* anchored in the Bay of Suruga, in order to disembark the interpreter Mr. Spence, who had to return to Shanghai, after which the ship sailed for Hakodate.

In Fusan we obtained the first success, because we succeeded in commencing, although indirectly, a correspondence with the Governor of the province. In Port Lazareff we made a great step further, for we obtained what was hitherto without precedence in Korea, that is to say, the visit of a mandarin to a foreign man-of-war. And not only did the prefect Li come on board the *Vettor Pisani*, but he carried on there a written conversation for several hours, accepted presents, and went away the bearer of a note for the Central Government of Seoul.

Here we finish our task, and we shall not follow any further either the *Vettor Pisani* or the young Prince to whom the country intrusted the command of this ship.

In the face of the stringent orders against foreign intercourse issued by the Government of Seoul to all the Korean authorities in consequence of the French and American expeditions, it would have been impossible for our countrymen to do more. A positive result has not been reached: nevertheless the intention of the expedition has plainly been carried out, for we have obtained more than we expected and more than Captain Fourmier and Commodore Schufeld were able to obtain. H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa deserves thanks and congratulations for the skilful and circumspect manner in which he fulfilled the charge intrusted to him, namely, to feel the ground in an inhospitable region, with a view to the future relations into which Italy hopes to enter with that part of the extreme East.

An inference to be drawn from the visit of the *Vettor Pisani* to Fusan and Port Lazareff—an inference which H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa had already foreseen and which seems to be worthy of consideration—is that there is more chance of success by entering into direct communication with the Korean Authorities in the harbours which are not open to Japan than in those where Imperial Consular officers reside, in spite of the latter's apparent good will and their offers.

H. R. H. had great confidence in the Korean embassy which went to Tokio, for he thought that an opportunity might thus be afforded to His Majesty's Minister in Japan, Count Ulisse-Barbolani, to enter into *pourparlers* with the Government of Seoul. But that mission, the second which has been sent by Korea to Japan during the last few years, followed, so far as sociability is concerned, the example of its predecessor, and declared that it was absolutely prohibited by its Government from holding any intercourse with the representatives of foreign powers. Besides it seems that, instead of coming to Japan to demand facilities or increase of the existing trade, this Mission sought for stipulations in a restrictive direction, namely, a delay in the opening of a third harbour to Japanese trade, as had been stipulated by treaty; the right to forbid the export from the peninsula of rice and other provisions under particular circumstances; the right to impose a tax on goods imported from Japan which until then had been free, and the confining of the Japanese Legation to the limits of the territorial concessions, instead of permitted its establishment in the capital, as Japan desired.

All this seems to demonstrate that the Korean Government is still obstinately determined not to open the country to foreign trade, and that this spirit of isolation may not be overcome by the attempt of a single nation, but by a combined demonstration of all the maritime powers and by a strong pressure put on Japan, who is averse to the notion of sacrificing her own interests. The dispute which has arisen between China and Russia will perhaps cause some change in the present state of things, but this of course will not be the case if the difficulty is amicably adjusted.

The fact is that unless some consideration which outweighs all others intervenes, unless some imminent danger threatens Korea and shows its Government how impolitic is its isolation; unless, in short, the normal course of events is changed by some unforeseen and extraordinary circumstance, it is to be predicted that the Kingdom of Korea will still persist in its habits of isolation, and continue its exclusion from foreign contact. For these reasons we believe

that the ground prepared by H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa must remain sterile, which is certainly to be regretted, signifying as it does the maintenance, in the trade of the world, of a barrier which ought not to exist, either for us or others. However, one consolation remains to us; a consolation derived from the short account we have given of the mission of the *Vettor Pisani* to the coast of Korea, as contained in the official report of her Commander. It is that the young Prince, charged with the care of the Italian flag in those remote regions, has proved himself to be not only a gallant and skillful navigator, which we already knew, but also a circumspect negotiator, whom Italy and the house of Savoy can rely upon for their honour and glory.

THE DUKE OF GENOA'S VISIT TO KOREA.

THE official narrative of the *Vettor Pisani's* expedition—published elsewhere in our columns—differs in some respects from the accounts which had reached us previously. We find nothing there about the double-dealing so flippantly laid to the charge of the Japanese Consul in other narratives. On the contrary Mr. Kondo is said to have displayed much good-will and courtesy, while the fact that he succeeded in forwarding the Duke's letter to the Governor of Toraifu, and procuring, *on the same day*, an answer very much "more satisfactory than had been expected," is scarcely reconcilable with any notion of evasive obstructiveness. Moreover, the Corvette only lay for seven days at Fusan, so that the Japanese Consul's conduct was not, after all, subjected to a very lengthy test, and, for the rest, it would be in no respect strange if he saw no reasonable chance of obtaining more for the Italians than had been accorded before to the French and Americans.

From the first, however, His Royal Highness does not seem to have relied much upon the aid to be derived from Japanese intervention. He gives it as his opinion that the desire for an exclusive commerce with the peninsula is at present paramount in the minds of the Mikado's Ministers. In other words, Japan attaches more importance to the profits derived from an import trade of four hundred thousand dollars per annum, than to the establishment of an effective barrier against Russian aggression in one direction. This is difficult to believe. Japan has not forgotten Karafuto. It is not indeed the habit of the Oriental mind either to forget injuries or lay aside suspicions. She has a fear—exaggerated perhaps, but not unfounded—that the shadow of the Great Northern Power is stealing inevitably southward, and that when it touches the Korean peninsula, the darkness will begin to be palpable in her own borders also. Against this much-dreaded contingency she cannot but appreciate her inability to struggle single-handed, and of all available resources nothing seems more reliable than a community of interest, which will also signify a combination against aggression. Come then who will, let him only precede Russia and he may rely upon Japan for a friendly introduction to the hermit. The subsequent value of that introduction is, however, another question. Miramont, with all his love of learning, was only able to sign his own name. Japan, with all her desire to have friendly accomplices, cannot do more than present their credentials. At first sight she seems to occupy a post of vantage, but closer inspection shows that to maintain herself there is the limit of her power. She does not choose between the

profits of a petty commerce and the advantages of national security, but between the fruitlessness of injudicious zeal and the stability of her own footing in Korea. It may be, too, that experience has made her sympathetic. She can appreciate Korea's embarrassments and has no desire to augment them. Such an assumption is at any rate justified by the history of her relations with the peninsula. Misunderstandings and complications, which, in another atmosphere, could scarcely have failed to set the match to some very forcible fulminants, have been so quietly adjusted that the outer world is almost without cognizance of their existence. In short it is just possible that Japan may have been taught by her own story to believe in a period of virility for nations no less than for individuals. The school-boy's argument is a blow; the man's resource, an argument: and though the world for the most part may still be in its teens, there is no reason why its nonage should be permanent.

Whether this dread of the Muscovite spectre be rational or reasonless, there can be no question of its universal prevalence both in China and Japan. It would seem as though the Oriental mind were divided for the nonce between fear of Russia and faith in America. There is something in both sentiments that may not be controverted. Russia reminds one of a giant tree, which, sick at heart and with little health of trunk, displays most vigour in the spread of its ample branches. Some day no doubt the sap will begin to flow downwards and deposit rings of sound timber in the space now occupied by eroding agents. Perhaps indeed that day has already arrived. The policy of the present Emperor points to peace without and reform within, and the condition of his Kingdom has come to be such that the whole civilized world prays for the success of that policy. Still what we discern in the history of Russia's foreign relations is an elasticity of national strength, which when checked in one direction develops a corresponding impulse in another. To speak of a deliberately treacherous and aggressive procedure is extravagant. No nation in the world proposes to herself such a programme to-day. An article in the last *Atlantic Monthly* does indeed very loudly accuse Great Britain of Machiavelian designs upon Japan, but it has always seemed to us that its author, Mr. E. House, is in some danger of meeting with the same fate as Le Sage's Alvarez, who died of the idea that he was haunted by an apparition. Englishmen and Russians abroad have a common idiosyncrasy. Inaction is impossible to them. But there is also a radical difference between their methods of progress. The one is regulated by the voice of a nation, which, whatever may be its faults, is at heart just and honorable: the other is dictated rather by a desire to escape any such control. So long as a tradesman is extending his connections and increasing his business, his creditors do not think of examining his ledgers. So long as a Government is acquiring new territories and enlarging the sphere of its authority, its subjects are content to leave its constitution unchallenged. These two influences—the outward effervescence of a national vigour unduly curbed at home, and the inexpediency of autocratic repose—have earned for Russia a reputation not easily mended. America, as we have said, is very differently regarded. A Chinese Secretary of Legation* would have the Koreans believe that

* Vide "Policy for Korea by Kwo-shin-keu."

America is the natural ally of Asia, because she once fought for her independence with an European power. A specious reason, but not over weighty. America's enmity is not more long-lived than her benevolence is exceptional. She does not claim to be any better than her neighbours, but it is her good fortune to be independent, for not only does her position render her invulnerable, but her resources are so vast that they will not need to be recruited from abroad for many and many a year to come. The Duke of Genoa underrates Japan's Russophobia, and so accredits her with motives that in reality exercise no comparative influence whatsoever.

It is very plain from this narrative that the *Vettor Pisani's* trip was not expected to prove very fruitful. Except on the grounds of importunity there was no reason why Italy should succeed any better than America, France or England—for we too are somewhat erroneously included among the rejected suitors. Nevertheless Italy did certainly achieve more than anyone else. The Duke of Genoa managed not only to correspond—by proxy, it is true—with the Governor of Torai, but even to converse for “several hours” with the Prefect of Yung-hing. Neither is it unlikely that the Duke's letter will find its way to the Government of Seoul. We know a good deal more about the state of the peninsula now than we did last year. We know that there is a strong party in favour of foreign intercourse, and that the King himself is at its head. There is therefore less probability that the prohibitions previously in force have been of late so strictly observed. The *Vettor Pisani* arrived at a critical time. Any want of tact on the part of her commander, or violence on that of her crew, might have thrust Korea many months backward on the path of progress. As it is, the impression produced by the Corvette's visit must have been decidedly useful, for the Koreans learned that Japan is not the only nation which can be reasonable in its demands and courteous in its fashion of urging them.

At the same time one cannot help regretting that so much prominence was given to the incident of the shipwrecked sailor. It seems a pity that a sound case should have been supported by so flimsy a prop. Experience does not teach us that these methods generally win much confidence in the East, and it may possibly have occurred to the Prefect that expressions of gratitude lose something of their value when they are escorted by “armed sailors.” The effect produced by the letter to the Governor of Torai was evidently most excellent, but another line of argument might more fitly have been adopted to account for the Corvette's visit to the Gulf of Yung-hing. This, however, is a small matter, scarcely worthy of mention in such a context.

As for the comments made upon His Royal Highness's report by the *Bollentino Della Società Geografica Italiana*, much of their applicability is destroyed by events which have occurred since they were recorded. We do not believe, for reasons which we have already given, that a treaty-seeking power has “more chance of success by entering into direct communication with the Korean authorities in the harbours which are not open to Japan than in those where Imperial consular officers reside.” The first success of the Italian expedition was confessedly obtained by Japanese aid. The second was apparently independent, but that it was so in reality we are very

much inclined to doubt. Between the date of the Corvette's arrival in the Gulf of Yung-hing (9th August) and the interview with the Prefect (14th), there was ample time for the latter to discover that the Italians had been the bearers of a letter from the Government of the Mikado. This knowledge must have helped to inspire a confidence which the visitors' courteous demeanour confirmed, while, even if we suppose the Prefect completely uninformed, it must not be forgotten that the Duke's threat of forwarding his letter under escort, supplied a lever the negotiations had lacked at Fusan. It is neither just nor politic to ignore services which were freely given and quite as successful as circumstances permitted.

The proposition for a “combined demonstration of all the maritime powers and putting pressure on Japan” scarcely sounds as if it was meant to be sense. The days have gone by when treaties of friendship and commerce were fired from cannons, and national traditions assailed with steam-rams. It is more than doubtful whether the best results of civilization have ever justified so violent a process of propagandism. In Korea, at any rate, gentler agencies have begun the work and may safely be left to finish it. There is ample evidence that the leaven of Japanese example is gradually “leavening the whole lump.” The story we have lately heard of the anti-foreign demonstrations at Seoul, the assassination of a Liberal leader, and the agitation caused by the expedition to Japan, point indeed to a spirit of seclusion, but tell also of an element which has excited that spirit's hostility. We shall soon be able to carry our goods to Korea—if it be worth our while—without naval demonstrations, and without “putting pressure on Japan,” though in truth it would be excellent humour to make that power do the rough work for us because, forsooth, she is “averse to the notion of sacrificing her own interests.”

THE COAST TRADE MONOPOLY.

A GOOD deal has been said lately about official interference with trade, and the injury thus inflicted on the national commerce of Japan. The subject is one that can be discussed with considerable effect by the aid of appeals to general principles. Accuracy of detail is not essential. That a government should apply the proceeds of taxation to support industries for competing with the tax-payers, is a state of things so monstrously unwise and unjust, that men may well be pardoned if the very semblance of its existence rouses them to unreasoning indignation. But they may also be pardoned if they doubt the possibility of its existence at all in a civilized country. This we confess in our own case. The charge is too sweeping to be credible. When a system is obstinately pursued despite its manifest inexpediency, a question arises not of discrimination alone, but of honesty. Before we pass sentence therefore, it will be well to consider the particulars of the accusation.

For the present we shall confine ourselves to the so-called “coast trade monopoly,” since this has been assailed most directly and in terms least measured. Indeed the fashion of speech employed by our contemporary the *Gazette*, in the various articles and notes it has devoted to the subject, suggests an idea of something more than dispassionate criticism. The public has been desired to

pronounce the Mitsubishi Company a gigantic fraud, and its projector, Mr. Iwasaki, a sort of vampire that preys upon the people's substance. No doubt the impression conveyed by all this has generally been one of amused incredulity. Zeal is only powerful when it becomes contagious. As an isolated disease it is more likely to excite ridicule than sympathy. Mr. Iwasaki probably thinks he can well afford to follow Theodore Hook's example, and "let his villifier alone most severely." We certainly will not do him the injury of supposing that his cause requires any advocacy. If we take the Mitsubishi Company as our text in this article, it is merely for the purpose of determining how far its history justifies the position assumed by the Government's critics.

The origin of the company takes us as far back as 1867. Mr. Iwasaki Yataro, at that time head of the Tosa Sambuts Kwaisha of Nagasaki, conceived the idea of forming a line of steamers for the coastwise trade. His views found favour with Messrs. Itagaki and Goto, and, through their representations, with the Daimyo of Tosa, who accordingly arranged for the purchase of three small steamers, the *Nautilus*, *Tsuru*, and *Shoyeleen*. These vessels plied chiefly between Ozaka and Shinagawa, sometimes calling at Kōchi and other intermediate ports. Mr. Iwasaki managed the business—then known as the Tsukuō Shokwai—under the control however, of the Kōchi Han (formerly Tosa fief). In 1871, when the Government was centralized and the Han changed into Ken, Mr. Iwasaki purchased the *Shoyeleen*, *Tsuru*, *Migoto*, *Kathleen* and *Mautan* from the Kōchi and other Han, and ran this little fleet of steamers over the same route (Ozaka and Shinagawa), at first under the name of the *Mitsukawa Shokwai*, but afterwards as the *Mitsubishi kwaisha*. During three years—from 1872 to 1874—he was obliged to compete with a fleet of steamers practically owned by the State, though flying the flag of the *Yubin-jokisen Kwaisha* or Mail Steam-ship Company, and this portion of his career is worthy of their attention who tell us that private enterprise is helpless under existing circumstances. Whatever power of stifling competition may exist in the constitution of the Mitsubishi Kwaisha to-day, certainly belonged in a greater and more despotic degree to the Mail Steam-ship Company of 1873. But there was in the condition of the latter an element of weakness that does not appear in the former. The M. S. S. Company was badly managed and ill served. Its defects challenged that opposition which the Mitsubishi Company now defies. From the first Mr. Iwasaki's steamers were officered by Europeans of established competency and tried ability, while his system of organization was excellent. The rival line, on the contrary, was conspicuous for its lack of any similar claims to public support. The struggle was between force and fitness, and the latter survived. For when the Formosan Expedition was projected, such unmistakable evidence of the Mitsubishi Company's superiority was afforded, that the Government no longer hesitated to place in Mr. Iwasaki's hands all its steamers, including those that flew the flag of the *Yubin-jokisen Kwaisha*. It had been from the first proposed to pursue a definite policy with regard to industries inaugurated by the State; namely, to abandon them to private enterprise so soon as the latter displayed any competency to undertake them. The earliest opportunity of carrying out that policy was furnished by the Mitsubishi Company?

and, in embracing the occasion thus offered, the Government took a step in the very direction its critics are now so promptly pointing out.

But on what terms, it will be asked, was this transfer made? Were the steamers "presented by the Government to the nominal proprietor," as we have been told by the *Gazette*? They were not. Mr. Iwasaki was not, of course, in a position to purchase such a fleet of ships forthwith, but he bound himself to repay their cost price by yearly instalments, and to that engagement he has been invariably true. Further, he undertook to keep the fleet in thorough repair and good working order. Whether he has failed in this respect the public has ample means of determining.

In December, 1875, the Shanghai line of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. was purchased by the Mitsubishi, the Treasury advancing the money on the same terms as before. The purchase comprised the steamers *Costa Rica*, *Oregonian*, *Golden Age*, and *Nevada*, two barges and certain wharf property at Shanghai and Kobe. For the service of the mails, there was granted to the company an annual subsidy of two hundred and fifty thousand yen, or about £40,000. Such a grant, being neither exceptional nor excessive, needs no comment.

The next important epoch in the Company's career was the Satsuma Rebellion. At such a crisis the advantages conferred on a belligerent by a powerful fleet of steamers, well managed and thoroughly reliable, can scarcely be over-estimated. Had no efficient means of transport existed in 1877, results might have ensued that we do not now care to formulate. The Mitsubishi Company was liberally remunerated for its services, but the remuneration is not open to any charge of extravagance. Between man and man recompense may be assessed entirely by work done. When governments are concerned, another unit of measure is introduced.

This rebellion was also the means of increasing the Mitsubishi fleet. The Government was obliged to purchase three or four new steamers, and these, too, passed into Mr. Iwasaki's hands, who, if he was thus enabled to extend the sphere of his operations, incurred at the same time fresh liabilities, and relieved the State of fresh embarrassments.

Such is the history of a company which, being in reality an example of private enterprise and perseverance, has most unjustly been described as a State monopoly, "endowed with a large annual subsidy," and presided over by a gentleman who "stands before the Japanese people as the living personification of Government favour." Truly the ventilator of such extravagances must esteem his audience extremely juvenile, and himself a veritable Gammer Grethel. Let us epitomize. Radical changes of polity place a Government in possession of certain steamers formerly owned by its feudatories. It resolves to employ those steamers in the carrying trade of the country, because, though the development of that trade is a vital factor of national prosperity, the agencies that might be most effectively employed are for the moment rendered inaccessible by treaty restrictions. But the Government finds it impossible to achieve its purpose. The obstacles are perfunctoriness sanctioned by tradition, and wastefulness natural to every Japanese who receives his pay from "Nunkey." At this juncture a private individual is dis-

covered who has all the qualifications wanting in the Government employés. He consents to purchase the ships, which are rapidly going to the bad under State management; undertakes to keep those ships in thorough working order, to pay for them by degrees, and to employ them in the coastwise service; and in return only asks for such terms as will give him a reasonable prospect of success in his undertaking. The Government, which had never contemplated becoming a permanent steamship company, but only desired to educate a substitute, readily consents. To refuse would be to justify, in a great measure, the strictures its compliance has since evoked. The new company is eminently prosperous. Its opportunities are great, its organization excellent, and before long it acquires the strength which well-merited and continuous success always confers. It carries the mails and receives a moderate subsidy for that service; it has the use of certain ships handed over to it by the Government at cost price and for which it is gradually paying by instalments, and it enjoys a very large share of public favour as its manner of conduct in every detail considerably exceeds the highest standard its antecedents could have suggested.

What is there in all this to warrant the language we have lately been accustomed to hear? Where is the "appropriation of the revenue to the benefit of individuals;" the "alienation of public property;" the "payment annually made to the beneficiary;" the "monopoly which effectually precludes the people from the free transport of produce for their own use, and puts an end to all hope of profitable exportation;" the "right conferred upon one person of taxing the entire population in the form of transit dues upon all produce carried by sea in steam vessels without control or accountability"? Such a state of things, if it really existed, would be much better calculated to encourage competition than to support monopoly. In truth the *Gazette's* general statement is not less distorted than the item which represents the Japanese people as wholly dependent for their coastwise service on the spare vessels of the Mitsubishi Company; whereas, in reality, those vessels are but an addition to the immense fleet of native junks that constantly ply from port to port; junks not easily to be ousted from their share in the carrying trade, since in the great majority of cases, the supercargo owns the ship and freight alike.

But the fact is that the Mitsubishi Company is only the dummy set up to be pounded by proxy. The real Christopher Nubbles is the law which forbids the *entrées* of closed ports to vessels not owned by Japanese, or in other words, the state of the treaties at present existing between Japan and Western countries. For the two things are inseparable. Unless chartering a foreign ship means placing her in the hands of a native crew as well as putting her under the Japanese flag, every sailor on board would have to apply to his Consul for a passport before he could help to navigate the vessel. The Consul, too, would be unable to procure such a passport, unless the clause which forbids travelling in the interior for purposes of trade were expunged. Let us then say, that among the many advantages Japan would derive by opening the whole country to Western intercourse, not the least would be the ability to charter foreign ships for the coastwise service. We shall then be putting the saddle on the right horse, and not villifying an institution which is Japan's

only present protection against the evil results of her own exclusiveness.

OUR COMPOSITORS.

Some months ago the conductor of one of the London society papers announced the inauguration of an English journal, edited, composed, and printed in a town of Italy. With reference to the enterprise, he soliloquized somewhat to the effect that it was marvellous that a publication could be undertaken, dependent upon the work of journey-men, imperfectly, or not at all, acquainted with the language in which the matter was to be set up. To those, whose literary labours have to be pursued in the remote east, nothing extraordinary suggests itself in such an arrangement; and, no doubt, most of those who are directly or indirectly connected with the editorial staffs of oriental printing offices would, as far as what may be called their "mechanical" toil goes, joyously change places with their compatriot toilers under Mediterranean skies. The type-setters employed by their confrères may, indeed, be of another nationality; but they belong to the same race; and, if their written and spoken tongue differ in the sounds, they are of similar inflexion; and the letters, syllables, words and phrases; the arrangement of sentences and paragraphs, and, in fine, the general appearance of letter-press and manuscript is all but identical in the recognized romanized linguistic symbols of those various dialects which own in common a Latin origin. Hence, the task of the French, Italian, Spanish or Portuguese compositor, provided he is careful and has a good optical memory, in arranging his leaden lines from English "copy," is not one of exuberant difficulty. He has no harder task than his Anglo-Saxon brother would have if the positions were reversed. Very different, however, is the case of Chinese or Japanese, working in the foreign-owned composing rooms of this region; and if the public which criticises the occasional—the too frequent—errors of typographical adjustment in the work issuing from those establishments, were aware of one-third part of the difficulty encountered in attempts to correct them, it would pass a more lenient judgment than it is often pleased to express. Within the not remote experience of the writer of this article, a printer's misapprehension of a single word has been set right five or six times in proof,—one mistake being succeeded by another in startling and diabolical recurrence. Were not the crass ignorance of the operator so painfully apparent in the course of an interview that his constant bungling rendered necessary for the purpose of admonition and explanation, the harrassed proof-reader would have attributed the faults not so much to inadvertences as to deliberate recalcitrancy:—to more than mulish "cussedness." Not infrequently a perversion still more ingenious than any of its predecessors, occurs in the same word in the "page proof"; and, although again rectified with demonstrative legibility in the clean margin, this latest verbal monstrosity is allowed to appear in—is forced as it were into—the issue of which that sheet is a part. Could any of the minor trials of life be much more annoying than this? Here is an overworked individual, combining in himself many offices, doing his best to place as perfect a production as he can before his constituents, who is not only hindered in his other business by the necessity of making incessant emendations where there should, primarily, have been no misconception at all, but finds at the end that his extra vigilance is unrewarded. Such instances are fatally familiar to all connected with the not too roseate profession of foreign journalism in the East. And they often entail a sequence of harassment which is like a succession of pinpricks that cannot be escaped. The "reader" sees a delinquency, himself, when it is beyond remedy,—perhaps in the evening when he is meditating an hour or two of well-earned repose in company with a favourite author or a recent magazine. Farewell to pleasure for that night: mayhap adieu to sleep: at best he may enjoy, in the Hibernian sense, a succession of nightmares. The machine-press is being dragged over him by a band of "devils": anon he is committing suicide with a rope formed of strands of limitless proof, whose illegibility and incoherence have driven him to the last refuge of the despairing. He has been compelled to swallow some pounds of indigestible "pie," manufactured before his eyes through

the most hideous accident that can happen in any printing office—the fall of a “form” as a paper is “going to bed” at midnight. And, anon, his visions will assume a more realistic aspect, and foreshow a panorama of the morrow’s misery. *That* approaches on the wings of the infernal goddess, fierce-visaged Nemesis, daughter of Nox. Morning comes; and with it the last dreadful drear of the dread deity, dight in tunic and peplus, sword-brandishing, and dragging her rudder and her wheel. Her first carnal impersonation is perhaps the sufferer’s best friend, or at least a worthy commensal, who has a bright eye for inaccuracy, and pityingly asks him, “how many, ‘em’s’ there are in ‘accommodate;’ and whether the second vowel in that abandoned word is, on recognizable authority, a ‘u’?” The best resource in this case is to affect a stolid ignorance of the interlocutor’s meaning, and to hurry on to office, there to complete the inevitable penance. Suppose the case, reader, your own, and the office *your own* office. Then, if the paper thence issuing is yours, yourself the editor, a couple of hours will suffice to put matters square—for this occasion. During the space of time indicated you can thoroughly relieve your own soul, and meet the exigencies of the case by reproving everybody, finding fault with everything, and, in a general way, raising—what your under-strappers will not be polite enough, behind your back, to call—a rumpus. You may have to envisage, as the French say, the very prominent probability that your “esteemed contemporary” will not be slow to point his pitying pen at your puerility; but that prospect need not trouble you much. You can safely lay the flattering unction to your soul, that, if you desire to take reprisals, you will not have long to wait; and you may write in advance a squib smiting him, hip and thigh, even as Gideon smote the Midianites, to be used when occasion offers. Should you be editor of a paper not your own you still have the mitigated consolation of badgering the subordinates of your staff, while waiting for the inevitable letter of a proprietor, himself knowing probably less than nothing of newspaper management, and perhaps not too much of syntax or orthography. Prompted by some purist meddler, he inquires more or less courteously “how many ‘em’s’ there are in accommodate, and whether the second vowel of that abominable verb should be a ‘u.’” Ob, ye hypocritics of Eastern journalism! go and sit down at your desk, and through the weary watches of the night endeavour, for example, to “get out” a “clean” issue of the paper in which any article shall appear. Or, easier task still, superintend from first to last the correction of any contribution, written with special calligraphic care, every letter formed, every ‘t’ crossed and ‘i’ dotted, punctuation specially attended to:—in fine a piece of manuscript which both editors and compositors will hail as a piece of “splendid copy,” and if, when you have completed your work, in your own time and to your own satisfaction, we fail to indicate at least half a dozen errors that in a London office would be labelled “gross,” we will make our breakfast off the paper on which we write and on the proofs on which it will be “pulled.”

A dire fault in which “our compositors” excel is one that is frequently very apt to escape detection. We allude to the omission of words, lines, or, perhaps, complete sentences. Such accident occurs in this wise. Looking away from his “copy,” the workman loses his place, and finds his “catch-word” on the sheet before him anywhere but where it should be. The catch-word to him is the last which he has composed on his “stick.” This word is tolerably certain to be one of unavoidable iteration;—such, say, as “and” or “of.” Fortunately, the hiatus ordinarily creates such utter nonsense that the “reader,” at a glance, detects something wrong, and promptly refers to the original for instruction. Sometimes, however, the mutilated phrases conjoin so smoothly that they convey an apparently lucid sense; and then, if the offence should be passed once, at the first reading, the chances are about one hundred to one that it will only be discovered when too late for reversal. A simple illustration will best show how such a *contre-temps* can occur, and how destructive it may be of the meaning intended to be conveyed. One writes—“In Cornwall the tin and copper veins trend about east and west: the lead veins run north and south.” In composing this arrangement of types our ingenious compositor goes wool-gathering when he has completed the first “veins.”

Recovering himself, he takes up his text at the second “veins.” A pretty mess he has succeeded in making, and one that is ominously likely to pass unobserved in the “reader’s” room. The public will then be informed that “in Cornwall the tin and copper veins run north and south.” This appears a plain statement of fact. The contribution in which it occurs is probably that of a specialist, who, having taken pains with his work, probably living at a distance, and, having sent in his essay at the last moment, will not desire to see a proof; or indeed circumstances may not permit that one shall be forwarded to him. Editor or sub-editor or reporter may, without grave disgrace, be unenlightened as to the supreme certainty that tin and copper deposits in Cornwall are *not* found in veins running north and south. He may even think, as he reads, that he is comparing the print with the writing before him,* and yet he passes the deceptive clause and renders it irrevocable for a time, by which time the essential erratum may be practically valueless. In vain the scientific author of the disquisition may stamp, and tear his hair. On his unimpeachable authority the wide world has been misinformed as to the direction followed by metallic lodes in the county of the stanneries. Now, if the compositor had only mistaken his position somewhere else in the same series of words, all would have yet been well. Why, oh, why, did he not present an unintelligible piece of nonsense like the following? “In Cornwall the tin and west: the lead veins run north and south.” The “reader,” then, would rapidly have bowled him out in his iniquity; but the perverse creature must become bewildered with “veins” instead of “and” to his enduring confusion.

Still, we repeat, however numerous and of whatever kind the errors which creep into the exemplars of the local newspaper press, the wonder is that they are not more multitudinous and more various. Heed not that notice over the Printing-Office door, “No admittance!” but without fear of insult enter, and observe. At the nearest case you find a bright and cleanly Japanese youth of any age between eighteen and thirty. Before him is a sheet of crabbéd kakigraphy which would evoke curses deep if not loud from the best hand in Printing-House-Square. Yes this indigen is arranging his rendering of it with apparent ease, if you judge by the rapidity with which the types drop clicking into their places beneath the setting-rule. Surely, this young man speaks English. Try him with some simple question. “Is the foreman in?” A helpless laugh, eked out perhaps with “Shirimasen,” is the only reply that you will elicit; and, glancing into the composing stick—if you can read type in the orthodox way, upside down and backward—you will shudder at the terrible task of the “reader” who will have to take the “dirt” out of *that* galley. At the next case, also manipulated by a Japanese, you repeat your colloquial experiment with a like result. Next turn to a Chinaman whose digital dexterity almost equals that of his neighbours. Accost him simply:—“I should like to speak to your foreman.” For an instant the long-nailed fingers surcease from their rapid play. A dull glance travels upward from oblique and somnolent orbs; and a raucous voice responds:—“What fashion? My no can sabee!” This fatuous infant of Han is setting “reprint” (*Anglicè*, copying with his types matter already printed). His simian instincts have fair play, and his work will, very likely, be nearly as good as that of the best European or American printer east of India.

In point of fact, it has often been matter of surprise not only that Asiatic compositors are not more prone than they are to drive the editor and his staff to suicide or the lunatic asylum, but that they ever arrive at that point where they can fill a galley with aught but the most incomprehensible jumble of undecipherable absurdity. They never learn English; and thus no one ever *teaches* them to set. Like the poet they must be born to their trade. A father will bring, with or without recommendations, a lad of twelve or thirteen years to the proprietor or manager of a printing office, with the request that the boy may be converted into a printer. Parent and offspring will not

* Such errors of omission are generally avoided in large establishments with complete staffs by the employment of “readers,” properly so called, to “hold copy;” that is to read aloud to the proof corrector the matter contained in the original document word for word, and letter for letter. For obvious reasons, this practice only obtains in a very limited degree hereabout.

have so much as a "yes" in English to divide between them. If, peradventure, the interpreted petition finds favor, the genius of the place, the Pluto of the grimy Avernus, will signify his acceptance by the loudly issued mandate to his foreman:—"Here, —, stick this youngster at a case!" and stuck the juvenile is accordingly. The contents and arrangement of the "case" he will have to learn himself, or remain in ignorance of the mystery. Beyond the few and not always benevolent hints which he may worm out of his comrades, he will be left to his own resources as far as instruction goes. Presently he will be intrusted with a "stickful" of type to be distributed; and, when in some haphazard way the candidate has contrived to "know his case," the foreman will entrust him with a little "reprint." Then, if the lad is sharp and takes kindly to his work, he will acquire practice, without knowledge, of the art; and, according to his capacity in six, twelve, or eighteen months, may become as good an artisan as any about him. All the same he will acquire naught of the language which he is aiding in disseminating. With the exception of a few of the oaths that make the atmosphere of a printing-office chronically lurid, he will be as illiterate, in English, as he was on his introduction, and will remain virtually as ignorant till the end of time. Of course there are exceptions. We have heard of one or two composers whose merits as translators transcend those of the average interpreter. Nonetheless, they have invariably declined promotion from the composing room.

MISCELLANEOUS BIRD-OMENS.

NO. 2.—THE MARTIN.

In habits and general appearance the martin resembles the swallow, with which it is closely allied, as both birds belong to the genus *Hirundinidae*.

Dies derives the name of the martin from the Saint, but St. Martin's bird is the raven. The cock has been also called his bird, as it used to be customary to kill a cock "sacrificially" on the 11th of November—St. Martin's day. At one time, St. Martin's day was the great goose-feast of France. The legend goes that the Saint being annoyed by the cries of a goose, ordered the bird to be killed and served up for dinner; from some cause the repast proved his death-warrant, and he died in consequence. Ever since that day, a goose has been sacrificed to him on the anniversary; hence the French call the goose "St. Martin's bird," and the Germans speak of *die Martins-gans*.

However this may be, the word martin is most probably a corruption of *murus-teneo* (*murum-tenens*—the "wall-grasper") or *mur-ten*. The German name for the bird corroborates this assumption, as it is known as the *Mauer-schwalbe*, the "wall-swallow."

On account of the close relationship of the two birds, the superstitions that apply to the swallow apply to the martin as well. Grose remarks that it is equally unlucky to kill a swallow, martin or wren; and a martin's nest in the chimney is quite as favourable an omen as a swallow's nest under the eaves. In China, the martin and swallow are known by one name: 燕 *yin*.

The Greeks made a careful distinction between the swallow *χελιδων* and the martin *καψαλας*. The name of the latter is derived from *καψαλα*, a box, chest, or hollow vessel (hence latin *capsa*, *capilla*, and English *capsule*), and denotes literally the sand-martin, because the nest of that bird is built in a hollow or hole. Similarly did Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth and father to Periander, derive his name from the box (*kypsele*) in which his mother Labda concealed him, when an infant, from the fury of the Bacchiads (Pausan., 5, 17.5). By-the-by, the well-known saying, "one swallow does not make a summer," is the literal translation of a passage in the Ethics (N. 1, 7.15) of Aristotle:

μία χελιδὼν εὐαὶ οὐ ποιεῖ.

Aristophanes makes humorous allusion to this in complaining of a severe winter. "It seems to me," he says, "we stand in need of not a few swallows."

The Chinese saying, "the swallow's mud-built nest within the wall is empty (or 'labour lost' according to Scarborough)," applies most probably to the martin; especially, if we read 孔 *kong*, 'a hole' for 空 *k'ung*, 'empty,' thus:

燕子歸巢一塢孔

In another familiar aphorism, 燕雀豈知鴻鵠志 "can the swallows know the wild swan's intention?" Scarborough evidently mistakes 鴻鵠 'the wild swan' for 雁 *yan* the wild goose (v. "Chinese Proverbs" Nos. 147, 155 etc.)

NO. 3.—THE SPARROW.

The natural negligent graces which Gresset, in his epistle to his Muse, finds in Anacreon:—

"Ce naïf agrément.

Ce ton de cœur, ce négligé charmant,
Que le rendit le poète des Graces."

are well exemplified in the odes of Catullus to Lesbia's sparrow. The "Luctus in Morte Passeris" (Elegy on the Death of a Sparrow) appears to have charmed alike the poets of ancient and modern times. Ovid has imitated it (*Amor. lib. ii, ll. 6*); also Statius; and it has had numerous imitators among the French poets:—Corrozet, Durant, Monnoye, Gacon, and Richer.

Weep, little loves—weep, tender souls,
As many as have tears to shed:
My girl's sad heart with sorrow tolls,
For ah! her sparrow sweet, whose bed
Was in her breast, is dead—is dead!.....

Some of the most beautiful *nuga canora* have been written on birds. Catullus' ode on Lesbia's sparrow; and that on its death, and Anacreon's "Pigeon," as illustrative of antique, may be contrasted with Shelley's ode to the skylark, and Keats' ode to the nightingale, as products of modern imagination. Nothing can be simpler than the two former, or richer than the two latter.

"He that doth the raven feed
Yet providently caters for the sparrow,
Be to my comfort,"

says Shakespeare. And yet this cheerful, domestic, busy little bird, is everywhere a harbinger of evil! Perhaps their is no apter illustration of the saying "Familiarity breeds contempt" than that which we have in the superstitions about the sparrow. The destruction of its nest entails evil consequence on the ruthless destroyer: the ravage of the crops is proved upon it and jeopardizes its life; and it is mercilessly killed and eaten by the lower classes, for "are not five sparrows sold for two farthings?"—

In the texts of the Ancient Egyptians the sparrow, like the swallow, appears to have been one of the most frequently employed hieroglyphs. It was called *shera* i.e. "the little one," and was the descriptive complement of all words denoting evil passions etc., such as anger, hate, deception. "Sparrow" was the common name for pet dwarfs, such as the Egyptians of high rank kept about them as jesters and playthings,—perhaps as much in allusion to their ready tongues as to their pigmy proportions. The raw recruits and warrant officers of the Egyptian army were also known as *sparrows*; and truly if we look at the self-important officiousness of the modern representatives of this class of society, we cannot but admire the witty satire of the Nile people.

According to Horapollo (*Hieroglyphica*, ed. Hoeschel, cap. 115) an owl and sparrow sitting face to face, represented, as a hieroglyph, a man who goes to a wealthy friend for timely assistance but is hardly treated, "for the sparrow begged a share of the owl's spoils, but was devoured himself, instead." Again, the sparrow was, on account of its extreme fecundity, universally despised as a type of lewdness.

David alludes to the sparrow's pertinacity and want of reverence in Ps. 84, where he complains that they had appropriated even the altars of God for their nests. Concerning himself he says, "I watch and am as a sparrow upon the house top" (Ps. cii. 7). Job thought of the sparrow's prying disposition when he wrote:—"There is a way which no sparrow (fowl in the authorised version) knoweth, and the eye of the vulture hath not seen." Indeed, the sparrow was so common and universally distributed in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, that "sparrow" became synonymous with "bird" in nearly every Shemitic tongue. We have, without doubt, to look for the origin of our English "sparrow" in the Shemitic *Zippôr*, *sippôr*, *asfûr*; and very probably the Latin *passer* is connected with the same root by metathesis. Many lexicographers contend, that, as the Icelandic *sporr* signifies at once a spear and a sparrow; "hence the word may be from the root of *spear*, regard being had to the sharpness of and form of the bird's beak,"—a dubious etymology, to say the least.

In Greece, as in Rome, the sparrow was disliked as an omen of evil: a feeling which was common to most Indo-Germanic peoples. Juvenal applies the term *passer* (sparrow) to a person of loose habits, and Aristophanes calls a profligate *strophos, στροφος* (id.). However, as the bird was sacred to the Penates, the Romans never injured it wilfully, or kept it in captivity.

In Kent and elsewhere, there is a superstition that catching a sparrow and keeping it forbodes death in a house.

In Hindoo and Teutonic legends, the sparrow bears a retributory character. In both a bird vows to bring about the ruin of a human being; in both the bird is the helper and avenger of the innocent against wanton injury; and in both the destruction of the guilty is the result of their own voluntary acts. There are many other similar points, the significance of which is heightened by other singularly subtle trains of thought. *Vide* Frere's 'Wanderings of Vicram Maharajah,' the Sanscrit 'Vikramaditza' and Grimm's 'Tales and Legends'.

In Palin's semi-political story of "Renart," the sparrow Droineau is first deceived by Reynard and then revenges himself most thoroughly upon the fox, with the help of Morhow, the mastiff. In all the legends in which the sparrow plays a prominent part, the dog is its friend and helper.

In China, as in Rome it is unlucky to destroy a sparrow's nest, and yet the presence of a nest near a sick room bodes no good for the sick. It is as unlucky to have a sparrow make a hole in the wall as for a rat; the "She King" alludes to this:

維爾雀無角何以穿我屋.....

維爾鼠無牙何以穿我牆

You say the sparrow has a horn,—
How else could it bore through your house?...
You say the rat's teeth are complete,—

How else could it bore through your wall?
She King, l. ii, vi.

A similar superstition is embodied in a narrative of Aubrey's (1643): "As Major John Morgan, of Wells, was marching with the king's army into the west, he fell sick of a malignant fever at Salisbury, and was brought dangerously ill to my father's, at Broad-Chalk, where he was lodged secretly in a garret. There came a sparrow to the chamber window, which pecked the lead of a certain panel only, and only one side of the lead of the lozenge, and made only one small hole in it. He continued this pecking and biting the lead during the whole time of this sickness, which was not less than a month. When the major went away the sparrow desisted, and came thither no more."

Perhaps the origin of this idea is in the theory that the sparrow carries the soul of the dead.

Willford says (in "Nature's Secrets"), that the chirping and immoderate liveliness of sparrows early in the morning is a presage of wind or rain; and the same idea is prevalent amongst the Hakka peasants.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 23rd May, 1881.

Heavy fighting has taken place in Tunis between Arabs and French troops.

LONDON, 27th May, 1881.

The Arabs, in great force, attacked the French Troops in Tunis and the latter were repulsed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The P. M. steamer *City of Tokio* left San Francisco on the 23rd of May, for Yokohama.

The British steamer *Radnorshire* from London arrived in port last Wednesday evening, having made the run out in the splendid time of fifty days nine hours, including all stopages.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at 11.15 p.m. on the 24th instant.

Her Majesty the Empress returned from Yokoska on Tuesday afternoon in the *Jinget-kwan*, escorted by the *Fuso-kwan*. As the imperial yacht passed the light-ship salutes were fired from the forts and the men-of-war, whose yards were man-

ned. At a quarter to five Her Majesty landed at the Admiralty pier, under a fresh salvo of salutes, and shortly afterwards proceeded by special train to the capital.

The following is the score of the baseball match between Officers of the U. S. Navy and the Yokohama Base-ball Club, played on the 27th of May.

NAVY TEAM.					LOCAL TEAM.				
	POS.	RUNS.	OUTS.			POS.	RUNS.	OUTS.	
McCrea	1b.	0	4		Morse, F. S.	c.	5	2	
Gilmore	2b.	0	3		Merriman, C.	3b.	2	1	
Field	c.f.	1	3		Knox	s.s.	3	4	
Austin	r.f.	1	3		Churchill	p.	4	2	
Simpson	s.s.	1	3		Denison	2b.	3	3	
Foult	c.	2	2		Van Buren, H. S.	1b.	2	4	
Gorgas	p.	0	2		Beauchamp	l.f.	1	6	
Crawford	l.f.	0	3		Scidmore	r.f.	2	4	
Barry	3b.	0	4		Morse, J. R.	c.f.	3	1	
5					25				
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Navy Team	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
Local	2	0	0	7	6	0	2	1	7

Cricketers look forward to the Queen's birthday, as it gives nine-tenths of them a holiday, and is usually set apart for a match day, subject of course to the clerk of the weather. Had the weather been favourable on Tuesday we should have seen a match of Veterans against Griffins of the Y. C. C. At 10 o'clock about a dozen, mostly of the elder eleven, put in an appearance, in spite of the drizzling rain, when, after some delay, it was arranged to postpone the match till one o'clock. At one o'clock it was still raining, and the *Oceanic* had arrived in the meanwhile, so but few players appeared on the ground. Shortly after two o'clock Mr. Moberly and Dr. Wheeler chose sides for a scratch match, which resulted in a close pull; the fielding all round being up to the mark. The following is the score:—

DR. WHEELER'S SIDE.

Wheeler, E. run out	...	...	...	...	...	19
Stephens, C. E. b. Thomson	...	...	...	...	...	25
Barlow, H. c. Stephens, b. Hearne	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sutter, W. c. Milne, b. Hearne	...	...	...	...	...	11
D'Almeida, J. c. Thomson, b. Hearne	...	...	...	...	...	7
Thompson, J. H. c. Stephens, b. Hearne	4
Richmond, T. G. b. Hearne	0
Talbot, T. F. not out	3
Cope, F. A. b. Thomson	1
Byes	5
Wides	1

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MR. MOBERLEY'S SIDE.

Duff, C. M. l. b. w., b. Sutter	2
De Russett, W. b. Wheeler	4
Thomson, W. B. not out	46
Milne, A. c. & b. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	...	9
Moberly, E. G. b. Sutter	...	...	...	...	...	13
Hearne, A. b. Sutter	...	...	...	...	...	6
Moss, C. D. c. Thompson, b. Stephens	6
Davis, A. l. b. w., b. Stephens	1
Moss, E. J. b. Stephens	0
Byes	4
Wides	5

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ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Duff	60	26	2	0	1
Moberly	40	17	0	0	0
Thomson	45	12	4	2	0
Hearne	35	19	0	5	0
Sutter	95	41	1	3	1
Wheeler	55	28	0	2	1
Stephens	36	18	1	3	2

This year the banging of the loud nine-pounders could not be blamed for bringing down the rain: there was no mid-day salute and very little bunting displayed, but at the conclusion of the game Her Majesty's health was drank, three cheers and yet another bringing a pleasant afternoon to a close. Thanks to the Captain and Officers of the French Flag-ship *Thémis* their excellent band increased the enjoyment.

Lieutenant Hawes, R. M., attached to the Naval College in Tokio, gave a large garden party in the grounds of the British

Legation on the 23rd instant. A number of distinguished guests were present. A naval band was in attendance, and played at intervals.

Messrs. Hoashi Toru and Takahashi Kadsumasa, well-known lawyers, as representatives of their class in Tokio, have brought an action against Mr. Fukuchi Genichiro, director of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, for having, it is alleged, defamed their business in his paper.

The U. S. flag ship *Richmond* sails to-morrow morning for Nagasaki, where she will be docked, probably returning hither prior to her final departure for home by way of the Suez Canal.

It is as hard to prophecy where the marvels of electricity will cease, as it was once easy to say that this wondrous power could never be controlled by the will of man. It is now employed to transmit impressions of photographs, paintings, engravings, and in fact anything that can be represented on a plane surface. Colours can not, as yet, be transmitted; but all pictures which result from combinations of light and shade, such as photographs, steel engravings, wood-cut prints, Indian-ink sketches, pen sketches and crayon pictures are reproduced in five minutes, at a distance of 100 miles, with astonishing accuracy. Checks have been so faithfully copied by this process that the copy has been honored at the bank without a question. New York newspapers have been reproduced in Philadelphia entire—the image being sent by telegraph, with every faintest dot and blemish brought out on paper. *Nature* describes the process, by which such astounding results are easily obtained, thus:—

In the transmitter the image was focused on a revolving cylinder, to which a selenium cell is attached. At the other end of the wire a platinum point presses against the surface of sensitive paper prepared by passing it through a strong solution of equal parts of iodide of potassium and water. The arrangement is such that the selenium cell, by intercepting the current, causes a white spot to appear on the receiver corresponding in shape and size to the picture focused on the transmitting cylinder. The experiments are as yet crude, but full of promise.

A "Noah's Ark Race" must certainly be, as remarked by an Indian paper, an amusing novelty on the Turf. It was introduced at the Madras fair, and was a handicap for all animals bred in the country, the competitors including buffaloes, elephants, a goat, ram, emu, and elk, and other creatures besides ponies and horses. The elephants were as placid as if moving in a marriage procession, and went over the course at a quick walk. The ram and goat, ridden by little boys, ran well, and the buffaloes went at a good gallop, but the emu would not stir, neither would the elk, until the end of the race, when it took fright and darted down the course at great speed. Finally, a ram was the winner, a horse coming second, and a buffalo third.

It will interest the many friends of Colonel Gordon to know that, when the last mail left England, he intended to go to Syria, where he expected to make a somewhat prolonged stay.—*China Mail*.

The flags on the men-of-war in harbour were flown at half-mast yesterday on account of the recent death of Retired-Admiral Lardner, of the U. S. Navy, one of the most ancient officers in that service. Minute guns were fired from the *Richmond* at noon in honour of the deceased.

Eugene Cunningham, a seaman of the U. S. S. *Richmond*, was charged on the 23rd instant with larceny of a watch from a Japanese woman in Honmura, and remanded for inquiry into his character. He was yesterday morning arraigned for sentence before General van Buren, who ordered him to be imprisoned until the *Richmond* leaves port, and then to be returned on board, and to pay a fine of \$20.

Mention has been repeatedly made recently in the native papers of large amounts of silver yen being struck at the Mint for the Chinese Government. As China has no coinage, it seems hard to conjecture what the yen can be for. Perhaps Russia decided upon taking her war indemnity only in that

shape, as a guarantee of purity would thus be afforded. At any rate the coinage of such a mass of silver will be a lucky windfall for the Imperial Mint.—*Hioyo News*.

Our readers can form some idea of the large sums of money which are being sent to Hankow for the new teas, when we state that one steamer alone, on her last three trips up river has taken Tls. 1,500,000 to Hankow.—*Shanghai Courier*.

Our Tientsin correspondent writes:—That a loan of Tls. 4,000,000 is settled to pay off Tso's veterans, who will again seek the ploughshare. Another loan is to be negotiated in England to settle the demands of Russia. Li returned to-day (12th May) from the capital; many say he is a poorer but a happier man for his visit to Peking.—*Ibid*.

The numerous passengers, including many officers of the United States Navy and residents of Yokohama, as well as the Secretary of the American Legation at Peking by the *Oceanic*, which left Yokohama on the 2nd of April and arrived in San Francisco on the 16th of the same month, experienced trouble, on arriving at their destination, which must have more than compensated for the rapidity of their trip. The vessel had forty-eight cabin passengers, and eleven Europeans and nine hundred and thirty-one Chinese in the steerage. What happened to them on the completion of their journey is thus described by a Californian journal:—

The Quarantine Officers found what was hardly expected, but which it would seem might reasonably be supposed to exist on shipboard among so large a number of necessarily crowded immigrants, who perhaps are not cared for according to the strict hygienic principles more nearly followed ashore—an incipient local small-pox epidemic. About five days before reaching port the ship's surgeon discovered the disease among the Chinese in the steerage, and all the usual precautions permissible and available aboard ship were taken to prevent the spread of the contagion, and perhaps with very good results. Only seven well developed cases were found, all Chinese, and in only one of these was the disease pronounced confluent small-pox. Orders were given by Dr. Dawlor, immediately after the discovery of the disease, against allowing anyone to board, or land from, the steamer. The *Oceanic* was taken directly to anchorage ground, about two miles east from the Mail Company's wharf, and about midnight dropped anchor. A quantity of fumigating material and vaccine matter was taken aboard, and all baggage and material not indispensable about the staterooms and decks of the vessel was stowed away and preparations made for at least a fifteen days quarantine. A large number of the passengers were vaccinated, and the process was continued yesterday, with the fumigation, until to-day (April 18). None of the passengers, either cabin or steerage, nor any of the officers or crew, have been allowed to come ashore. The seven patients were placed in a boat and rowed up the bay and Mission Creek to the Small-Pox Hospital. Many trips to the steamer were made by the Quarantine Officer's barge, and many pleas and arguments were advanced by some of the cabin passengers for permission to land, but in each case they were with official politeness and positiveness refused. The disease has not yet had time to communicate or spread among the passengers and show itself even upon those who may have become infected, and it will be twelve or fifteen days at least before the extent of the disease will be known, and the quarantine will certainly not be raised in less than that time. Last night six of the Chinese patients at the hospital were considered in a favorable condition for recovery, but the one afflicted with the disease in the confluent form was thought to be in a very dangerous state. But little could be said last evening of the general condition of the passengers aboard the steamer, but the disease is said to be confined entirely to the Chinese. Several days will be required to form an approximately accurate idea of the condition of the thousand quarantined persons in their floating hospital.

We are told that, after a week's rigid seclusion, the vessel and its large population were released from quarantine.

Last Saturday members of the Yokohama Rifle Association who had never won a prize, competed for a handsome plated ice pitcher presented by a member. The Scores were.

Mr. Talbot	29 points.
" Kirkwood	22 "
" Syme	15 "
" Hearne	14 "

Rather indifferent shooting, from want of practice, was observable.

It must be very satisfactory to the Japanese Government to find the officers and crew of their corvette now cruising in Aus-

tralian waters so highly spoken of. The principal journal in Sydney gives the Japanese seamen the highest character, none of them while on shore having indulged in horseplay or appeared in a state of intoxication. The condition of the vessel is referred to in equally complimentary terms. In fact, the Japanese visitors to Sydney have won golden opinions there. We are glad to see the Japanese navy is being sent to cruise abroad. Much good must result from the experience that the officers and men cannot fail to gather. Their ideas will be enlarged, and they will lose the insular prejudices which of course still cling to a certain extent to them. Beyond this, Japan must necessarily gain in the estimation of foreign Powers when they see her well appointed men-of-war sail into their ports, and find the crews thoroughly disciplined, and admirably behaved. It is well that the white flag with its blood-red sun should be seen in foreign waters, and Western Powers should learn, by actual experience, how heartily the long isolated Empire of the Extreme East has cast off the fetters of tradition, and cut the iron bands of prejudice, how earnestly she is now bent upon the work of reform, and what wonderful progress she has made in two decades. It may cost the Japanese Government something in coal to keep their navy moving, but not more, perhaps, than if the vessels were all lying at anchor in Japanese ports, if we are to judge from the damage done to the plates of the *Fuso-kwan* by the action of the water. The crews have a better chance of becoming efficient, and the officers of learning navigation. We only hope that both will continue to merit the encomiums passed upon them in Sydney, and they may then be always sure of a cordial welcome in foreign ports.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

We were disappointed to find no larger audience at the repetition of "New Men and Old Acres" last Monday evening; for, granting that the piece itself is slow, yet the unwonted appearance of so many ladies should have provoked the gallantry of Yokohama to a better attendance. The curtain did not rise till half past nine, through some unaccountable delay, and the first act was somewhat jumbled; the second was a decided improvement on the first representation, and the third act went fairly well. The conventional recalls were demanded; but there was a strange lack of bouquets and enthusiasm which we are at a loss to account for.

It would be tedious to again review the many excellences of the performers: the ladies looked if possible more charming than before; and *Miss Fanny Hunter* especially deserved the well earned bouquet which greeted her impassioned lovescene with *Fitzurse*. *Lady Vasasour* again looked the part to admiration. *Miss Lilian Vasasour* seems to have lost a little of the former nervousness; and the part gained much in consequence, while *Mrs Hunter* was as before inimitable. Of the gentlemen little or nothing need be said. As before, *Mr. Kytou as Hunter* was *facile princeps*; and to our thinking the character could not be improved upon. We noticed also a decided improvement in *Blasenbalg*, and are sure that with more frequent opportunities *Mr. Keil* would develop into a brilliant star in our local dramatic firmament. We should mention that *Mr. Churchill* replaced *Mr. Morse* at short notice, and that the *Richmond* band again attended to enliven the proceedings.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states:—When His Majesty the Emperor returned, on the 19th instant, from his trip, his outrunners ordered the sentries to open the inner gate of the Palace; but owing to some carelessness the key-keeper was not there at that moment; and therefore His Majesty was obliged to wait for a while. Six of the officers of the Imperial Guard, having charge of the key, have inquired whether they should resign their posts.

After the close of a meeting now being held in the Central Police Office, and attended by one or two police inspectors

from each city and prefecture, a great reform will (according to the *Nichi Nichi*) be introduced into general police management throughout the Empire.

Mr. Uyesugi Shigenori, kwazoku, the newly appointed Governor of Okinawa, will proceed to his post early in June next. It is said that he will be accompanied by many of his former retainers.

Police, magisterial and other modifications are to be introduced into the Okinawa prefecture, in order to assimilate the rule of the islands still more to that of any other Japanese province.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states:—The ceremony of presenting the awards to the successful exhibitors in the National Exhibition will be held on the 1st proximo, and a building for the purpose will be constructed in front of the Fine Art Gallery. It is added that on that day the Exhibition will be closed to the public, and that some Tokio merchants will give a display of fireworks. It is further rumoured that, after the Exhibition is closed and all its business is finished, the offices therein will be applied to the administration of the National Water-products Exhibition to be opened in March 1883.

Her Majesty the Empress visited the Female Normal School on the 24th instant, and was present at the ceremony of conferring diplomas on graduates. Her Majesty delivered the following address:—

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I see such steady progress made by scholars in their studies year after year. Further I hope that teachers will continue to assiduously instruct, and pupils to diligently study."

A respectful reply was made by *Mr. Fukuo*, director of the seminary. The same day the Empress made presents of *hanshi* (Japanese ordinary paper), varying in quantity from ten to thirty *jo*, to three hundred and sixty-seven of the students, and a box of cake, each, to ninety-eight children in the Kinder Garten. Their Excellencies Sanjo and Sugi, and several other distinguished officials, with many ladies of the Court, accompanied Her Majesty.

The number of schools in Okinawa ken being about to be augmented, an official has lately arrived in Osaka from that prefecture in order to enroll teachers. Such as are conversant with Chinese literature will be preferred.

It is said that the branch office of the *Kaitakushi* at Tokio will be abolished before July next, and that all the officials there will be transferred to the head office in Sapporo, Hokkaido.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* informs us that the French and Russian Ministers attended at the Imperial Palace on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that the purchases already made by their Majesties the Emperor and Empress in the National Exhibition, amount in value to 29,181,222 yen.

It is announced that His Majesty the Emperor will be present at the examinations to be held shortly in the Nobles' School.

Their Excellencies Iwakura and Matsukata are said to have held long conferences, in the residence of the latter, on the 24th and 25th instant.

Official entertainments will, it is said, be given by their Excellencies Matsukata and Inouye, in their mansions, before the close of this month.

His Majesty the Emperor, mounted on his favorite horse *Kinkwazan*, went to the Fukiage Park on the 26th instant, and witnessed the horse races held by military officers. Prizes were distributed among the winners.

It is stated that, the business of the Bureau for the revision of the Land Tax having been finished, that office will soon be closed.

In consequence of the suffering caused by the recent inundations in Ishikawa Ken, the local authorities a short time since applied to the Central Government for the special grant of the sum of two hundred thousand yen to be applied in repairs; but this amount being insufficient, a request for an additional one hundred thousand yen was telegraphed to the Central Government on the 26th instant.

To-day (the 28th) being the Empress's birthday, she accompanied her Consort to the shrine-room in the Palace at 7 a.m.,

there to pay respect to the Imperial ancestors. All the Princes of the Blood, Ministers of State, and Privy Councillors attended at the Palace, and were there entertained by their Majesties.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

An official telegram informs us that the Japanese man-of-war *Risjokwan*, which a short time ago was despatched for Australia, left Melbourne on the 14th instant and arrived in Tasmania on the 19th.

Commanding officers in H. I. J. M. Navy, it is said, propose to hold meetings each Spring and Autumn, in the rooms of the *Suikosha* (Naval Club) in the Shiba garden, with a view to compare their experience in navigation and other naval matters.

The *Fujiyama-kwan* went to Shinagawa from Yokohama on the 22nd instant. The *Amaki-kwan* is said to be under orders for America.

Lieutenant Shima, attached to the General Staff Office, who was sent some time since to France, is said to have been recalled.

A laboratory, it is said, will shortly be established within the premises of the ammunition storehouses, belonging to the Naval Department, at Meguro, Tokio.

The *Choya Shinbun*, declining however to vouch for the truth of the report, suggests that serious defects have been discovered in the construction of the *Hiyei-kwan*, now in dock in Yokosuka, and an insufficiency of wood in the dockyard to make necessary repairs to her keel.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

With a view to encourage the production of oysters, the Bureau of Water Products in the Agricultural and Commercial Department, intends to construct an oyster-breeding establishment upon western models in the bay of Kanazawa, Kanagawa.

Some days ago we were informed by the *Hochi Shinbun* that the *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha* had transferred its business in New York to the *Fuso Shokwaï*; but this seems to be, in part, erroneous, as the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 23rd instant announces:—In the branch office of the *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha* at New York, silk, tea and sundries were heretofore sold; but, lately, by mutual consent, it has been decided to transfer the business of the *Mitsui Bussan* in sundry goods in that town to the *Fuso Shokwaï*, the former concern dealing in silk and tea and on a large scale solely.

In the two districts of Shinobu and Date, Fukushima prefecture, frost has caused considerable damage to the mulberry trees, and consequent heavy detriment to the silk-growers, and loss of employment to the servants whom they had engaged.

We read in the *Mainichi Shinbun* that an abundant gold vein has been discovered in Mount Shibusono, Yoshino, Yamato province, the locality in which *nishiki* were plentifully coined until the era of Kwanbun (220 years ago.) As copper, iron, and coal are also said to be present in large quantity in the neighbouring range, the local merchants have founded a mining company with a considerable capital.

Iron rails are being made in Yokosuka, where they are employed for the new tramway.

The *Choya Shinbun* states that heretofore only two locomotives have been employed on the railway between Sapporo and Otaru, in Hokkaido, but that, owing to increased traffic, an order for four more has been sent to America.

The lateness of the season has interfered with the growth of the mulberry trees in Kakeda and its neighbourhood, and the May frosts have blighted the young shoots and killed quantities of the silkworms. The regions which produce the better qualities of silk are said to have been special sufferers.

Some undue speculation, at one or other side, in Japanese wax hitherto renumeratively exported from this country to China, is said to have brought misfortune upon some merchants of Osaka.

The *Hochi Shinbun* announces that the construction of the new Imperial Palace will be commenced on the 5th of July.

A paper mill having lately been established in Tochigi

prefecture, Mr. Tokuno, Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, left the capital on the 25th instant for the purpose of inspecting it.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states:—On the 17th instant a letter written in Chinese character and having on the envelope the writer's address, Kimura Hosai, at Kita-Watanabecho, Osaka-Fu, was received by Mr. Ozaki, the governor of Shizuoka Ken, to this effect:—

Sir.—Last night I died suddenly and was soon resuscitated. During this interval I felt that my soul went up to Heaven, where God addressed me:—"You, in order to assist the Meiji Tenno, should introduce a natural civilization (to Japan). I now give you plans for the purpose." I therefore desire to carry them out together with a man of ability. I will soon go to your place, and talk with you face to face. Please expect me, and provide a seat for me.

Yours faithfully

Kimura Takeshi (*Seal*).

3rd May.

To

His Excellency Mr. OZAKI,
Governor of Shizuoka Ken.

Some public-spirited men in the prefecture of Ibaraki have proposed that local Governors had better be appointed from among natives of the localities which they have to govern. Members of the *Ken-kwai* (Local Assembly) approve of the proposal; and a memorial to be forwarded to the Central Government on the subject is being drafted.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* prints that it is under the consideration of some of the authorities concerned, calculating the exhibits now remaining unsold in the National Exhibition to be about five hundred thousand yen's worth, a lottery should be made for the issue of one million lots,—each ticket fifty sen. It is proposed to divide the exhibits into comparative values, so that each of the lot-holders should receive something,—precious or without intrinsic worth. Thus, for a cost of fifty sen some would receive only a tooth-brush or a sheet of paper; while others might gain such valuable prizes as bronze flower-vases whose cost price is three thousand eight hundred yen, or the bronze statue of Tawara-Toda esteemed at three thousand five hundred yen. Greedy people, hearing the report, are making up their minds to purchase many hundred lots. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, however, believes "the whole idea is a mere rumour, inasmuch as, the law prohibiting all lotteries, none such could be arranged without special consideration; but, if the rumour should be true, many people will purchase chances with the hope of making a large profit."

In the *Hochi Shinbun* occurs the following notice of the movements of the Korean mission:—The Korean party having completed their inspection of the lions of Osaka, proceeded to Kyoto by the 1.23 p.m. train on the 17th instant; where escorted by city officials they took up lodgings in Sanjo-Dori. Next day (18th) they visited the Exhibition, the looms at Nishijin, the earthen-ware factories, cattle farms, and other places. On their return, it being still early in the day, the Japanese guides suggested a visit to the Imperial Palace; but the Koreans refused, saying that their visit to Japan being a private one they had not brought their court dresses. The officials then explained to them that Europeans and Americans are allowed, when they apply, to visit the palace in their usual dress; and that therefore the present travellers need not put on ceremonial dress on a visit of curiosity. Still, the leading men of the party refused to comply, insisting that it was indecorous to go to such a place in ordinary raiment. Owing, it is supposed, to their being in a private capacity, they are the more anxious to observe economy. While they were staying in Osaka they, both high and low, lived on such food as only cost six or seven sen for one meal. They never fared sumptuously except when they were entertained by Mr. Tateno, Governor of Osaka, and two or three other gentlemen. They always admired Japanese wares, but scarcely ever purchased any. None of them bathed, notwithstanding that their lodgings were provided with hot baths. This is said to be the manner of the Koreans generally; and hence subordinates and servants [mark the *Hochi's* p-lit-ness] of the mission are dirty.

During the seven days ended on the 16th instant the exhibits sold in the National Exhibition were 3,202, valued at 6,634.236 yen. Of these 6,475.669 yen worth were acquired by natives, and the balance—value 158.567, by foreigners.

One of the highly verisimilar stories which adorn the pages of the *Choya Shinbun* is presented to us in the following English garb:—

A certain Secretary of the English Legation, living in the *Jitoku-In* at the Shiba public garden, possessed a dog which he loved. This dog, being very familiar with a dyer's shop-boy, who frequented the Secretary's residence, accompanied him wherever he went. Four or five days ago, when the *Detchi* (shop-boy), being on his master's business, visited the residence of Mr. Shimadzu, ex-Daimio of Satsuma, the dog as usual followed him. He tied it up, with a cord round its neck and the other end fastened to something at the entrance. But, while the servant was in the house, the dog disappeared. He made every effort to recover it, but without success. He therefore reported the loss to the owner, who immediately sent his betto to search for the animal, which was finally found out in the Yashiki where it had been lost; but its collar had been replaced by another bearing the sign of the Shimadzu house, and its tail had been cut off. The Secretary, who was highly exasperated with the arbitrary treatment which his dog had undergone, brought on the same day an action against the Kwazoku. On receipt of an intimation from the authorities Shimadzu sent a man to the Secretary to make a compromise; but the owner of the dog is said to insist that a sum of \$350 should be paid him as an indemnity, or that otherwise the cut tail should be restored to its pristine integrity.

Can impudent folly reach much further than this? Mr. Konishi Junnosuke, a gentleman in Sanuki, has addressed a circular to many other prominent men in his province to the effect that an action should be brought in the Joto Saibanaho against His Excellency Sanjo, for declining to receive a petition in favour of the establishment of a National Assembly. The *Mainichi Shinbun* professes to have a copy of the circular; but is unable to publish it through want of space.

Latest reports from Fusan, Korea, are to the effect that the Government intends sending three or four students to Osaka to learn copper founding and leather manufacture. They came to Tokugine Fu about ten days ago, and are expected to leave for Japan by next mail. Owing to some unknown cause, the *Toaki-kwan* has not as yet gone to Jinsen, but still remains at Bakan. Consequently great inconvenience is caused to the Japanese Legation at Seoul. Provisions there having run short, messengers have been sent to Jinsen to wait for the arrival of the man-of-war, which takes a fresh supply.

A paragraph in the *Mainichi Shinbun*, relative to affairs in the island of Tsushima, is to the following effect:—The whole island of Tsushima, which was under the control of So Tsushima-no-Kami during many hundred years, is very hilly, there being no level plain; and therefore annual crops are only (according to the official returns published in 1876) 4,386 *koku* of rice and 25,855 *koku* of wheat. Formerly about 10,000 *koku* of rice were sent thither annually from Korea in free gift. Moreover the profits obtained from trade with the Koreans were about 10,000 *ryo* every year. These aids enabled the clan to support the islanders, who (according to the returns just cited) consisted of 30,105, of whom more than 2,000 were *shizoku*. Since *Han* were replaced by *Ken*, and the treaty with Korea was revised by the Central Government, the islanders have not only failed to receive the donation of rice, but also to monopolize the gains of commerce. This, as might be seen, has caused serious distress to the inhabitants, more especially the *shizoku*. Since 1877 many of the latter, realizing their pension bonds, have emigrated to Korea; but there, several large merchants from Tokio and Osaka already engrossing the whole of the trade, the almost impecunious immigrants were, of course, unable to compete with them, and in many instances have become bankrupt. Originally the *shizoku* in Tsushima were said to be lazy, and to have sometimes employed armed force in business transactions, both for sales and purchases. The poorer they became, the more abuses prevailed. In recent years several societies have been established by them under the names of *Kaigu-sha*, *Kiuru-sha*, *Dohu-sha*, &c. Of these, the first engages in trade, the second maintains peaceful opinions, but

the third keeps in view the encouragement of business by means of armed force. All the members carry a *jutte* (a short iron baton), which they employ with effect upon their local officials, or men of other provinces, in the streets by night. Further, if they hear of ever so little injustice on the part of well-to-do people, they go to them and borrow money under some menace or other. Such offences are openly committed; but at present, there being only fifteen policemen and officials in the island, the abuses are beyond remedy. It is said, however, that the Nagasaki *ken* authorities are now making efforts to check the evil. Fearing the advent of such pestilent fellows, the Japanese police force at Fusan keep strict watch to prevent their arrival; and hence no settlers have been troubled by them up to the present time.

The petition of Messrs. Hoshi Toru and Takahashi Kasumasa, representatives of the Tokio Lawyers' Association, in action for defamation against Mr. Fukuchi Genichiro, director of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, may be translated as follows:—

The principal points of the petition are:

First. The statement of the Plaintiffs.

1.—The defendant, (representing the) "*Nippo-sha*", is an office in which a newspaper entitled the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shinbun* is published in Tokio.

The plaintiffs are members of the Tokio Lawyers' Association, and are lawyers at present carrying on business as such.

2.—The defendant has written with reference to (lawyers') business, and published his comments as a leading article in his paper No. 2,775 of the 14th March of the 14th year of Meiji.

3.—He has thus injured our reputation, which we esteem most highly. Especially (notice should be taken of) the second paragraph of that article stating:—"At present almost all the lawyers in our country, except two or three, although they insist that they only appear for righteous people, to establish their rights, and protect their interests, really endeavor to advance nothing but means to their own livelihoods, by stirring up disputes between A and B, thus inducing them to bring lawsuits. Hence they interfere even between blood-relations and intimate friends; cause them to hate one another; and fan the most trifling dispute, so that finally appeal is made to the courts. On the whole they (the lawyers) are nothing but persons who assiduously endeavor to produce the full measure of what we call 'creating winds and waves in a calm locality.'"

In saying, as above, that we stir up disputes, promote lawsuits, and fan even trifling disputes,—acts which are really unquestionable crimes according to the laws,—the author has not only injured our fame, but at the same time made us (appear as) transgressors liable to be called upon by justice. Indeed, there could be no greater defamation of us than this. The article in question had no necessity for its publication. Nevertheless, the office has irrationally put it in its paper, and displayed it before the public. This has, no doubt, occurred in the intention of injuring our reputation, and thus causing us to lose the confidence of the public.

4.—In consequence of the said leading article we, the lawyers, have actually lost the confidence of the public, and our business has been greatly affected. Moreover, we, the lawyers, are not easy in our minds, fearing that the authorities will regard us with suspicion, as though we had really committed the crimes alleged by the newspaper.

5.—However, we are of those who desire that the press should have liberty of discussion as far as possible; and therefore, simply requiring that the *Nippo-sha* should retract what it had stated, we wrote a letter to it. Contrary to our demand, it has defended its wrong-doing, and has not shown even the least air of sorrow. Notwithstanding this, we, supposing that it would sooner or later repent, have preserved patience until to-day, but still it has not repented, and this has caused us to abandon our hopes.

6.—From the foregoing it is quite obvious that the defendant has intentionally injured our reputation by his article. We lawyers, therefore, by this petition desire to protect our injured reputation. This is the principal point.

Secondly.—The demands of Plaintiffs.

The petition here made by us is, as stated above, for the sake of protecting ourselves, our demand simply being that reparation be made for our injured fame. If our aim be thus attained we shall be contented.

1.—The defendant must publish a letter of apology, drafted by the plaintiffs, in the most conspicuous part of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, during three weeks in No. 2 type.

2.—This letter of apology must be placarded during two weeks in the most conspicuous place in front of the *Nippo-sha*, in *kaisho* character each of the size of one square *sun* (about an inch) of *kane-shaku*.

3.—This letter must be advertised at the expense of the defendant during one week in four newspapers in Tokio, namely:—The *Hochi Shinbun*, *Choya Shinbun*, *Mainichi Shinbun*,

Akebono Shinbun, and other papers of the largest circulation in Osaka, Miyagi and Nagasaki.

The above is the Plaintiffs' petition to the Honourable Court.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 22nd May, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 14,393.60
Merchandise, &c.	" 950.66

Total Yen 15,344.26

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 9,767.41
Merchandise, &c.	" 1,096.64

Total Yen 10,864.05

Miles open 18.

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 22nd May, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 22,979.73
Merchandise, &c.	" 3,452.02

Total Yen 26,431.75

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 17,383.88
Merchandise, &c.	" 2,208.09

Total Yen 19,591.97

Miles open 55.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

ON THE MEMORIAL OF RIMANSON, A KOREAN LITERATE.

(Translated from the *Mainichi Shinbun*.)

OUR readers will well remember that a short time ago the Korean literate Rimanson memorialized his Government in a tone strongly adverse to foreign intercourse. We received a copy of the memorial from our correspondent in Korea, and published it in our paper during a number of continuous days. Although there were several unreadable portions, yet the principles enunciated were plain at a glance. From what the writer said, it seems that the memorialist regarded the advice* of Kwo-iu-ken of China, who wrote to the Korean Government that Korea should enter into intercourse with the powerful nations of the world as soon as possible, and thus frustrate Russia, who has longing eyes fixed on her, to be nothing but a plea for subjecting Korea to another country; and he, having such sentiments as would have inspired a Kotan-an (a loyal minister) under the So dynasty of China, feared that, did he not petition his Government to close the kingdom to external commercial intercourse, his country might, as was the case with China under the said dynasty, be subjugated by foreigners; and therefore he penned a document consisting of so many thousand sentences. Whenever we consider the memorial written by Kotan-an we admire his valuable opinions, but on reading that of Rimanson we cannot avoid saying that it is a tissue of imprudent and short-sighted ideas. Let us take the main points of his statement, and show his ignorance of the general state of affairs at the present time. He says:—"China, when she addresses us, speaks of herself as *Kwo*, or *Chin* (haughty words meaning, the former, 'Emperor,' and the latter, 'I,' only used by the Emperor when he speaks to his subjects.) If therefore Korea once recognized these proud words as being used of right by China, we should be unable to make any reply, when, in future, she may utter something against us," 'Japan we hate. She knows the most important strategic points of our country, and her ancient antagonistic feelings toward us have not vanished yet. As she is not of our family, her thoughts must surely differ from ours. If therefore she would betray us, by what means should we defend ourselves against her.' "America is not in the list of our

acquaintances. If we, thoughtlessly complying with alien instruction (to wit:—the advice of Kwo), should invite Americans into our country, and they, taking advantage of our want of caution, and despising us for our weakness, should make exorbitant demands, how will our Government be able to make dignified answer?" "Originally Korea had no ill-will towards Russia. Nevertheless, to enter, with heedless trust in the tempting advice of a stranger, into intercourse with remote foreigners, while keeping one's neighbour at a distance, would be quite contrary to the general course of things. Moreover, if Russia regarding with jealousy our American intercourse, should commence hostilities against us, in what way will our Government rescue the kingdom from danger." "From our point of view, Russia, America and Japan are all alike barbarians; and no distinction can be made between them." (By this the writer means to oppose Kwo's advice to enter into friendly relations with Japan and America.) "If the Russians, following the example of the Japanese, and basing their demands on a treaty with America, adduce pleas for the loan of lots and residence, by what scheme will the Korean Government prevent them?" "The nations of the world are not Japan and America only. If so many foreign countries come here one after another, what steps will our Government take to check them, &c., &c."

These are the points which Rimanson insists on as the principal grounds for his opinion in favour of secluding his country from foreigners, and are quite different from the universal views of statesmen at the present day. Conjecture of the characteristics of the memorialist leads to the conclusion that he is immutably penetrated with the tenets of Confucius, Mencius, and Teishu, and believes all nations in the globe, except Korea and China, to be barbarian. Therefore he does not even merit blame for the foolish opinions which he propounds. But now Korea is in a critical condition, and this literate is, we hear, more or less trusted by his countrymen; and hence even such obstinate and short-sighted sentiments will, it may be feared, not be without some influence with the Korean community. Thus they may, in some degree, be potent to encourage the Korean anti-progressions; and this is subject for serious regret in the interest of the peninsula.

It is true that the barbarous tribes in the northern territories, which since the So and Gen dynasties in China (from about 920 to 510 years ago) professed a desire to make trade with that Empire, had really for their sole object emigration toward the southern fertile regions from their own northern barren parts. Therefore "trade" at that time was simply a pretext, the real aim being to discover opportunity for attack. The conditions of foreign trade at the present day are just the contrary to the above. If a rupture occur between two treaty Powers their commerce will be greatly injured; therefore the wider its commercial relations the more a nation fears hostility. Take, as an instance, the connection between Japan and Korea. When the latter had not entered into any convention with us, we had not the least sympathy with her misfortunes; but, since trade has been once opened with her, we regard her calamity as our own. The reason is this. When Korea did not have any commercial relations with us, her misfortunes had no direct effect upon us; but now if she fell into trouble, our commerce with her might be interrupted, and thus Japanese merchants in Korea would have to wait for quiet, and meanwhile be without employment. Such being the case, how can we be free from anxiety on her behalf. Ignorant of this, the author obstinately and foolishly regards foreign intercourse as a means to injure his country, and esteems the expulsion of foreigners from the peninsula as the first measure for its defence. This is due to his blindness concerning the universal state of things. If the Korean Government should adopt his measure, its veins will, we believe, cease to pulsate at no remote date.

Regard international conditions at the present day! Amongst nations as numerous on the earth as are stars in the heaven, the smallest are Hawaii, Switzerland, Portugal and so forth. If these minor countries had, as the Koreans have, adhered to principles of isolation and hatred of all foreigners as barbarians, they would have been unable to maintain their independence until now. The extent of Switzerland is only fifteen thousand square *ri*, with a population of little more than two million. Hawaii is a

* A translation of Kwo-iu-ken's Policy for Korea appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of April 9th, 1881, *et seq.*

small country in the Pacific, having only seventy or eighty thousand inhabitants—so small indeed that with the aid of a magnifying glass we can hardly find it on a map. Is not the reason why such a little island has been able to preserve its independence, and maintain an equality of rights with other nations, because its intercourse with many powerful countries places it under the protection of all of them. Verily, foreign trade at present differs from that of ancient times in China. Consequently, to decline foreign relations under a vain plea of defending oneself, is much the same as though one should cut off his arms and legs, in hope to protect his body.

Will the Korean Government act on that memorial?

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

*These have made those which 'twas our place to name;
And now we're bowed with mingled grief and shame.*

1.

The angle of this pole is, we believe,
Described according to amount of steve.

2.

The twelfth or sixteenth, as the case may be.
A feline creature suits it to a T.

3.

One or the other—'tis for you to choose:
See that you're not misguided by a ruse.

4.

A jolly sort of chap: it will be seen
This man is nautical, in fact marine.

5.

Apply the screw to cotton, jute or cheese,
The object is to give it a good squeeze;
But here you tack it to a vessel's tail,
And make the good ship steam as well as sail.

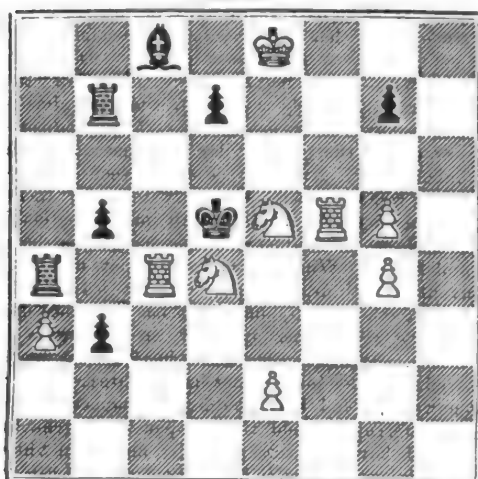
FUJIYAMA.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By E. B. Cook.

(From *them American Chess Nuts*.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF MAY 19, BY W. BONE.

White:

- 1.—B. to Q. B. 4.
- 2.—B. to Q. Kt. 5.
- 3.—P. mates.

Black:

- 1.—P. takes P.
- 2.—Anything.

Correct solutions received from W. H. S. Omega, and Q.

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

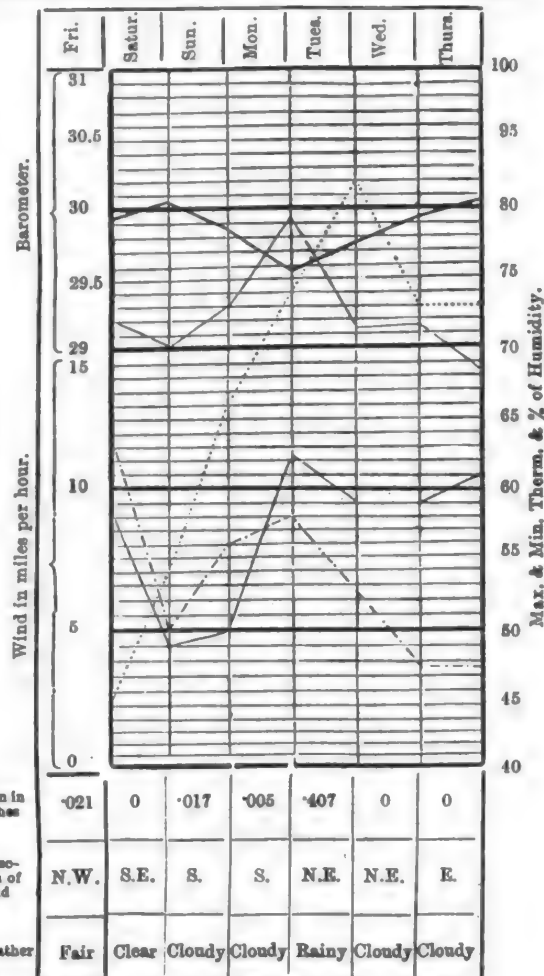
LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, MAY 20TH, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 26 miles per hour on Friday at noon.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.163 inches on Saturday at 6 a.m. and the lowest was 29.543 inches on Monday at 6 p.m.

The highest temperature for the week was 79°.3 on Monday and the lowest was 49° on Saturday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 82° and 54°.5 respectively. The total amount of rain for the week was .450 inches against .919 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

May 22, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

May 22, British steamer *Malacca*, Weighill, 1,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

May 23, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlelsen, 1,133, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

May 23, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

May 24, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalf, 2,440, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

May 24, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

May 25, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

May 25, Japanese barque *Taihei Maru*, Black, 700, from Nagasaki, General, to M. B. Co.

May 25, British steamer *Radnorshire*, Davies, 1,200, from London, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.

May 27, German barque *Black Diamond*, Baade, 601, from Nagasaki, Coals, to P. Bohm.

May 27, French corvette *Kersaint*, Rouquette, 1,200 tons, from Kobe.

May 28, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Mr. C. Franckel in cabin; and 1 Chinese in steerage. For San Francisco: Mrs. Beasley, Mrs. Culbertson, Mrs. May Clarke, Mrs. Sites and 3 children, and Mr. W. Keswick, in cabin; and 1,037 Chinese in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Mr. J. Goff in cabin; and 8 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kokonyo Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe: Capt. Handook, and 5 Chinese in steerage. From Kobe: Mr. Jackson and 4 children, Mr. & Mrs. Fyson and 3 children, Messrs. E. C. Kirby, J. Batcheler, R. V. Beisen, and 4 Japanese in cabin; and 4 Chinese and 141 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* from Kobe:—Captain Conner, Revd. J. Davison, and 70 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: General Stahel, Mrs. A. G. Paul, G. P. March and wife, Messrs. A. Weiller, Marcus Isaacs, Philipppens, E. A. Davis, Y. Makita, R. Yamakita and Francis Cass in cabin. For Hongkong: 141 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Milton, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Down, Miss Dearmont, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Rlodjek, Judge Rennie, Messrs. J. E. Reding, Appleby, Mo Chun Pa, Cunliffe, Schaal, Ashbee and 32 Japanese in cabin; 38 Koreans in second class; 125 Japanese and 4 Chinese in steerage. For America: Paymaster J. T. Addicks, U.S.N., in cabin. For Liverpool: Mr. C. R. Marks in cabin.

Per British steamer *Radnorshire* from London via Hongkong:—Mrs. Paton and 4 children, Messrs. Ostenmayer, Lester, Atwell, C. Rickerby and brother.

OUTWARDS.

May 21, British steamer *Cicero*, Heasley, 1,030, for Shanghai via Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

May 21, British steamer *Cyclops*, Batler, 1,403, for London via Kobe, Nagasaki and China ports, General, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.

May 21, American schooner *Annie S. Hall*, Nelson, 455, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 21, French barque *Marie Alfred*, Bregeon, 334, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Yak Chee.

May 22, French steamer *Menzaleh*, Homery, 1,273, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Per British steamer *Cyclops* for Kobe:—Mr. F. S. Jacobs, and 67 Japanese.

May 24, British steamer *Lord of the Isles*, Felgate, 1,326, for New York, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

May 25, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 25, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 26, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalfe, 2,440, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

May 26, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 27, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

May 28, British brig *Restless*, Paulson, 230, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

May 28, Japanese barque *Taihei Maru*, Wm. Black, 700, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Rose Adelheim, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Yung, Messrs. Renagrossa, W. Dance, Von Torp, Aitken, Paul Weigert and T. A. Sullivan.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Ellerton and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hatakayama, Mrs. Forbes and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Nakai, Messrs. Naill, McMurdo, E. Davis, Robertson, Wright, Sakolaky, Joest, Chibourg, Desgeniteas and 22 Japanese in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. Paton and 4 children, General Stahel, Revd. T. S. Tyng, Messrs. H. A. Howe, J. Gally, Beale, Akita, Fujita Akita, Matsunoro and Bekki.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—Com. Johnson, U.S.N., Rev. H. Blodgett and wife, Miss Diamant, Rev. E. C. McCoy, wife and 4 children, Paym. Addicks, U.S.N., wife and child, Mrs. Street, Bishop Raimondi and servant, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Keswick, 4 children and servant, Miss Churchill, Miss Jeffreys, Miss J. M. Jeffreys, Dr. Herndon, U.S.N., Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Mrs. Simmons, Lieut. Behr, I.R.N., Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Talmage, Miss M. Talmage, Miss M. O'Hara, Noyes, Mrs. Milton, General and Mrs. Starring, Dr. Laurensen, R.N., Sir A. Stepney, Dr. and Mrs. Lister, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara and 6 children, Mrs. M. Brown, 5 children and servant, Rev. Mr. Mrs. Bulbertson, Miss May Clarke, Mrs. Sites and 3 children, Messrs. Reding, Johnston, Baldwin, Koosan, Neilson, Beach, Bridson, Levinger, Brieson, Payne, Nelson, Box, Buckley, Millett, Pollard, Mackenzie, Ewing, Baru, Lunig, Burrill, Iwashita, Beazley, Vouillemont, Loda and Assomull in cabin; 13 Europeans and 1,030 Chinese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Sundries ... 2,755 pkgs. Sugar ... 390 bags. Transhipment ... 1,309 pkgs.

Total... 4,454

Per French steamer *Menzaleh* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France ... 195 bales.

" " London ... 7 "

Total ... 205 bales

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... \$450,340.00

Per American steamer *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—

TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hioogo	123	1,487	3,195	4,735
Yokohama	1,261	3,774	8,692	13,727
Hongkong	50	—	50	50
Total	1,434	5,261	11,867	18,512

SILK:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	10	463	—	473
Hongkong	—	86	—	86
Yokohama	—	95	—	95
Total	10	644	—	654

REPORTS.

The *City of Peking* reports:—Sailed from Hongkong May 16th, at 4.30 p.m. From Hongkong to the Islands light winds: thence to port fresh easterly winds. Arrived at Yokohama yesterday afternoon 22nd instant.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 28th May, 1881.)

		Discount on Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1881								
Saturday	May 21	62 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	61	—	—	—	—
Monday	" 23	61 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	" 24	60 ¹ / ₂	60	60 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 25	59 ¹ / ₂	58 ¹ / ₂	58 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Thursday	" 26	58	59 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Friday	" 27	61 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Saturday	" 28	61	60 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	June 14th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	May 31st
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	June 5th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	June 6th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	June 8th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	June 2nd

1.—Left Hongkong May 22nd, 8 a.m., *Volga*.
2.—Left San Francisco May 22nd, *City of Tokio*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	June 10th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	May 28th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	June 5th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	May 29th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	June 13th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	June 1st

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Benarty	Potter	British steamer	1,119	Nagasaki	May 6	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
Glenartney	Jacobs	British steamer	2,024	Hongkong	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,870	Shanghai & ports	May 25	M. B. Co.
Kamtchatka	Barnett	British steamer	702	London	May 20	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Kokonoye Maru	Dithlefsen	Japanese steamer	1,133	Hongkong via Kobe	May 23	M. B. Co.
Malacca	Weighell	British steamer	1,079	Hongkong via Nagasaki	May 22	P. & O. Co.
Radnorshire	Davies	British steamer	1,100	London	May 25	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	May 16	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Black Diamond	Baade	German barque	601	Nagasaki	May 27	P. Bohm
Fleetwing	McPhaiden	British barque	789	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 19	Mollison, Fraser & Co.
Frio	Bakker	Dutch bark	263	Takao	May 12	Chinese
Ordovic	Richardson	British barque	825	London	May 5	Wilkin & Robison

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Monocacy	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
" Richmond	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Nagasaki	Benham
FRENCH—Adonis	4	800	250	Gunboat	Kobe	Caillard
" Kersaint	—	1,200	—	Corvette	Kobe	Rouquette
" Thémis	18	3,800	175	Corvette	Kobe	Alguier

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Shanghai and way-ports	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	June 1st, at 6 P.M.
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	June 13th, at 6 P.M.
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	June 10th
New York via Suez Canal	Glenartney	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	June 1st
New York via Hiogo	Benarty	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.	June 4th
New York	Escambia	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Generally look more healthy and the former intense stagnation seems to have passed away. *Yarn*; a fairly large business in all counts at quotations, sellers are current, and at one time sales were made a little under present rates. *Shirtings*: good business at quotations. *T. Cloth* and *Drills*, some little passing. *Other Cottons* more or less neglected. *Velvets*, fair sales. *Lawns* nominal. *Woolens* shew a little more life.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ... per picul	\$28.50 to 30.50
" " Good to Best... ..	\$31.00 to 31.50
Bombay, No. 20 do.	\$28.50 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	\$32.25 to 33.00
" " Good to Best... ..	\$33.25 to 33.50
" 38 to 42	\$35.00 to 37.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.25 to 1.65
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.70 to 2.15
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.05 to 2.45
T. Cloths:—7 lb. 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.35 to 1.55
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.50
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.30 to 1.45
Prints:—Assorted 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.25
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.06 to 0.11½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.40 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.55 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.80

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$6.50 to 8.50
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.65 to 0.72½
Taffelclases:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90
WOOLLENS:—	
Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in....	4.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.18 to 0.30
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in....	0.15½ to 0.16½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in....	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.40
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.40 to 0.50
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.50
Blankets, green, 5 to 6 lbs. ... per lb.	0.35 to 0.37

SUGAR.—About 3,000 bags new crop best quality have found buyers at quotation. Stock 140,000 piculs.

KEROSENE.—The market is a trifle better owing to an improvement in currency. Sales about 3,000 cases. Stock 342,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag New ... per picul	\$4.17
" " Old... ..	\$3.70
" Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	\$3.85
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	\$7.50 to \$8.50
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah... ..	\$6.50 to \$9.00

Japan Rice ... per picul	\$2.60 to 2.90
Japan Wheat ...	\$2.00
Kerosene Oil... case	\$1.87 to 1.88

EXPORTS.

SILK.—During the past week we have had an increased demand for silk and as much business has been done as the very limited stock of desirable parcels on the market would allow of. Re-reels have in particular been sought after and the better classes have been entirely cleared off the market. This movement may be attributed to a rumour that the Chinese crop will not come up to expectations. News of the crop here continues favorable. Total export to date 21,198 bales. We do not alter quotations, but in many cases higher prices are demanded.

Quotations Hanks.—No. 2½	\$530	= 17/1 Nominal.
" " 3 & infra.	\$480 to \$500	= 16/2 to 16/6
Filatures.—No. 1	\$650 to \$680	= 21/11
" 2	\$620 to \$630	= 20/6 to 20/10
" 3	\$590 to \$600	= 19/8
Kakedas—Best	\$620	= 21/
" Medium & Good	\$560 to \$580	= 19/4 to 20/
Re-Reels Medium to Best	\$610	= 20/6 to 21/

TEA.—A large business has been done during the past week, settlements amounting to 12,700 piculs. Prices have not declined, but the quality shews a great falling off.

Common { ... } No stock	Fine ... \$30 to \$31
Good Common { ... }	Finest ... \$33 to \$34
Medium ... \$23 to \$24	Choice ... \$35 to \$36
Good Medium ... \$27 to \$28	Choicest ... \$40 to \$42

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—There have been some considerable settlements of Private Bills during the past week for both the American and next French Mails, in spite of which, and but a small demand for Bank Bills, rates have ruled ½d. weaker.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	73½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8½	" Private 10 days' sight.....	73½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9½ @ 3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	90½
" " 6 " "	3/9½ @ 3/9½	" Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.69	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 6 months' sight	4.81	" Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ % disc.	KINSAITZ	60 dis.
" Private 10 days' sight	½ % "	GOLD YEN	380 nom.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—No movement of any kind in sailing ships.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.,

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW PREMISES,

No. 75,

MAIN STREET.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

STAFF LIGHT AT BENTENSIMA, NEMORO.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Light, the exhibition of which has been suspended as advertised on the 27th ultimo, is now EXHIBITED EVERY NIGHT.

BY ORDER.

Lighthouse Establishment,
Benten,
Yokohama, 18th May, 1881.

H. MacARTHUR,
SHIP-BROKER AND CUSTOMS
AGENT,

NO. 70, Yokohama,

(Opposite the Old British Post Office).

Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,

ENGLAND.

CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

FORD & Co.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Forwarding Agents.

No. 5, WATER STREET.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.



ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS!
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEYS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 2D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEYS

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKES'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEYS

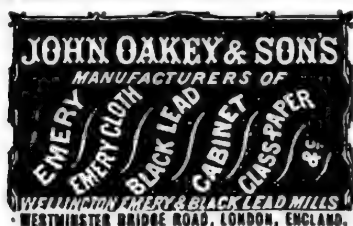
SILVERSMITHS SOAP.

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEYS

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 12. BOXES.



July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS.
STOURPORT ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY" "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.
April, 1880.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
ASTHMA,
DIFFICULT
FOR
BREATHING
& C
DATURA
TATULA

Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE SAFEST MILD
APERIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

FLUID
MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

April 10, 1880

1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS

*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.***ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.***See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.*

Railings. Balcony Panels.	Columns. Column Capitals.
Gates. Street Posts.	Brackets. Gratings.
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.	Windows. Casements.
Balusters. Newels.	Fountains. Drinking Fountains.
Crestings. Terminals.	Vases. Pedestals.
Conservatories. Band-Stands.	

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*Catalogue (D) free on Application.***Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,**
LONDON.

26 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakery that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock!"
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, 28TH MAY, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

Chicago, May 4.—A *Times* London cable special of the 3d says: The main discussion among people of all classes yesterday was the arrest of Dillon and the proclamation of Dublin. On the side of the Conservatives it was vehemently asserted that lawlessness had increased since the introduction of the land bill, which they assert is in the interest of the agrarian element. The Home-Rulers claim the arrest will have the effect to so widen the breach between Ireland and the English Government that anything in the nature of a settlement will become impossible. Prominent business men asserted to-day that the result would end in a revolution.

A late visit to Ireland found Dillon the idol of the people, standing far higher in their respect and esteem than Parnell. Dillon was the foremost man in Ireland as the leader of the Land League. The Irish reformer's imprisonment produced a tremendous excitement, and was the main theme of discussion all day yesterday in Dublin. Business was almost suspended. Great precautions are taken to prevent riotous proceedings. The police force was doubled on the streets, the military kept under arms, ready at a moment's call. It is feared the consequences may be an outbreak in various parts of the country. Dillon is in feeble health, and it is thought incarceration may have a disastrous effect.

A correspondent saw Dillon yesterday. He was calm, but evidently chafing under arrest. It is asserted that the arrest is a conspiracy on the part of the Government, and that what he had said had been grossly misrepresented for the purpose of making out a case against him, so as to deprive the League of the stimulus of his presence and power as an organizer. It is asserted in Government circles in London that the arrest was not based on his speeches, but upon proof that he has committed overt acts in organizing the League for the avowed purpose of conspiracy against the Government. There is much speculation as to the successor of Dillon in organizing the League. The name mostly heard is that of Sexton, although other names are mentioned.

A friend of Dillon visited him yesterday, and then telegraphed this bureau as follows: "Dillon wishes you to cable to Chicago *Times* that the general reports of the speech for which he was arrested were grossly incorrect."

London, May 4th.—The Speaker will communicate the fact of the arrest of Dillon to the House of Commons to-day.

In consequence of Dillon's arrest it has been determined to revive the anti-coercion agitation, a conference of English Radicals being arranged for that object. It is rumored that Dillon will resign his seat in Parliament.

A monster meeting of the electors of Tipperary will probably be held, Archbishop Cook presiding, for the purpose of protesting against the arrest of Dillon. Parnell is expected to attend.

In consequence of the arrest of Dillon, Parnell has advised his followers to abandon their present attitude towards the Land bill and vote against its second reading.

A committee of fourteen gentlemen from Ulster is sitting at Westminster, watching the Land bill with the object of securing its adoption after certain amendments.

London, May, 3.—The Admiralty has a telegram from Montevideo stating that the British war sloop *Doterel* was blown up on April 26th at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan. The cause of the catastrophe is not known. Lieutenant Stokes remains at the scene of the disaster to ascertain the cause of the explosion, with the assistance of divers. The commander, paymaster, and engineer, calker, carpenter and seven seamen were saved. It is thought probable that great loss of life has attended the disaster. The *Doterel* registered 1,137 tons and had a 900-horse power engine.

The *Times* announces that the officers and crew of the *Doterel* numbered 156, all of whom perished except 11.

Dublin, May 3.—At a meeting of the Land League to-night it was announced that £1,439 had been subscribed during the past week. At telegram from Egan at Paris states that from all sides his countrymen in America appeal to the

League to stand firm and make no compromise with landlords. Egan said, in view of the arrest of Dillon, the League should call on the Irish members of Parliament to hold no further terms with the Land bill. The proceedings of the meeting were tame. The arrest of Dillon has had a chilling effect. Brennan denounced the Government's action as an attempt to stifle adverse discussion of the Land bill.

Nichols and Kavanagh have been remanded on a charge of complicity in shooting Farrel.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—The dispatch of convicts through Moscow for Siberia begins on the 10th instant. The number to be deported is 12,200.

Two battalions will be sent on Sunday to Smela Koosum to quell excesses against the Jews. The Hebrews are also threatened at Uman and Litu, but energetic measures are being taken to protect them.

London, May 3.—A dispatch from Berlin says: While the Czar remains in retirement in Gotschina the implacable enemies of his government are as dangerously busy as ever. Rumors and reports of daring operations by nihilists in disseminating manifestoes conveying warnings to the Czar continue to reach here. On Sunday last the police of St. Petersburg were engaged in searching for a mine near Seminofsky bridge, though nothing seems to have been found. The social and political atmosphere is growing thicker and thicker, and is freighted with omens of another approaching storm. Private letters received here describe the city as like a gloomy prison-house, where little is heard of the outside world, and everybody lives in a constant state of painful suspense. The chief journals still appear with mourning borders.

New York, May 3.—A Cairo (Egypt) dispatch says: Maspero has just opened some more pyramids of Sakkara, inclosing the tombs of kings of the fifth dynasty. The mortuary chapels of each contain about eighty square metres of the smallest and most closely written texts, giving precise details of the religious belief of that age. It is a complete *coup de grace* to Osiris. The Masonic theory and all previous conceptions are entirely upset. Except the finding of the Rosetta stone in 1799, no discovery in Egypt equals this in scientific value. The entrance passage is difficult and dangerous on account of loose blocks that encumber it. An American Egyptologist and a correspondent were the only persons allowed to visit the interior with Maspero. The latter explorer returns to Paris next month, and will publish the discovered text. All the Sakkara pyramids, about sixty in number, will be opened as soon as possible.

London, May 3.—The Vice-President of the Council said he regrets that he cannot advise a relaxation of the Privy Council orders in regard to sheep from the United States.

At Newmarket the Prince of Wales stakes were won by Maskelyne; Valentine second, Mistake third.

Constantinople, May 3.—The Embassadors of the Powers received the Porte's reply to their last collective note late yesterday evening. It briefly announces that Turkey accepts without reserve the proposed solution of the Greek frontier question.

New York, May 3.—Advices from the City of Mexico state that at the banquet to General Grant by the promoters of the Topolovampo Railroad, 150 persons were present, including three members of the Cabinet, many Deputies, Senators and distinguished men. Great friendship was expressed for General Grant. The toast of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs was: "General Grant, the good and tried friend of Mexico."

Tunis, May 3.—The advance of French troops causes intense excitement among all the Tunisian tribes against the Bey's Government for having forbidden all resistance to it, on the plea that the French would only operate against the Kroumiers. The French are expected immediately to occupy Porto Farina, twenty-five miles distant from Tunis.

Paris, May 3.—It is said the Minister of the Interior has ordered the expulsion from France of eleven foreigners proved to be in direct communication with Nihilists of Switzerland. It is said also that France has definitely refused to join the international conference on the extradition of regicides.

Paris, May 3.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Monetary Conference, the Dutch delegate, Vrolick, presid-

ing, seventeen delegates were present, including the Deputy Master and Controller of the English Royal Mint. After a discussion lasting three hours the committee adopted a list of questions to be submitted to the Conference, drawn up by the Dutch delegates. It was also agreed that two lists of questions, prepared by Cernuschi and Horton, be submitted to the Conference in order to form a basis for the discussion of the monetary question from a scientific point of view. The committee intrusted Vrolick with the task of drawing up the report, and passed a resolution expressing the hope that the next sitting of the Conference would be held as soon as possible. Great cordiality continues to prevail among the delegates, and the labours of the Conference will be resumed under the most favorable auspices.

London, May 3.—Dervish Pasha completely defeated the Albanian insurgents at Ipek.

New York, May 2.—A *Herald* editorial says: The dispatch which is published from California shows that the people in that State are concerned about the fate of the pending convention between the United States and China. By the terms of this convention the question of Chinese immigration to America is virtually placed under the control of the United States. The treaty was signed by the Chinese at a time when the Peking Cabinet was under strong pressure from Russia. The Chinese statesmen apprehended difficulties with Russia about the Kuldja matter, and were anxious to have America in the best of humor. Consequently a treaty was signed which went beyond the expectations of Americans in its concessions of power to our authorities in reference to immigration. This treaty will expire during the present year unless the convention is ratified by the Senate and the ratification is exchanged in Peking. There is no knowing what humor the Chinese might be in if we came before them for a new treaty. The Oriental mind is suspicious, and not skilled in deadlocks and parliamentary legislation, and finds it difficult to understand why concessions they have yielded to the United States are so readily rejected. The Californians, on the other hand, see with dismay that every steamer that comes from the East carries hundreds or thousands of laborers. They naturally clamor for a ratification of the treaty which will bring the control of this immigration within our own laws and enable us to deal with it in a manner befitting the best interests of California, without wounding the dignity or violating the friendship of China. We sympathize with the people of California in their desire to have the treaty ratified. Whether the Californians are right or wrong in the question of Chinese labor we have not information enough before us to say. We are disposed to think the question is in an imperfect condition and that the remedy has not yet been found. But where there is a grievance such as our Californian friends certainly present it is our duty to try every method of removing the same. We in other sections of the country can lose nothing by it, and it is a good policy to have it taken up and considered.

Dublin, May 2.—John Dillon was arrested at 8.30 o'clock this evening at Port Arlington on his way to Dublin. He was arrested in the railway train upon a warrant dated April 30th, charging him with inciting persons to forcibly oppose and resist the execution of the processes of law for giving possession of land, and inciting to riot and assault. On his arrival at Dublin he was taken to Kilmainham jail. There was not the slightest attempt at a popular demonstration on the arrival of Dillon at Dublin, and but few persons were present. A warrant for the arrest of Brennan has been already made out.

Chicago, May 3.—A *Times* special from Dublin says: Telegraphic dispatches at midnight state that Dillon's arrest is liable to cause an insurrection without special aim or leadership at any moment. The people have a good many arms concealed and a fair supply of ammunition, but no organization. A rising would be without concert, and mainly from the desperation into which the people are driven by the attempt to enforce eviction and the insolent action of the police. In case of an outbreak it will be simply a massacre. A crisis of the gravest character may occur at any moment.

New York, May 3.—A *Herald* cablegram says Mr. Dillon's arrest will not help the passage of the Land bill, as it has caused considerable anger among Irish members. A meeting of the Parnellite members has been called for to-day to discuss what action shall be taken as a mark of

dissatisfaction with the Government. A proposition will be made that the party walk out of the House in a body on the second reading of the Land bill, as the most effective form of protest. It is by no means certain, however, that the majority of the Irish members will agree to this course, which might imperil the success of the measure.

New York, May 2.—A *Herald* Dublin special says: A dreadful Fenian outrage was committed in Dublin about 9.30 o'clock. It appears that a young man named Bernard Farrell, aged 18 years, resides, at 22 Cumberland street with his father, a journeyman butcher. The landlord of the house, A. C. Dugan, employed young Farrell to do some whitewashing. While engaged in that occupation he discovered two rifles concealed in the house and communicated his discovery to the landlord, who informed the police, to whom he gave the rifles. The police searched the house. This afternoon about 4 o'clock a young man, whose name is unknown, called at the house and inquired for Farrell, who was out. About 9.15 o'clock another young man, also unknown, knocked at the door of the room occupied by the Farrells and inquired if Bernard was in. The father replied he was not, and a second son asked the stranger why he wanted him. The latter replied: "I want him, that's all," and left. In about five minutes the neighborhood was alarmed by two revolver shots fired in rapid succession. Bernard Farrell and a comrade named Kelly were returning home and had just reached the corner of the street when the unknown assailant met and attacked them. Young Farrell was shot in the neck and dropped immediately. His comrade was also wounded. The only cause assigned for the outrage is revenge for Farrell's having given information about the rifles which bore the Fenian brand. Farrell is in a very precarious condition. As Kelly, Farrell's comrade, was approaching the corner of the street, he saw a man fire and pursued him. The man turned and fired, slightly wounding him in the arm. A police constable pursued the would-be assassin, who turned on him and threatened to blow his brains out. The constable grappled with him and wrenched the revolver from him, while a second policeman seized and conveyed him to the police station. The prisoner refused to give any name. He is, however, known to be a gas-fitter, named Millen, residing in Queen street.

Miller, the gasfitter, was remanded at the Dublin Police Court on the charge of shooting young Farrell. Two other men, Kavanaugh and Nicholls, will be charged with conspiring to assassinate Farrell. The doctors believe if hemorrhage supervene the recovery of the boy Farrell is hopeless.

Great excitement was caused in Dublin to-night by the issue of a proclamation under the Coercion Act, proclaiming the County of Cork and the city of Dublin. In an urgent meeting of the Privy Council held yesterday afternoon, after considerable discussion this extreme measure was resolved upon. There can be no doubt but that the object of the authorities is to arrest John Dillon and other prominent members of the Land League, who have recently delivered speeches which bring them within the scope of the Act. This intended action was kept profoundly secret, and the rumour which was circulated on Saturday night was not believed. There can be little doubt that a number of Fenian organizers who recently returned to Dublin, after the first scare had been passed, will find themselves in a very unpleasant predicament.

Chicago, May 3rd.—A cable special to the *Times* from London, of May 2nd, says: The Royal Commissioners report a depressed condition of Great Britain, partly produced by the unfavorable weather, American competition, local taxation and its exacting conditions, and the increased price of labor. Estimating the entire produce as of the value of £260,000,000 for the last five years, the deficiency is now fully £200,000,000, which was entirely expended abroad and therefore lost to the country. Consequently the entire manufacturing interests are severely depressed.

I had a conversation yesterday with two prominent members of the Conservative party in Parliament, who were unanimous in asserting that the Coercion bill has thus far been a complete failure. They said that the Lord-Lieutenant had been armed with the most ample powers, both of law and police, all the time before the marked increase of disorder and crime. The same view prevails among some Radical members, who are beginning to think that the Government is wholly incapable of handling

the Irish question, and will, very likely, be induced to vote against the Government when consideration of the Irish matter comes to a final test.

The debate last night over the promised introduction of the Oaths bill was of a very heated character. The chances are that the discussion of the bill will furnish the most irritating features of the session. The Conservatives oppose it, mainly for the reason that the passage of the bill will admit another member of the Ministerial party. Bradlaugh said yesterday to your correspondent that if the bill should fail to pass he would present himself at the bar of the House every day and offer to take the oath, and continue to do so until imprisoned or his seat declared vacant. In the latter case he should carry his case to his constituents, and keep this up till he should worry the House into giving him his seat.

London, May 2th.—In the Commons, Lewis, moderate Conservative member for Londonderry, gave notice that he will oppose the Oath Act by an amendment, that since the bill is intended to facilitate the admission of professed atheists into the Commons, the House declines to be a party to it.

Labouchere advanced Liberal announced that he would oppose the motion for the erection of a monument to Beaconsfield by moving the previous question. The announcement was received with cheers from the Radical members.

After a motion to adjourn had been defeated by 43 to 18, the House agreed that the Attorney-General should introduce a bill to amend the Parliamentary Oath Act to-night, and debate on the subject was adjourned until Friday next. Debate on the Land bill was then resumed.

Lord Elcho (Liberal Conservative) moved that the leading provisions in the Land bill were economically unsound, unjust and impolitic.

After some debate Parnell said he regretted that the Government had interfered with Dillon while on his way to the House.

The Speaker ruled that Parnell's remarks were irrelevant. The debate was then adjourned.

Parnell moved an adjournment of renewing the complaint against Dillon's arrest.

The Speaker called upon the Attorney-General, in obedience to the order of the House, to introduce the Oath bill. He did so, and explained that the bill proposes to permit members of both houses to affirm instead of taking the oath.

London, May 2d.—It will be remembered that the vast treasure which Abdul Aziz amassed mysteriously disappeared after his decease; and that the then Ministry gave out that it had been used for war expenditures. The present inquiry, however, tends to show that a considerable part was appropriated by high officials and others connected with the palace. Noury and Mahmoud have begun to criminate each other.

Constantinople, May 2.—The now pretty generally accepted reason for the Sultan's zeal concerning the inquiry into the death of Abdul Aziz is that a serious conspiracy was organizing against himself, in view of which he possibly thinks punishment of the assassins will furnish a salutary example. The Sultan's two brothers, who are under arrest, are suspected of having been deeply implicated in both cases.

The retreat of the brigands who captured Suter, the Englishman, and demanded a ransom for him, was cut off on the land side by Turkish troops and by sea by gunboats. A Turkish gunboat recently chased a bark which was believed to be manned by the brigands, and, having several times vainly summoned her to stop, sank her. It is feared Suter was on board the bark.

Berlin, May 2.—The authorities are perfectly bewildered at the extraordinary and unprecedented exodus taking place this year, and which, to all appearances, is only yet in its infancy. It bears no comparison to the emigration of former years, and threatens to assume gigantic proportions. The number of emigrants that left the port of Hamburg for the first quarter of 1880 was 7,707, which was considered extraordinary; but for the first quarter of this year the figures have reached the unprecedented number of 24,441. Every steamer of the Hamburg-American line leaving port for the next five months is contracted for, and the company has been obliged to put on a tri-weekly line. Whole counties are being depopulated. The people are crazy to leave for the promised land, and are sacrificing their property at ruinous rates for half or even one-third and one-fourth

its actual value. These people are of the best laboring classes.

New York, May 2.—Cablegrams state that, according to a telegram from Soukhl-Araba, 2,000 Kroumiers yesterday made a desperate attempt to cut General Logerol's communications. After an hour's hard fighting they were compelled to retreat to their wooded heights. The woods were immediately set on fire by the French troops. The ranks of the Kroumiers were swollen by numerous desertions from the camp of Ali Bey. General Vincendon's forces engaged 500 Kroumiers on Thursday near Elaroum. The battle lasted over seven hours; and at the end of that time the Kroumiers retreated badly beaten. Only three French men are reported killed and twenty wounded. The forward movement of the French troops was then resumed.

A dispatch in the *Paris Gaulois* says the British Consul has been vainly endeavoring to induce the English residents in Tunis to sign a petition to Queen Victoria, asking her to intervene to protect the Bey.

Tunis, May 2.—The Government has information that a fight occurred between the French and Kroumiers at Ain Ismail on April 26th, the day the French troops crossed the frontier, which lasted nine hours. Seventy-eight Kroumiers were killed and eighty-nine wounded. The French loss is declared to have been greater. Fifty-eight Tunisian soldiers and many non-combatants were killed by the bombardment of Tabaria.

Paris, May 2.—The Kroumiers dislodged from the rocks on the seacoast are believed to have intrenched themselves on the height near Sodiabidtin. Three columns of troops are converging to cut off their retreat, and a decisive engagement is expected. All the mountains are alive with Arabs, armed with flintlock guns, each man carrying thirty charges of ammunition. It is impossible to calculate their numbers. They appear behind every rock and tree.

Constantinople, May 2.—The Bey of Tunis has telegraphed to the Porte that he will refer the French, or any other Government, making proposals to him to the Porte.

Vienna, May 2.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has been imprisoned in the fortress at Dunaburg. There was a very affecting scene when the mother of the royal criminal took leave of him forever.

London, May 2.—On the occasion of the first appearance of Edwin Booth at the Lyceum to-night as "Othello" the house was packed immediately after the doors were opened. The audience was a brilliant one, and included Minister Lowell and party from the United States Legation. The performance excited great interest in the literary world, and among its well-known members present were Edmund Yates and George Augustus Sala.

Vienna, May 2.—Lord Lonsdale, lately in America with his yacht, has purchased a steamer of 1,000 tons burden to attempt to reach the North Pole from this side.

Vienna, May 2.—Six thousand Albanians attacked three companies of Turkish troops on Saturday near Prisseado. The Turks were hard pressed, but Dervish Pasha arrived with four companies of troops and totally defeated the Albanians. The combined losses were 1,800, killed and wounded.

Paris, May 2.—It is asserted that the German delegates to the Monetary Conference have expressed the opinion that Germany cannot consent to coin unlimited silver, more particularly as long as England declines to do so. But she is prepared, provided France and America agree to unrestricted coinage of silver in the proportion of 1 to 15½, to impose certain restrictions upon herself in regard to the disposal of her stock of thalers, and eventually to provide room for the more extended use of silver in her own coin circulation. Special negotiations are still proceeding with the object of securing a representation of England, and it is possible that the Conference at its next meeting will adjourn, in order to give America and France time to gain precise information in regard to the views of England. Cernuschi and Horton, the sub-committee, will submit their proposals to the Committee of Fifteen to-morrow.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—The family of Abdurahman Kham, Ameer of Afghanistan, consisting of his three wives, four children and fifty servants, with a native escort of 200 Afghan Turcomans, arrived at Samarcand, Asiatic Russia, on April 12th, and go to Cabul, accompanied by Colonel

Kolesnikoff, Captain Dreper, Councillor Shakhdalibakoff and a detachment of Cossacks.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—Two hundred persons were injured in the riots against the Jews at Elizabethgrad. Detachments of cavalry and infantry now patrol the streets. The approaching fair at that place is indefinitely postponed at the request of the Town Council.

Berlin, May 2.—Fresh excesses have been committed against the Jews at Argonau, West Prussia, but the gendarmes have restored order there, and are now preserving it. A number of Jewish families have fled.

Havana, May 2.—There is probably a revolution going on in Santo Domingo. The Spanish mail steamer was not allowed to enter the port of the capital, under the pretext of the unhealthfulness of the crew. It was noticed that there was much unwounded commotion among the people on shore.

Chicago, May 1.—A *Times* London cable says: A letter from South Africa to this Bureau says that little is known outside the British colony in South Africa of the true feeling entertained respecting the recent attempt at an adjustment of the Transvaal difficulty. While it may be affirmed that the sentiment of a majority of the inhabitants of that colony was opposed to British annexation, it is doubtful whether such could be substantiated by proof. Certainly the most intelligent portion of the people were in favor of a strong government such as Great Britain could afford. Be that as it may, the country was taken over and the people were induced thereby to invest in property and otherwise under that assurance. Hence the abandonment of British sovereignty is virtually a sacrifice of their interest, as no person acquainted with the Boer character for self-government would feel inclined to subject heavy interests to their disposition. As to the probabilities of peace as an outcome of the present Commission, it cannot be considered probable that the Imperial Government is prepared to submit to even greater humiliation than that outlined in the cartel arranged at Laingsnek, which in itself is sufficient to make any local subject of the British crown hang his head with shame, while the blatant arrogance of the Dutch inhabitants throughout South Africa, consequent upon this accepted reverse of the British arms, is such as no man of spirit could look upon without a sense of degradation such as Britons have rarely been called upon to endure.

The condition of British subjects resident in the Transvaal can be fancied, but without experience cannot be fully understood. "Boycotting" would be a mild comparison. It means simply that they sacrifice their interests without the possibility of an alternative. British supremacy must be maintained or those induced thereby to settle here must sacrifice their interests and leave. To live in harmony with the dominant ignorant Boer population is easier proposed than executed.

Paris, May 1.—A dispatch from General Logerel, dated Souk-El-Arabia, April 30th, says: A light column, sent to reassure one of the tribes, was fired at by two other tribes and by Kroumiers, but the enemy were defeated with a loss of 40 men.

The Bey has written to the French Minister declaring that despite the entry of the French into Tunisian territory the high esteem in which he has always held the French is unaltered.

The report from Tunis that the principal Arab Theological Institute has resolved to unfurl the standard of the prophet and proclaim a holy war against the infidel is confirmed. The Bey's police have discovered indications of the plot and have made several arrests. Domiciliary visits resulted in a large quantity of bullets and powder being discovered.

French troops who landed at Bagusta will operate in conjunction with General Logerel, thus completely surrounding the Kroumier country.

Four French ironclads took Bizerta on Sunday.

Chicago, May 1.—A *Times* London cable special says: The Gladstone bill admitting Bradlaugh comprises about three lines, which received the approval of the Cabinet Council on Saturday. It permits a member to take an oath or affirmation, giving the right of affirmation as in the law courts.

Doubts prevail regarding Lord Manners submitting an amendment to the Irish Land bill.

Lord Ripon has sent in a semi-official request asking permission to retire from India, when convenient to the government. It is believed that Lord Dufferin will succeed him. Ripon is aggrieved because the London Cabinet countermands unduly his orders regarding Candahar troops.

Numerous large Democratic clubs are organizing, and increased forces are advocating reform of English landlordism.

New York, April 29.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico of April 22nd via New Orleans says: General Grant was given a banquet yesterday by Jose La Manteur, claimant for the land on which the city of San Francisco stands. To-day a larger banquet was given Grant and Romero by Senators and deputies from Oaxaca. Several Americans are here seeking railway concessions. Three parties are applying for Eagle pass and Lepolovamp routes.

Chicago, April 29.—The *Times* London cable special of April 28th says: The debate opened last night on the Land bill. I am assured by high Conservative authority that a union of the elements in opposition to the measure will be sufficient to defeat the minority in its favor, providing there is no failure on the part of those who have promised to unite against the bill. The discussion promises to be the most heated of the session. It is not proposed to move the rejection of the bill as a whole, but to so amend it as to radically alter its character. It is feared by the opposition that any scheme of land reform would not be sustained by the country; hence an effort will be made to defeat the bill by indirection. The attempt will be sustained by the entire landlord interest in both houses and by the Irish party, who prefer the defeat of the bill to its passage in its present shape.

At a meeting of the Carlton Club yesterday much discussion was had on the question of the successor to Beaconsfield. The majority favored the election of the Duke of Richmond, but no final conclusion was reached. Another meeting to settle the same question will be held either to-day or on Tuesday. The tone of the radical journals begins to be outspoken against the proposed monument to Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey. Gladstone will move the matter on the 10th of May, when it is expected that the project will be opposed by the radical members of Parliament.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphs that at Clough, County Kilkenny, yesterday, a bailiff, guarded by police, was proceeding to serve a writ, when an old beggar woman hit him on the forehead with her crutch and knocked him down. The crowd of women pursued him for three miles, stoning him. It is asserted that the police showed sympathy with the people.

Something over 7,000 families have been decreed for eviction, and on this point the Irish party is determined to make a vigorous fight next week. They will make an effort to force the Government to stop eviction while the Land bill is being discussed. Should the Government refuse this demand, the matter will assume a very serious aspect and trouble may ensue.

London, April 28.—Lord Hartington, in a speech last night, said he believed the evils of Ireland were too deep-seated to be removed by any changes in the relations of landlord and tenant. "Those evils," he added, "can never be effectually removed until the number of the owners of property is increased. It is, therefore, to the clauses in the Land bill which point in that direction to which we look for the ultimate and main improvement in the condition of Ireland."

John and Cornelius Creedon, brothers, and John O'Sullivan, law clerk, have been arrested at Millstreet, County Cork, under the Coercion Act.

Dublin, April 28.—The Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland have sent to Gladstone a series of resolutions conveying their views as to the amendments to the Land bill. They recommend a perpetuity of the tenure of future tenants; deprecate the exclusion from benefits of the bill of the leaseholders and tenants in arrears; recommend the future limitation of the landlords' power to object to an intending tenant to resume possession and to raise rent; strongly condemn the emigration provisions and the omission of laborers from the benefits of the bill, and recommend a comprehensive scheme for the purchase and reclamation of waste lands, arterial drainage and liberal advances to tenants for improvements made.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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Yokohama, June 4th, 1881.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 6TH MONTH, 4TH DAY.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th April, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, by the Rev. A. M. Reid, B.A., brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Vicar, and the Ven. Archdeacon Hunter, EDWARD JERVIS REID, son of the late Lestock R. Reid, Bombay Civil Service, to AMY LOUISA, daughter of WILLIAM WALTER CARGILL, of Lancaster Lodge, Campden-hill.

Mr. Hodnett's letter which we publish in our correspondence columns is really such a mysterious document that we find it impossible to express an opinion upon its contents one way or the other, but we shall scarcely be compromising ourselves if we say, that on general principles we object to any process of universal deglutition by "selfish graspers." At the same time Mr. Hodnett's method of defeating this propensity was unhappy. It was impossible for the Acting Assistant Judge to do anything but dismiss an action which was brought under *two* sections, the terms of which mutually contradict each other. According to his own showing Mr. Hodnett boarded the *Cyclops* after Mr. Haddon, and consequently Section 16 of the Pilotage Regulations was totally inapplicable to his case. No action lay against the Captain and owners of the ship. The only possible course was a criminal charge against Haddon under the provisions of Section 14. Mr. Hodnett was badly advised and his case fell through, not on its merits, but because of his own error.

For this, however, there is a remedy. What is irremediable is, that the good effect of a graceful act has been in great part marred by the Acting Assistant Judge's declaration, that of

the whole Pilotage Regulations, Section 14 alone has been made English law. It was on the occasion of the promulgation of these Regulations that H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires was enabled to afford a very tangible evidence of the judicious tact which has distinguished all his dealings with the Japanese Government, and done much to heal wounds that seemed at one time well nigh incurable. Under the old system not only was the Government required to submit its enactments for examination before they became law, but also those enactments, or rather such portions of them as were considered applicable to British subjects, were subsequently remodelled in the English Chancery and published in the name of the British Minister. It is impossible to conceive anything more humiliating to the Japanese than this complete repudiation of their right to exercise any authority in their own territories, and it would moreover be more than difficult to find any treaty clause or order in Council justifying such a method. There would be some reason in a plea that to examine regulations before they are issued is better than to veto them afterwards, but there is more than one manner of managing these things. We should fancy, for example, that the Japanese authorities are not very likely to enact any law affecting Englishmen without previously consulting Mr. Kennedy, but we can fancy also that in doing so the impression they are likely to receive is one of kind courtesy rather than of pragmatical overbearing. When the Pilotage Regulations came upon the *tapis*, Mr. Kennedy does not seem to have concerned himself much about precedents, neither is there any warrant for supposing that he thoroughly appreciated the sentiments of the Japanese in the matter. His opportunities for judging had not been sufficient. It is, however, precisely where the aid of experience is unavailable that the instinct of the diplomatist asserts itself. Mr. Kennedy adopted the very simple expedient of citing the regulations by their titles and requiring British subjects to observe them *as enactments of the Japanese Government*. Every useful purpose that had been served by the old method was equally achieved by the new, with, however, this difference, that whereas the former had been a perpetual source of umbrage and irritation, the latter was the signal for unqualified satisfaction. Not much more was possible under a system by which the right of repudiating the police and municipal regulations of a country is vested in a power ten thousand miles distant.

This being so, the statement made by the Bench in the Hodnett case seems particularly regrettable, for if it correctly describes the facts, the effects of Mr. Kennedy's very felicitous action is to a great extent marred, and that too unnecessarily, since, as we have said before, the case might have been dismissed on other grounds. The mischief, however, can only be permanent if the matter be left where it is.

The most distinctly national characteristics of Japan's art, no less than the most refined aspects of Japanese household

habits are inseparably connected with the story of the Tea Clubs (*Cha no yu*), inaugurated by the celebrated dilettante Yoshimasa (1,476) and perfected by the plebeian prince, Taiko (1,590). Without an accurate understanding of the *Cha no yu* creed, no analysis, however exhaustive, can take us much beyond the threshold of art motives as they once existed in this country. To discuss the subject here even in the most fragmentary manner would be more than we dare attempt, but we cannot fail to call our readers' attention to it since they can, if they please, enjoy an opportunity no later than to-morrow (Sunday) of making themselves intimately acquainted with *one* form at any rate of the "gentle science."

For the *Cha no yu* is conducted after two different and very dissimilar fashions; the *Sen-cha*, or infused tea, and the *Mat-cha* or powdered tea. The latter is a most elaborate undertaking. Few Japanese are thorough masters of the etiquette its creed prescribes. The dimensions of the room, the position of every article of furniture, the methods of entry and exit, the formula of acknowledgment and admiration, the precise and only fitting moment for examining each object of *virtù* respectively, the order of conventional utterances and their modification according to the position of the guest's seat, the time for changing paintings, vases and so forth, the flowers that may be set in the alcove, the possibility of asking for a second or even a third share of any special dainty, whether this must be entirely consumed or that carried away in part; these and a hundred other even more trivial points are accurately detailed and ought to be precisely acquired by every one of the invitèes. The *Mat-cha* indeed is not so much a tea party as a dinner at which tea constitutes the crowning *bonne-bouche* of the entertainment. The preparation of the beverage, too, is peculiar. The leaf is in the form of powder, which is put into the cup at once and the boiling water poured on it, the result being a thick, green frothy compound, exquisitely delicate both in flavour and aroma, but to be appreciated only by an educated taste. With this, however, and the labyrinth of observances that environ the drinking, we shall not concern ourselves for the moment, but turn at once to the very much simpler and more comprehensible *Sen-cha*.

Here we are in a different atmosphere. Let us suppose that we have been invited with three or four others to a friend's tea pavilion, or even to a restaurant at Mukojima, and to fix our ideas, let us further suppose that the time is Sunday afternoon, and the day, the 5th of June, 1881. We are ushered at first into the waiting-room and there served with tea and, it may be, some curiously curled flimsy-looking cakes, or perhaps a neat little row of transparent parallelopeds known as *kanten* or bean jelly. After we have had time to look about us and become just sufficiently impatient to feel anxious about what is to follow, a rosy cheeked abigail offers herself as our guide, and we follow her along a verandah of wood that shines like a mirror and is overhung by eaves that seem to have grown in their place at some epoch when nature was a carpenter. The sun is just sloping towards the south, and his rays are entangled in the gossamer like web of bamboo blinds across which come the scent of the iris and the drowsy "chant of the brooding bee." It is a perfect season for the refined indiligence of the *Cha no yu*; the leisurely multiplication of those ceremonial ciphers whose product is the vaguest of inexpressible impressions. Already indeed some indistinct idea of a sudden separation from the tumult of life and emancipation from its puritanical restraints begins to possess us, and as our eye falls upon the cherry cheeked damsel kneeling in the glitter of the ragrant sunbeams, we find ourselves incontinently whispering:—

Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori:
Hic nemus, hic toto tecum consumerer ævo.

But before we find leisure to translate the sentiment, we are kneeling on a silk cushion and bowing to our host, who

sits in the midst of paraphernalia. On his right is a brazier that recommends itself to our notice at first by the deft disposition of the ashes it contains, for these are piled up into the semblance of a feathery Fujiyama with one fervently glowing ember in the heart of the crater. A second glance, however, shows us that the brazier is worthy of notice for its own sake. It is made not of box-wood nor of bronze but of jade;¹ pallid polished jade with one fleecy green cloud imprisoned in its milky adamant. But the time has not yet come for close examination, and accordingly we concentrate our attention on the quaintly shaped kettle of repoussé iron. The water is in the fourth or quiescent condition of boiling, having passed the singing, simmering, and bubbling stages. Still our host is not quite contented with its condition, or, to speak more correctly, politeness forbids him to seem content. He enlarges the crater's mouth and adds to it a little cylinder of charcoal taken from a dingy looking basket of plaited bamboo; a basket that is scared and wrinkled with age and polished by centuries of friction. It is in short just such a decayed looking commodity as might have belonged originally to the furniture of Charley Goroo's den in the garden of stinging nettles. Yet strange to say our host handles it with the most delicate deference, and one can easily see that it shares his affection equally with the jade brazier. Is it an article with any special reminiscences attached, or does it exemplify some cunning trait of workmanship? Our host answers these questions by holding the basket aloft and showing us that it is provided with a wooden support, so roughly constructed that it looks as if it had been carved by an infant with an oyster knife, and so decayed that it is only held together by sundry copper rivets, which are indeed the sole redeeming features of its deformity. More surprised than ever we venture to propound further questions, and learn finally that the grimy concern once belonged to Faruta Oribe²; that its misshapen pedestal was carved by the hand of that renowned philosopher; that in every one of these marks, which to a tyro speak only of a clumsily wielded knife, the initiated can discern inexpressible evidences of art elegance, and that, to crown all, it passed into our host's possession as a great bargain for the sum of three hundred dollars.

But the tea-making has begun. It is, as we have said, a simple enough affair, pretty much after the English breakfast table fashion, were it not for the utensils. There is first the tea-jar, a russet brown blistered looking specimen of pottery with an uneven but brilliant glaze curiously iridescent from age. This is a veritable specimen of Shunkei ware, or in other words the work of Kato Shirozayemon, the father of Japanese potters, who learned his art in China more than six centuries ago. Just the sort of thing Aunt Betsey would use as a receptacle for treacle to catch flies, but to the Japanese connoisseur scarcely less valuable than an Oiron Vase is to a Westerner. A spoon, whether it were of silver or gold, would be ill suited to such society, and so we are not surprised to see the tea measured out with a bamboo scoop, which has hitherto been reposing in a case of crimson silk. This too, plain and unpretending as it looks, has its "points," and is an object of not less interest to the *dilettante* than the Shunkei jar or the Oribe basket. All three, however, are eclipsed by the tea pot. It is the tiniest little vessel imaginable, plump and squat, with a handle of inimitably graceful curve, a saucy spout and a lid like the sugar-loaf hat of Gabriel Grub's goblin. There is something almost magical too in its

¹ The ex-Daimiyo of Todo (Touhan) is perhaps the only person in Japan who possesses such a brazier.

² A renowned *chajin* who flourished in the second half of the 16th century.

achievements, for after it has been filled to the brim with tea from the jar, it still manages to make room for water enough to be divided among half a dozen cups, each of apparently greater capacity than itself. Nevertheless in all other respects it is a worthy companion of the dingy basket and the blistered jar, and if one were told that it cost ten times as much as the manuscript of Balzac's first novel, there would be ample warrant for incredulity. The truth is, however, that the taste for tea-pots of Chinese *Shādei* (bocearo) amount to a veritable madness in Japan at present. There are certainly specimens of the ware which might well evoke any amateur's enthusiasm both for beauty of pâte and excellence of workmanship, but the *Gurindama* most in vogue to-day has none of these recommendations. There is absolutely no way of accounting for its popularity. The cups in which the tea is now awaiting consumption are of a cognate genus: a coarse blue and white porcelain, with designs that might have been painted by a child, and the same blemish that disfigured the celebrated *Tsai-yō* of the 10th century, viz., particles of ill-favored yellow clay clinging to the lower rim. These tiny vessels are not, however, without interest, for they are specimens of old blue and white, not dating, as some would have us believe, from the Sung or Tang dynasties, but from the early years of the Ming or perhaps the end of the Yuen, that is to say, the latter half of the 15th century.

Do we desire a second cup of tea? Nobody asks us the question. We are supposed to suppose ourselves solicited, and we therefore reply by placing our cups in their normal position, if we are still thirsty, and turning them bottom upwards if we are contented. This is the one piece of ceremony connected with the *Sen-cha*, and we are now at liberty to ask what questions we please, examine the objects of *virtù* our host has put out for our entertainment, and retire as soon as we wish, since there is probably another party waiting to replace us.

Of course the utensils we have described are merely typical. Their nature depends on the host's fancy. They may be not only historically interesting but also artistically beautiful, and we have no hesitation in saying that something to please the most fastidious taste may be seen at the *séances* now going on in the enclosure of the Mimaguri Shrine at Mukōjima. At any rate the opportunity is unique. The *Sen-cha* has of late been gradually thrust from public favour by its rival, the *Mat-cha*, and the patrons of the former feel that some exceptional effort is necessary.

Accordingly the leading spirits of the *Shimpūsha*—by which name the chief *Sen-cha* Club in the Eastern Capital is known—have conceived the idea of a grand *réunion* at which all the choicest curiosities in the possession of the *Sen-cha-jin* will be exhibited. There will probably be as many as seven or eight *séances* in the different tea-houses about Minaguri, and as no invitations are required, anyone that pleases may present himself. We strongly recommend those who take an interest in such things to spend to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at Mukōjima.

Our readers will probably have found it difficult to connect into an intelligible whole the various fragmentary descriptions we have been compelled to give from time to time of the constitutions, functions &c. promulgated for *institutions connected with* the new department of Agriculture and Commerce. Following the Imperial Decrees as they appear, our information is necessarily of a piecemeal description, but in this particular case we are now in a position to epitomize.

It appears then, that apart from the Bureaux of the *Nōshōmushō*—the details of which we have already given—there

are three distinct bodies, charged with the duty of discussing and advising the authorities upon matters relating to agriculture, trade, and manufactures—viz.—(1) the High Deliberative Board (to be opened in the Capital), (2) the Local Consultative Boards (for every City and Prefecture), and (3) the Deliberative Assemblies (for Divisional Districts in Cities and Prefectures).

The first named body is to be composed for the most part of men holding office in the Central Government, and its members will be appointed directly by the Privy Council. Its meetings will be presided over by the Minister of the Department (*Nōshōmushō*), and its functions will be to deliberate upon matters of agriculture, trade, and manufactures affecting the Empire at large.

The second body (Local Consultative Board) is to be composed of members chosen from among the farmers, merchants and artisans of repute in the City or Prefecture. The power of nominating these members is vested in the Governor or Prefect, who sits as President, *ex-officio*, and the functions of the Board are similar to those of the High Deliberative Board, their sphere, however, being local.

The third body (Deliberative Assembly) is to be composed of members elected by the inhabitants of Divisions and Districts from among themselves. The members appoint their own President &c. and the functions of the assembly are similar to those of the other two bodies but of more limited scope, being confined to the discussion of matters affecting the particular Division or District only.

The character of the three bodies may therefore be briefly described as assistant. The two first are created and supervised by the Government, and their existence is compulsory, while the third is elective, the necessity for its existence being left to the decision of the people of the locality. Our present information does not enable us to determine the relation in which these bodies stand to one another, but there seems to be no reason for apprehending confusion, since their functions are purely consultative and all matters for their deliberation are submitted by the authorities. In the absence of any additional enactments, however, it is not improbable that difficulties may arise between the two last named bodies (Local Consultative Board and Deliberative Assembly) and the City and Provincial (Representative) Assemblies, whose duties are to discuss and decide the items to be defrayed out of the Local Taxes as well as the method of levying those taxes. A conflict of functions may more especially be anticipated in the case of the Permanent Committees of the City and Provincial Assemblies, for it is their particular province to advise the Governor or Prefect upon all undertakings the expenses of which are to be a charge upon the Local Taxes, and it is very obvious that this province will be invaded by the Local Consultative Board when it proceeds to advise the same officials on matters of agriculture, commerce, and manufacture. The Permanent Committees will naturally desire to have a voice in the disposition of these affairs also, since their expenses must of necessity be defrayed out of the local taxes.

The Government will no doubt see the advisability of drawing a clearer line between the powers and duties of the consultative boards and those of the representative assemblies, and we look with some interest for the issue of additional notifications on the subject. As the case now stands unfriendly critics may, with some show of reason, contend that the creation of the Consultative Boards has been suggested by questionable motives; or, in other words, that the authorities, having found the representative assemblies (which are elective) inconveniently recalcitrant, have preferred to entrust some of the latter's functions to bodies whose members are

Government nominees. Such a suspicion would be quite ill-founded, but we shall not be at all surprised to see it presently advanced by the native press with all the reckless indifference to facts and logic that distinguishes that institution.

In our correspondence column will be found a letter signed A. H., which has already appeared in the *Japan Gazette*. This letter is the second which has reached us on the same subject, but the language of both, more especially the first, was of such a nature that we deemed it kindest to reply privately, stating, however, that if, after receipt of our explanation, A. H. still desired the insertion of his letters, we should at once comply with his wishes. He seems to have forwarded his second letter to the *Gazette* without waiting to hear from us, and under these circumstances we should undoubtedly be justified in publishing the whole correspondence. That we do not ought to prove, better than anything else, that A. H. has mistaken our sentiments.

We may have been wrong in our estimate of the numbers at the concert in question, but the fact we desired to emphasize was the almost total absence of Japanese; a fact no doubt attributable to the price of admission. Fifty sen is an *argumentum ad crumenam* quite as powerful in Japan as a crown piece would be in England, and unless the projectors of the Ueno concerts desire to exclude Japanese visitors altogether, they will do well to alter their tariff. Beyond this no thought influenced us when we wrote, so that the receipt of A. H.'s communication astonished us not a little. It would have done so had it come from one of our own countrymen. But the value of English words is not always appreciated out of England. We felt quite persuaded that our correspondent had said more than he meant, and we knew that he had said very much more than a judicious advocate would approve. For his own sake as well as for that of the Band-master—whose admirable success has long been a matter of public comment—we desired to give him time for reflection, and therefore answered his letter instead of publishing it, a course for which we have little inclination and less leisure. We have lost our labour, but not the consciousness of a good intention.

One word more. A. H. accuses us of "false statements" about the Marine Band, and of "making every effort to reduce the merits due to it." At the risk of being called rude, we must answer this by an unqualified denial. We have known the Marine Band from its embryo days, when it consisted of half a dozen buglers who practised in a pine wood near the English Camp on the Bluff, and when it made such progress that our own trumpeters were out of the running. We watched it (under the guidance of a most patient, painstaking Englishman) advance rapidly to the performance of parade, and finally dance, music, and we have at last seen it pass into the hands of a German, who has brought it to a point it would never have attained under the old leadership. In short no one in Japan more thoroughly appreciates its merits or is more ready to applaud them. It would have been pleasanter to make this statement in a different context, and we are sure that A. H. will regret having reduced us to the disagreeable alternative of preserving an ungracious silence or paying compliments on compulsion.

In the Prefecture of Yamanashi, better known as the province of Kōshū, there is a village called Yamura, which was once the Botany Bay of the district. Many a year has passed indeed since prisons were the salient features of its scenery, but the atmosphere the malefactors brought with them still clings to the place. It is the most healthy locality for thieves and gamblers in the Eastern Sea Circuit.

Moreover, even the honest inhabitants are infected with a fancy which is not so easily attributable to their sometime association with men undergoing the penalties of the law. Their love for litigation is inordinate. They will go to law for nothing and present a petition about less. Indeed so completely is this idiosyncrasy recognized to be indigenous, that the first syntax taught them at school derives its tenets, they say, from the language of legal instruments. Since the Restoration, however, the character of the district has changed considerably for the better. Men have grown more prosperous, and a new security has been given to property by the presence of a police force. The province still remains remarkable for its bigoted attachment to antiquated customs, but, so far as crime and contention are concerned, the improvement is palpable.

Unfortunately, however, the Prefect found it expedient two months ago to remove the police station from Yamura to a village called Saruhashi. This change gave great offence to the inhabitants of the former place. They had learned thoroughly to appreciate the benefits of order, and could not be brought to see that the Government had any right to deprive them of advantages for the maintenance of which they paid taxes like every body else. Repeated applications to the Prefect failed to obtain redress, and at last the people set themselves to prepare a petition which has just been presented to the Home Office, and is said to perplex the authorities not a little. The Yamura folk insist upon getting back their police barrack, and desire at the same time to be transferred to the Kanagawa jurisdiction, on the grounds that in nine cases out of ten they cannot even get a hearing. This is certainly a commotion of a very novel nature. One can understand that the Government would be ready enough to give the petitioners back their police, but to transfer them to another prefecture is a different question. If such a demand were complied with, the whole map of Japan might soon have to be remodelled. Whatever be the upshot of the affair one cannot help thinking that it is the outcome of considerable mismanagement on the part of the local authorities.

Kōshū, in spite of its comparative accessibility, still ranks among the most uncivilized of Japanese provinces. The people won't approve of new men and new ways, nor do they see any substantial reason for preferring the rule of the Central Government to that of their former princes, the Tokugawa. For some time they have been exactly in the condition that requires particularly delicate handling, and unfortunately it would seem that the right man to manage them has not yet found his way to Yamanashi. They decline to make new roads because the old serve their purpose quite sufficiently well, and they see no sense in subscribing for schools so long as the priests are willing to teach their children reading and writing. Some schools have indeed been established, and an incident which occurred on the occasion of the School Inspector's last tour is interesting as an evidence of the people's temper.

It was in the neighbourhood of Yamura, the village of which we have spoken above. Due notice had been sent of the inspector's coming, and as no objection was raised, that official proceeded confidently on his tour. The first school he came too was shut and not a scholar was to be seen anywhere. He summoned the Headman of the District, and demanding an explanation, was informed that the people were too busy preparing their petition to think of such things as schools. The same result awaited him at the next village and the next, until he came to his proposed resting-place for the night, without having obtained access to even one school. Here a new surprise was in store for him. The

inn-keepers refused to take him in. All the villages had bound themselves, they said, to hold no communication of any sort with the local officials until their petition had been presented and accepted. The Inspector might of course insist upon remaining if he pleased, but such a course would only bring serious trouble on the landlord. On the other hand, if he would consent to prolong his journey a dozen miles he might be sure of a welcome at Sarubashi—where there was a police-station—and the landlord would himself escort him thither. The Inspector had of course no choice.

H.E. Inouye, on his visit to Kōshū the other day, seems to have inaugurated a new régime. He pointed out that such a temper is only to be overcome by kindness, and by a much closer social intercourse between the local officials and the wealthy yeomen of the district. Already this sensible policy has borne fruit. The most thriving farmer in the neighbourhood—a man who could afford to subscribe ten thousand yen the other day towards the restoration of a temple—has at last come out of his seclusion at Barazawa, and declared himself perfectly willing to support the authorities if they really do mean to regard the people as their friends.

The circumstances of the so-called riots in the Shimane Prefecture (Idzumo province) have certainly lost nothing in the telling. The facts of the case are very simple, and though unquestionably of a distressing nature, do not by any means warrant the statement that “three thousand Shizoku have risen against the authorities.” The transfer of the seat of local government from Tottori to Matsuyō is the *origo mali*. The condition of the people in the former district seems to have been long verging on indigence. The access of business resulting from the presence of the Kenchō officials just sufficed to keep the wolf from the door, and shortly after the Prefect had moved to Matsuyō, a number of the Shizoku found themselves almost without the means of subsistence. Under these circumstances they forwarded a petition to the Prefect, praying that he would supply them with funds to commence some business, but as the local treasures make no provision for such a contingency, Mr. Sakaijirō could only explain his inability to comply and promise to lay the matter before the Home Office. The petitioners were satisfied with this answer for the moment, but hearing shortly afterwards that the Prefect contemplated a visit to Tokyō, they appointed ten of their number to wait for him at his place of embarkation, and entreat him not to leave the capital without having procured them some measure of relief. It is more than probable that had these men succeeded in accomplishing their purpose we should have heard nothing more of the matter, but the police unfortunately were too vigilant. They discovered the presence of the Shizoku, and deeming ten too large a number to be implicitly trusted, telegraphed their suspicions to Matsuyō, so that the Prefect changed his route at the last moment, and embarked without the knowledge of the deputies. These latter had already concluded—probably not without reason—that there was a disposition on the part of the Prefect to evade rather than to investigate their claims, and this change of route confirmed their suspicions. By degrees the news of what had happened spread among their comrades, and the result was that a considerable body of men assembled in a decidedly dangerous mood. Still the affair never attained the dimensions of an *émeute*, nor were the police obliged to interfere. The Shizoku yielded to their leaders’ persuasions and dispersed quietly, having first, however, appointed another deputation to wait on the First Secretary of the Kenchō with a still more urgent appeal for aid. There the matter rests at present, and there seems no reason to fear any more serious consequences.

At the same time we cannot but sympathise with these unfortunate Shizoku, nor is it easy to avoid the conviction that their condition has scarcely received the attention it deserves. No one will pretend that they have any *right* to state aid. That demoralizing system of elevating pauperism into a legal claim upon the public treasury, is still tolerated in England; but happily for Japan has not yet come into existence here. It has been no doubt a hard struggle with the Government, from time to time, to refuse large subsidies to men whose inability to be independent arises in a great measure from cases over which they have had no control, and whose swords helped to establish the system under which they now suffer. This, however, was inevitable. It is one of the difficulties Japan has had to encounter in her onward progress, but it is a difficulty that requires to be smoothed away, not trampled under foot. Any semblance of indifference to the sufferings of the Shizoku would merit a much stronger term than uncharitableness, and we repeat our conviction that the Tottori petitioners have been too long denied a hearing.

A curious story is at present current in the capital. We give it for what it is worth.

During the Formosan Campaign in 1873, the Japanese troops suffered severely from malarious fever. As there were no adequate means of treating them on the spot, while the necessity of removing them from the sphere of poisonous influences was paramount, they were for the most part sent back to Nagasaki for treatment. Even there, however, many cases proved fatal, and these, as well as those that died in Formosa, whether from battle or disease, were buried, to the number of some three hundred, in one huge grave at Nagasaki. This wholesale method of sepulture, necessary no doubt at the moment, was highly distasteful to the friends and relatives of the deceased, who could not under such circumstances feel assured that the fumes of the incense they burned, or the perfume of the flowers they set up before the grave, ever reached the spirits for whom they were intended. This feeling of dissatisfaction, whether with or without reason, was appreciated by a certain local official of high standing. He forwarded a memorandum to the Central Government on the subject, explaining that not only had a bad site been chosen for the grave, but the want of a tombstone with the names of the dead duly recorded, was gradually inspiring a feeling of dissatisfaction against those who could thus despise the memory of men that had died in their service. The Government readily yielded to these representations. Authority was given for the re-interment of the bodies and the erection of a suitable monument, the sum of forty thousand yen being allotted for the service. The work was accordingly carried out, and a military hospital subsequently built on the site where the former grave had been.

Two or three years afterwards, however, the patients in the hospital observed a large dog creep from beneath the verandah one morning with a human bone in his mouth. No particular attention was paid to the incident at the moment, but when it had been repeated three or four times during the course of the next few months, men began to ask each other where these bones came from. It was then remembered that the spot had served originally as a burying place for those that had perished in the Formosan campaign, but it was also remembered that the bodies had presumably been disinterred, so that the presence of the bones became not only inexplicable but suspicious. The War Office, advised of the affair, ordered an investigation, which led, it is said, to the discovery not of culpable carelessness alone, but also of gross fraud on the part of those originally

charged with the execution of the work. The official who had received and, according to his own account, disbursed, the forty thousand yen was of course most culpable. But he was able to command interest in high quarters. It was considered that his crime would be sufficiently expiated by a pecuniary mulct.

The army, however, thought differently. The survivors of the Formosan expedition had been well pleased to hear of the respect paid to their comrades' bodies and to see the dead men's mortuary tablets set up in the mausoleum at Shokousha. But when it transpired that the money, generously granted by the Treasury for purposes of sepulture, had been sacrilegiously diverted, and that, so far from having been reverentially removed to consecrated ground, the bones of the dead were scattered among the foundations of a hospital or dragged hither and thither by pariah dogs, and when further it appeared that this hateful crime had been treated after the fashion of a trifling misdemeanour, an indignation very much more intense than any previous feeling of gratitude began to manifest itself. Complaints, sometimes so passionately urged as to be scarcely articulate, were made to the cabinet, and it is now hinted that the official concerned has tendered his resignation. The affair is barely credible, though by no means unprecedented in the history of other countries.

Two Imperial Edicts lately issued in China and Japan afford some food for conjecture to persons who attach importance to coincidences. The first appeared in Peking early in the present month. It ordered that all military men of standing should hold themselves in readiness to be called on. The second was communicated a short time ago to the Kwazoku of Japan by H. E. Iwakura in the Emperor's name. It directed that as many of the young nobles as possible should take service in the army or navy.

His Excellency Iwakura is not only a Minister of State, but also holds an office whose functions must occasionally add considerably to the scope of his duties. He is the Official Chief of the Nobles (Kwazoku-no-Tokubuchō) and is consequently charged with the management of everything that concerns them as a body. It was in this capacity that we saw him lately acting as chief promoter of the railway scheme, which is specially designed as a means of providing a safe and profitable source of investment for the nobles' commutation fund.

We observe that the Executive Office in the grounds of the Colonization Department at Shiba is to be abolished, as the duties of general management are in future to be performed entirely at the Head Office, Sapporo. This is an economical reform. From the termination of the present financial year the expenses of the Colonization Department are to be defrayed entirely from the proceeds of sales of produce, &c. Certain political critics are of opinion that the aphorism "better late than never" is applicable to this measure. We agree with them.

A case of peculiar interest, because of its novel character, is now pending in the Supreme Court of Judicature (Dai-shin-in). The facts are briefly these. Last year the Tokiyo City Assembly, when discussing the local Budget submitted by the Governor of the city, decided upon certain reductions of such an extensive character that the Governor found it necessary to disapprove their resolutions, and threatened to employ the power vested in him of either ordering them to reconsider the bills or rejecting their

decision altogether, and causing the taxes to be levied and expended as originally proposed in the Budget. The members of the City Assembly, hearing of the Governor's intentions, proceeded, on their own motion, to reconsider the Budget, and ultimately passed it, making smaller reductions than before, so that the Governor was enabled to approve their action. Thereupon a resident of Tokiyo, Hayashi Kinji, addressed a note to the President and Vice President of the City Assembly demanding an explanation of what he called their illegal and unjust proceedings in reconsidering without any authority, and amending measures they had previously passed. Failing, as was natural, to obtain satisfaction by this method, Hayashi instituted an action at law against the officials in question, bringing the case before the Superior Court of Tokiyo on the grounds that the positions of the President and Vice-President might be considered analogous to those of Government officials, actions against whom may be laid at once in an upper court. The Judges, however, decided otherwise. They refused to regard members of the City Assembly as Government officials, and accordingly dismissed the case, pointing out that it could only be tried in the first instance by a lower court. From this decision Hayashi appealed to the Supreme Court, and the appeal is still pending.

It will thus be seen that nothing has yet been decided on the merits of the case, the question now about to be discussed having reference merely to the legal position of the President and Vice-President, and the court before which they may be arraigned. Under these circumstances we refrain from any comment, merely observing that the point raised is one of considerable interest, since, so far as we know, there is not at present in Japan any law under which the people are provided with a remedy against injuries sustained at the hands of representatives elected by themselves.

The motion for the consideration of the Budget, mentioned above, was made in the City Assembly by Mr. Numa, of the *Mainichi Shinbun*, and seconded by Mr. Fukuchi, of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, who were respectively Vice-President and President of the Assembly at the time. These gentlemen justified their action on the grounds that the regulations relating to Local Assemblies were as yet imperfect, and that, if the Governor really contemplated the course attributed to him by report, the assembly was not clothed with any legal power of opposing him. If, therefore, they allowed their previous resolutions to stand, they could only anticipate a serious disagreement with the Governor, while no compensatory advantage could result either to themselves or their constituents. To reconsider the bills while there was yet time, and modify the reductions previously determined, would be better than to have the matter taken out of their hands and the taxes arbitrarily assessed, as would inevitably be the case if they persisted in their opposition.

One cannot help sympathizing with the assembly in this matter, though their action was comical. Seeing that they might not enjoy the substance, they desired at least to retain the shadow. They came up to the scratch boldly enough, but when it became apparent that the Governor meant to knock them down, they made haste to get out of range, so that they might at any rate seem to be still standing erect. This was not dignified but it certainly was judicious, and possibly by a timely retreat they preserved some power of influencing the campaign. In the issue, however, they have fallen to the ground between two stools. Here they are charged with temerity, there with timidity, and it is more than probable that they have ere now repented

of their endeavour to keep things straight. The law is not likely to afford the citizens much redress against their own nominees. Indeed, what seems most likely is, that Mr. Hayashi's suit will die of inanition. But it will leave, we fear, an evil memory. The Assembly made a reconnaissance, and finding the enemy in force, judiciously fell back, only to be attacked by its allies in rear. In future it will not move in either direction, but merely remain in "idle occupation."

A charming confusion seems to exist in the minds of the Japanese with regard to the residences of Englishmen in the Capital. Not content with carrying Mr. Hawes's garden party from Shiba to the English Legation, they make the Secretary of the latter a resident of the former. And this too *à propos* of a story which is really too comical to be consigned to oblivion. Shortly before the late "Dog-hunt" in the Satsuma Yashiki—they say—the Secretary of the English Legation despatched a messenger from his home in Shiba, with a letter for Mr. Shimadzu Tadayoshi. The messenger was followed by his master's favorite dog which he tied up outside the Yashiki before seeking admittance. When he came out a few minutes afterwards, the dog had disappeared, and all enquiries failed to discover his whereabouts. On the day of the hunt, however, he again made his appearance, but alas! *quantum mutatus ab illo!* His tail was gone, and all his ancient sagacity had been concentrated into the accomplishment of scudding about before mounted archers. In fact, so thoroughly had he assimilated his instructions, that whenever he was not tied or held, he would bound frantically off, and perform a most animated *Inu-ō-mono* on his own account. For a time, indeed, he seemed to recover the use of his faculties under the influence of regular diet and affectionate treatment, but an unluckily heavy shower of rain upset his mental equilibrium again. He mistook the drops for the blunt arrows of his sometime tormentors, and ran himself into a temporary hydrophobia. His master of course—as is customary with foreigners whether treaties be violated or dogs' tails docked—demanded compensation, and failing to find a reciprocity of sentiment on the Satsuma side, instituted an action at law, laying the damages at three hundred and fifty dollars.

It would not be fair to say that this story has no grain of truth in it. Like Gammer Gurton's needle, which was lost for a time but ultimately discovered sticking in the breeches of her man Hodge, it is an old friend in a new place. Last year a dog belonging to the French Legation did, we believe, fall into the hands of the *Inu-ō-mono* people. Such an incident was not unlikely to have been repeated in some form or other on this occasion. Then Shiba is about half-way between the English and French Legations, and so on the whole the Secretary's dog may be regarded as a compromise between a *rechauffé* and an original *entrée*.

Since the islands of Riukiu were included among the Japanese prefectures, mulberry planting has been carried on there to a considerable extent. The trees have not succeeded invariably, but in some places their growth has been quite remarkable, and a quantity of silk-worms' eggs have accordingly been transported thither from Wakayama (Kii). Several Japanese, versed in the management of the worm, have accompanied the eggs, and a great success is predicted for the venture. Riukiu has not hitherto been quite without silk. Mr. Satow, quoting from the *Chinsan-hoku-Shiriyaku*, tells us that "spinning silk is among the duties taught to the girls," and the fabric known in Japan as

Riukiu Tsunugi, is made of silk obtained from the *Yama-mai*. The better classes of worm do not, however, exist on the islands, and if they can be successfully introduced, there ought to be no doubt as to the value of the result. Climatic difficulties may prove serious, for the temperature on the islands is subject to very sudden changes, ranging between Australian rather than Japanese limits.

If it be possible to predict the opinions of posterity, one of their verdicts may be expected to be that, in our enthusiastic efforts to pull down oligarchical despotism, we made even more complete autocrats of literary freedom and liberty of opinion. The very form of speech employed by the press to-day—the singular "we," appropriated by monarchs, newspaper editors and men with tape-worms—illustrates the mental attitude of the Fourth Estate. We have obtained emancipation in one direction only to become slaves in another, for, since the unchaining of public opinion, all men have bowed their heads, and acknowledged its unlimited jurisdiction. Newspapers are, or ought to be, the exponents of that opinion—its leaders according to some—and, whether they perform the rôle fitly or not, the limits of their influence seem to stretch further and, further every day. The press indeed has been accounted the most powerful agent available for the removal of mechanical impediments to a form of government. It has taken the place of the Pnyx and the Forum, by enabling public discussion to be carried on as it were, in the same Agora. One is not therefore much surprised at finding a disposition to exaggerate its functions on the part of those connected with it, but that its freedom is necessary to the existence of independent judges in courts of law, is a proposition we cannot accept on the dictum of the *Gazette*. We should earnestly hope that the integrity of an English Judge springs from a much purer source than the fear of newspaper criticism, and we are very sure that if the prospect of promotion hides from him the principles of justice, his moral equilibrium will never be restored by any dread of journalistic censure. To adopt any other creed would be to declare that neither in Germany, France nor Russia do independent judges exist. Our contemporary's method of argument has at least the advantage of being original, but it tends seriously to debase the motives of human morality. It is moreover illogical, for it offers as a guarantee for justice that which is by no means invariably just. Suppose for example the Japanese press were emancipated to-morrow, does anybody pretend that judges in courts of law would do well to acknowledge its influence? When public opinion is sufficiently sound and the press sufficiently representative to perform the functions assigned to them by the *Gazette*, the independence and impartiality of judges will have attained man's estate and ceased to require any leading strings. Why is it that the press is not free in Russia? Because public opinion has there imbibed a poison for which the whole civilized world is at present seeking an antiseptic. It would indeed be a wise thing to remove all restraint from the expression of that opinion and then desire ministers of the law to obey the voices that spoke to them through the press!

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Brailaugh affair is the proposal made in the House that the bill for the amendment of the Parliamentary oath be rejected because its proximate purpose was the admission of an atheist. This was certainly putting the question in a light that requires a good deal of fanning to make it vivid. What John Stuart Mill says on the subject is so very apposite

that we may be pardoned for quoting it:—"This proposition"—that the oath is worthless of a person who does not believe in a future state—"betokens much ignorance of history in those who assent to it (since it is historically true that a large proportion of infidels in all ages have been persons of distinguished integrity and honour); and would be maintained by no one who had the smallest conception how many of the persons in greatest repute with the world, both for virtues and for attainments, are well known, at least to their intimates, to be unbelievers. The rule besides is suicidal, and cuts away its own foundation. Under pretence that atheists must be liars, it admits the testimony of all atheists who are willing to lie, and rejects only those who brave the obloquy of publicly confessing a detested creed rather than affirm a falsehood. A rule thus self convicted of absurdity so far as regards its professed purpose, can be kept in force only as a badge of hatred—a relic of persecution; a persecution, too, having the peculiarity that the qualification for undergoing it is the being clearly proved not to deserve it. The rule, and the theory it implies, are hardly less insulting to believers than to infidels. For if he who does not believe in a future state, necessarily lies, it follows that they who do believe are only prevented from lying, if prevented they are, by the fear of hell. We will not do the authors and abettors of the rule the injury of supposing that the conception which they have formed of Christian virtue is drawn from their own consciousness." Now the terms of Mr. Gladstone's bill were that "anyone who is required to make, or is capable of making, an affirmation in a Court of Law, shall be permitted to make affirmation in the House of Commons." England requires some special declaration of fealty from those to whom she entrusts the immediate guardianship of her constitution. So long as a prescribed formula of declaration exists, there can be no question as to the propriety of conforming to it, whether it be pagan or episcopalian, but that its amendment should be forbidden by a spirit of religious persecution, seems a palpable backsliding from liberal principles. Of course the bare idea of giving atheists a voice in the government of the realm will not fail to evoke a chorus of stock denunciations from pious people. But the question cannot be thrust aside by aphorisms and homilies. It is the great problem of the age, and men must set themselves to solve it sooner or later. No logical process will enable us to demonstrate that an unreasoning obedience to tradition is an essential adjunct, much less an adequate test, of moral soundness. Yet this is nothing more or less than what is affirmed by those that oppose Mr. Bradlaugh's admission to parliament on the grounds of his atheistic professions. There may be, and indeed if rumour be reliable, there are other considerations of a personal nature that help to swell the ranks of the opposition, but with these we are not concerned. What we wait to see with special interest is the degree of religious tolerance or intolerance that exists as an active factor in the House of Commons to-day, and from this aspect the debate on the Bradlaugh question cannot fail to be at once instructive and significant.

Is it not a fact singularly illustrative of social England's latest phase that of the great men we have lost within the last decade, three—and they perhaps the greatest—will be remembered not more for their brilliant achievements than for the beautiful story of their domestic lives? Lord Beaconsfield's attachment to his wife and the immense assistance he derived from her loving counsel throughout his long career, are household words with his countrymen. Mr. Froude, who has just written Carlyle's Reminiscences, has been

chiefly censured for his too truthful portrait of the almost extravagant affection with which the great historian of characters regarded his "noblest, queenliest" of wives; and as for John Stuart Mill, we shall gather the truth best from his own words; words that are stamped with the indelible impress of a sorrow that can find no medicine in time:—"To the beloved and deplored memory of her who was the inspirer, and in part the author, of all that is best in my writings—the friend and wife whose exalted sense of truth and right was my strongest incitement, and whose approbation was my chief reward—I dedicate this volume. * * * * * Were I but capable of interpreting to the world one half the great thoughts and noble feelings which are buried in her grave, I should be the medium of a greater benefit to it, than is ever likely to arise from anything that I can write, unprompted and unassisted by her all but unrivalled wisdom."

Of those that reflect on these things, some no doubt will see in them an additional plea for women's rights. But to others they will teach a different lesson; the lesson that woman's moral strength can only be fully developed by love. Capable of a chaste unselfish affection to which man is almost a stranger, she can think and act for those she loves with a wisdom that almost satisfies the definition of unerring instinct. Judged by the standard of true heroism, she deserves an incomparably higher place in history than the sex she serves. But to emancipate her would be to cut her off from the influences by which the true music of her life is evoked. Nations in which woman is made a servant, not a companion, where her highest attainment is held to be unreasoning obedience, and where she is contemptuously forbidden to exercise the noble qualities she possesses in common with, often indeed in a much fuller degree than, man,—nations where these conditions obtain, are like soldiers that enter the battle with their right arms tied behind them. But, on the other hand, nations whose women sit in the seats of philosophy or usurp the places of law-givers, are scarcely less disabled, for in them the gentler sex will have laid aside its helpful functions and set itself in opposition when it can only be great in conjunction. Such instances as we have adduced above show that in England the happy mean is well nigh attained. How long will it be before Japan shall have fairly proposed to herself the same standard?

We must apologize both to Lieutenant Hawes and H. B. M. Legation for a very stupid error, derived originally from a Japanese source and reproduced by inadvertence in the columns of our daily and weekly issues. That very liberal method of journalism which places all the events of private life at the newspaper reporter's disposal would be neither to our readers' taste nor to our own, and for this reason we should not, under ordinary circumstances, have alluded to Lieut Hawes' very successful garden party on the 23rd inst, although the enjoyment that event afforded does certainly deserve to be called public. Our Japanese friends are not altogether without warrant for a very intimate association of the terms "English Legation" and "hospitality," but it ought to have occurred to them, that to whatever extent Mr. Kennedy might carry his complaisance, Lieut. Hawes's fine collection of roses, from which his visitors derived so much pleasure, could not have been conveniently transplanted to the "grounds of the English Legation." Of course the same argument condemns ourselves, but we plead guilty to every count of the indictment.

The constitution, functions, etc., of the Local Consultative Boards, and Deliberative Assemblies, of Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures (promulgated by Imperial Decree No. 29) to which we alluded last week are as follows:—

To begin with the former. The Boards are to be established in every city and Prefecture. Their functions will be to investigate and decide upon matters (submitted by either the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the Governor or the Prefect of the respective City or Prefecture) relating to agriculture, trade and manufactures, the principal items of which would be the land and sea transport, building of roads, repairs of harbours, construction of rivers, canals, aqueducts and sewers, destruction of insects that attack cereals, prevention of epidemics among animals, forestry, breeding experiments, trial of implements, establishment of industrial museums, markets, and similar institutions, and the examination and preparation of commercial and manufacturing statistics.

The members of the Board must be at least twenty-five years of age, and must have resided in the city or Prefecture for at least three years: they must be either farmers, merchants or artisans of repute. The Governor or Prefect is to select not less than five and not more than fifteen from each of these classes and to appoint them to be members for a term of three years with eligibility for re-election.

The Governors or Prefects, or their representatives, are to act as Presidents of the Boards, while the necessary staff of writers will be supplied from among the clerks of the Provincial Governments.

The Boards will, as a rule, hold a meeting at least once in every year; but extraordinary meetings may be convened by the President at the request of not less than one third of the members. Officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and members of the High Deliberative Board, as well as officials of the Provincial Governments, are allowed to be present at the meetings in order to give expression to their views, but not to vote. All questions before the meeting are to be decided according to the majority of votes, the President having a casting vote when the numbers are equal. The members of the Boards will receive allowances on the same scale as those¹ granted to members of the Representative Assembly of the City or Province to which the Board belongs.

The Deliberative Assemblies—for agriculture, trade and manufactures—may be established in every Urban Division (Ku) or aggregate of Urban Divisions, according to convenience. Their functions will be to deliberate upon local questions of agriculture, trade or manufactures, and upon matters submitted to them by the Governor, Prefect or Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. They are also empowered to memorialize those functionaries upon subjects connected with their duties.

When it is desired to establish these assemblies, the course to be pursued is, first to obtain the consent of the Urban Divisional (Representative) Assembly (Kenkwaï), or of the Joint Urban-Divisional, or Urban-Rural District Assembly (Rengō Ku-chō-son-Kwaï) as the case may be, and then to forward an application (through the Governor or Prefect) to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

In order to be eligible for election as a member of the Assembly for Agriculture and Manufactures, a man must be at least twenty-five years old, must be a resident of the district and by profession a producer or dealer in produce of the locality. In addition to these qualifications, a member of

the Assembly for Trade must be a merchant by profession. To be valid the election of a member must be approved by the Governor or Prefect, and the following will be ineligible:—(1) insane persons or idiots; (2) those who have undergone penal servitude for a period of one year or more, or of imprisonment for the same period, if adjudged for a political offence (unless a period of seven years shall have elapsed since the completion of such sentence); (3) those who have been declared bankrupt and have not yet discharged their debts; (4) Government officials and priests; and (5) persons previously declared by the assembly to have forfeited their seats (unless four years shall have elapsed from the date of such declaration).

The privilege of voting for the election of members will be confined to males of 20 years and upwards, who are heads of families, residents of the districts, and farmers, merchants or artisans by profession. The five classes of persons enumerated above as ineligible for membership will also be ineligible as voters.

The number of members in each Assembly for either Agriculture or Manufactures is limited to 25, and in the Assembly for Trade to 50.

As in the Boards, so also in the Assemblies, the term of service for members is three years with eligibility for re-election, but whereas Governors and Prefects are Presidents of the Boards *ex officio*, the Assemblies are to elect their own Presidents and Vice Presidents from among themselves.

The expenses connected with these Assemblies are to be defrayed out of a fund raised by subscription among the electors or among the whole population of the locality.

The Assemblies will frame their own by-laws; but to be legal these must receive the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to whom they will be forwarded by the Governor or Prefect.

The Korean visitors are “doing” the lions of the capital systematically. Twenty of their number were received by the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Gwaimusho on the 28th ultimo, on which occasion their method of conducting themselves inspired some doubts as to the possibility of presenting them to the Emperor. They visited the Engineering College on the 1st instant, but it is more than questionable whether they carried away any very lucid impression of what they had seen there, for they were only allowed just time enough to get bewildered. The Japanese authorities are very wisely paying them marked attention, but if we may be permitted to make a suggestion, it is that they should not be taken to “the top of the high mountain” too suddenly, and above all that any financial queries they may propound should be judiciously “burked.” Otherwise the upshot of their observations may be *le coût en ôte le goût*.

There existed formerly in the Privy Council an office charged with the preparation of political statistics, but the progress that science has lately made and the conviction of its value have apparently induced the authorities to establish a somewhat independent office within the Daijōkwan. This was done by a Notification issued on the 30th ultimo. The name of the new office is the Statistical Board (Tōkei-in)—and its staff is to be a President, who will be a Privy Councillor, an Official Chief, who will assist the President or replace him when necessary, and a number of Secretaries, Clerks, and Statistical Commissioners who will be officials of the second grade, and will be selected from such of the Government offices as have to do with statistics.

¹ These allowances are different in different localities.

A Competitive Exhibition (Kiyōshin-kwai) is announced to take place in Tokiyo from the 1st to the 30th of March 1882. The exhibits are to consist of rice, wheat, tobacco, beans, and other cereals, shrubs, etc., in one section, and of aquatic products in another. The regulations for the former are the same as those promulgated for the Exhibition of raw silk, silk cocoons, and tea, held in Yokohama in the latter part of 1879, but the regulations for the latter have not yet been announced.

On the 28th ult. Mr. Yamaguchi (a Senator) and Mr. Ando (Chief Secretary of the Privy Council and also of the Finance Department) were appointed to be President and Vice President, respectively, of the Board of Audit. A description of the constitution, functions &c. of this board was given in a late issue. Mr. Yamaguchi—it will be remembered—was among the suite of Mr. Iwakura's embassy to Europe some years ago.

The Tokiyo Fire Brigades have been dissolved for the season by a general order of the Superintendent General of Police, those stationed in the Imperial Palaces being however excepted. The Brigades will be reorganized at the beginning of the next fire-season.

It has been decided to form a school for artisans in the building known as Yamaguchi Yashiki, Tameike, Tokiyo, where H. E. Ito lately resided. We are not yet in receipt of any particulars.

The post of President of the Agricultural Society of Japan (Nippon Nōkai) has been accepted by H. I. H. Prince Kitashirakawa, while several of the principal Government officials,—including Mr. Shinagawa, Asst. Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—have been elected officers of the Society.

Sunday being the anniversary of the Italian National Statute (constitution) the Chargé d'affaires, Mr. Martin Lanciarez gives a déjeuner to Italian subjects living in Tokio and Yokohama.

It would appear that H. B. M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan is trying to dispose of the cases before it by some eliminative process other than that of decision.

As surely as the "gigantic gooseberry" occupies the attention of the London dailies, so among the minor stars in Japan, year by year in some shape or form arise the shades of the extra-territorial danger. Belay them as you may, bury them deep under the weight of argument and precedent, they will spring up again with the same strength and regularity as John Barleycorn to sore surprise us all. We must plead guilty to having, on this occasion, given the signal for the resurrection of the question. We did so rather with the purpose of allaying any fear there might be of an attempt being made to procure the total abolition of the clauses than with an intention to provoke a repetition of a thrice-told tale. But our contemporary the *Gazette* has taken up the cudgels, advocating the retention of the extra-territorial clauses in their entirety, and, while admitting that there has been lately an improvement in the working of the Yokohama Saibansho, insists upon the necessity of amendment in the system of Japanese civil procedure so as to avoid undue delay in the hearing of causes, and upon the strengthening of the judicial Bench to insure the just determination of causes when heard. The position here taken up by the *Gazette* cannot be gainsaid; but bearing

in mind the maxim *humanum est errare* every allowance should be made for a country admittedly young and inexperienced in the way of modern thought and action. On the other hand we may be asked to look at home and say how the judicial work of our country is done. The many complaints we have heard of the stagnation of business in the Supreme Court for China and Japan, especially in the matter of appeals from the Court at Yokohama, have induced us to inquire into the state of the appeal record in the Supreme Court; and we find that there is just cause for complaint at a delay which seems at first sight unaccountable. The urbanity which characterises the demeanour of Judge French on the Bench afforded hopes that the work of the Court would be satisfactorily performed; and it must be a matter of universal regret that his failing health has incapacitated him from so attending to his duties that he has not been able to grapple with the burden cast upon him; but so it is. Appeal deferred has been piled upon appeal undetermined until a mass of arrears almost Eldonian in height has been built up. Below we give in a schedule what we believe to be the true state of the record, and also a statement of the changes undergone by the property and persons of the litigants since the appeal records were forwarded from this Court:—

Howles v. Kirby and Co.	1877	One of the defendants and respondents dead.
Kanagawa Kenrei v. Cope and another.	1878	Mortgage on property foreclosed: land in possession of a German.
Malcolm v. Smith.	1879	Ship (Commonwealth) lost.
Java Insurance Co. v. Cope.	1879	Parties survive.
Langfeldt v. Green	1879	Defendant and respondent dead.

This is a statement that requires no comment to explain. It speaks for itself. There may be some explanation to be given for this unreasonable delay. The unfortunate state of health of the Chief Justice cannot be the only reason. The form in which the record of appeal is sent to the Supreme Court is cumbersome: it consists of all the pleadings and documentary evidence and a transcript of the verbal evidence taken in the Court below, without any distinction between what is relevant and what is admittedly irrelevant; and there is thus presented to the Court of Appeal a bulky record which has to be carefully digested, before the gist of the cause can be ascertained. We think that, now we have a Court for Japan presided over by a Judge independent of the Supreme Court, a simplification of the appeal record would be advisable. If this is not done the Court of Appeal should be strengthened. Delay is harassing, and in legal matters undignified. The day will come when the present and future litigants alike will reach the only Court where "the wicked cease from troubling;" but before that happy time arrives some effort should be made to remove a slur from a tribunal of the land one of whose oldest and proudest mottoes is *Nulli vendemus: nulli negabimus aut differemus rectum aut justitiam.*—*Japan Daily Mail.*

The *Hongkong Daily Press* has a short article on French prospects in Tonquin. Our contemporary thinks that the fact that ten steamers of light draft are being built in England to the order of a French firm for the Cochinchina trade is a not insignificant straw indicating how the wind blows. These vessels are, it is reasonable to suppose, intended for the Song-koi trade, as there is no other employment for such a fleet of light draft steamers. France has not

abandoned the intention of annexing Tonquin; but merely deferred it, and it would seem from the latest news in regard to the subject that in the meantime she is about to take steps for properly policing the estuaries and lower part of the river in order to secure the safety of trade. Although the ideas once entertained as to the extent of the possible trade with Yunnan by this route have had to be considerably modified, the fact remains that there is some trade to be done, and that of a profitable character. How far it may be subsequently extended after it has only been established no one can say positively; although speculative opinions may be formed from the known facts, these must necessarily be subject to continual alteration as further facts come to light. The highly coloured notions entertained as to the route when it was first explored by Dupuis have given place to pessimist views as wide of the mark on one side as the optimist views were on the other. The *Daily Press* says that the Red River passes through a country rich in natural products and that the population is gradually recovering from the decimation it sustained in the disastrous Mahomedan rebellion, and may reasonably be expected to go on increasing both in numbers and prosperity. This tendency would be increased tenfold if ready communication with the outer world were afforded. The case of Formosa is cited. The trade of that island has risen in ten years from Tls. 3,171,100 to Tls. 6,373,300. It has been suggested that the British Government should send an officer to report on the prospect of trade *viâ* the Red River route; and our contemporary thinks that the scheme is well worthy of consideration. At all events, Hongkong merchants will do well to make a note of events in Cochin-China for the next year or two, and be in readiness to take advantage of the trade when the route to Yunnan is opened. In a short time there will doubtless be a brisk trade on the river. The route is not free from obstacles in the way of rapids and shallows, but it is nevertheless practicable for boats of very light draught. When it has been worked for a time, and the extent of the trade is more accurately ascertained, a railway may be laid to afford readier means of communication. This is a project which has been very seriously discussed by the French recently, and it will no doubt be carried into effect sooner or later.—*Japan Daily Mail*.

Dwellers in Japan are, unfortunately, so familiar with earthquakes in their own experience, that they cannot be indifferent to the similar trials of people living in distant localities. The shrieks of the wretched inhabitants of Agram, and the more recent wail of still vaster misery which has rent the clear sky of lovely but luckless Scio, have found an echo in our ears. Again, a considerable section of our community is practically interested in the work now going on in Tokio under the direction of Messrs. Milne and Ewing. Hence the subjoined extract from a letter by the *Times* correspondent in Switzerland should interest the majority of our readers. The writer is evidently unaware of the liability of Japan to seismic pangs, and the fact that she will furnish valuable additions to the accumulating stock of knowledge of the origin and nature of these terrible phenomena:—

Professor Morel, of Morges, the eminent seismologist, has communicated to the local papers a complete list of the major and minor earthquakes recorded in Europe between February 26 and March 12, or within the space of 15 days. The enumeration begins with the earthquakes at Agram, in Hungary, the first on February 26, at 3.55 a.m., the second on the 27th, at 5.30 a.m. On the 28th occurred the third at Kirchberg, Austria, at 2.20 a.m., and on the

same day there was also a shock in Auvergne, France. On March 3, at 3.35 a.m., shocks were felt in Switzerland at the following places, the centre of the disturbance being in the High Valais, Valley of the Aar, Valley of Aosta, Great St. Bernard, Geneva, and the region of Lake Lemman, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Berne, Basel, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Tessin, and throughout Central Switzerland. The shock extended also to Mulhausen, in Elsass, and was felt in the Black Forest. March 4, at 1.30 p.m., the town of Cassamicciola, in the island of Ischia, was destroyed by an earthquake. On March 7, at 3 a.m. a smart shock was felt in Fischenthal, canton Zurich, and on the following day at 3 a.m., one equally strong was observed at Lausanne. To these have to be added the 15 slight shocks which took place on March 12 at Fuligno and Perugia (Italy), though they are not included in Professor Morel's list. If these be reckoned as one earthquake there occurred in Europe in the 15 days in question no fewer than nine distinct earthquakes, composed of 23 separate shocks. The increasing frequency of earthquakes in Switzerland is marked and significant. In 1876, the known number of shocks was six; in 1877, five; in 1878, eight; in 1879 seven; in 1880, 17; in 1881, since January 1—that is, in two and a-half months, eight. It is possible, however, that since the constitution of the Seismological Society for the scientific study of earthquake phenomena, shocks which would have formerly escaped notice are now recorded; but as the society is already in the third year of its existence this remark will only apply to a time anterior to 1879. For purposes of observation the society, which may be regarded as an offshoot of the Helvetic Natural Science Association, and is the only organization of the sort either in or out of Europe, has divided Switzerland into seven zones or regions. Each of these zones is watched by a learned seismologist, in every instance, I believe, a University professor, who is supplied with proper instruments for the efficient performance of his voluntary task. These zone observers, if they may be so called, place themselves in communication with all persons in their respective districts who may be disposed to co-operate in the work, and to whom are given books of instruction and list of questions which on the occurrence of a shock they are requested to answer and forward to headquarters. These questions, in number 16, are very minute, from the first, which concerns the hour, the minute, and, if possible, the second, at which the shock befell, to the last, which asks the observer to communicate to the Society not alone the results of his own experience, but that of any of his personal acquaintances which may serve either to corroborate or supplement his own. If societies similar to the Swiss Society, which will soon be in possession of a mass of important facts, were organized in other parts of Europe, to say nothing of South America, especially in Italy and Spain, where earthquakes are so frequent, the cause of seismological science would be greatly aided, for, as Professor Heim remarks in the interesting little book he has written on behalf of the Seismological Society, the globe, which we regard as the emblem and type of solidity, is never still. Probably not a day passes that a quake of greater or less intensity does not occur on some part of its surface. The following observations of Professor Heim, although written some time ago, have so important a bearing on recent earth oscillations in Switzerland and other countries that I cannot refrain from quoting them. "Slight shocks are for the most part caused by one and the same earthquake, and the more rapidly they follow each other the more likely is this to be the case. When there is a succession of shocks in the same region they are generally connected with each other, and constitute a series of earthquakes. Thus in the High Valais (Switzerland), a first shock of intensity so great that it was felt at Paris occurred on July 1, 1855. During four months thereafter shock followed shock, each one weaker than its predecessor; but not until 1857 did the series finally cease. In 1856 there were 108 shocks in Honduras in a single week, while at Hawaii (Sandwich Islands), 2,000 occurred in a single month. It is rarely that the first shock of a series is the strongest; it is never the last." It seems, therefore, probable that we may shortly hear of further earthquakes, both in Switzerland and elsewhere.—*Japan Daily Mail*.

NATIVE TRADING COMPANIES.

IN our last issue we gave a brief history of the Mitsui Bishi Steam Ship Company, and showed that its condition and career, so far from justifying the title of a state monopoly, are indisputable evidences of private enterprise and of very exceptional business capacities. We proceed now, in the national sequence of ideas, to glance at the circumstances of those other native companies which have not escaped the *iclaboussures* of sweeping censure, but have excited in certain quarters an indignation scarcely less vehement and certainly not more rational than that with which the naturalization Bill inspired the followers of Harley and Howe.

Prior to the Restoration (1868) the functions of the Japanese merchant were of a very limited character. He owned no ships engaged in foreign trade neither did he export or import goods to and from foreign countries. In the ears of his countrymen the signification of his title admitted variations of degree alone. He was always a retail dealer, whether his traffic involved large transactions in rice, dry goods and so forth, or the pettiest of the petty speculations that come within the province of an itinerant huckster. It is not of course to be supposed that a merchant invariably carried on a retail trade as the term is understood in the west. There were also many businesses which could well have supported comparison with those conducted by the most extensive wholesalers in Europe, but the social code refused to recognise these distinctions. Merchants, so far from occupying the prominent place it is their province to fill in society, were a despised class just as the military are now in China. Neither can it be said that this impression was much weakened in the early days of foreign intercourse. If a Japanese found it possible to purchase an iron-clad or a case of champagne at the same store, it was natural that he should be a little puzzled about the coefficient of elasticity applicable to commercial dealings in the West. He failed to see that this catholicism of commerce was not only the inevitable outcome of existing conditions, but that it also bore the best possible testimony to their industry and mastery of details who could make it successful. Lacking the ability to comprehend all this, he maintained his old mental attitude towards the whole merchant class, native and foreign alike.

The truth is, however, that so soon as we place foreign merchants on one side of the equation, we must either remove the sign of equality altogether, or introduce a totally new factor on the other. That factor is the Japanese Daimiyo. The Sambutsu Kwaisha, which was always presided over by leading officers of the Fief or Han, stood pretty much in the same relation to the feudal chief that his counting-house does to a great European merchant. Of the produce of the fief a very large portion passed through the hands of the Kwaisha, and as all the taxes were paid in kind, while most of the chief provincial industries were entirely under the control of the fief officials—often indeed directly under that of the Daimiyo himself—it resulted that the bulk of the provincial exports found their way to the great cities, through the agency of the Sambutsu Kwaisha. The chief factors of the Kwaisha, at these centres of trade, lived in great luxury and comparative indolence. They usually established sub-agents

or licensed vendors among the retail dealers, and it will thus be seen that these sub-agents were in effect wholesale jobbers, not, however, to be justly classed as genuine merchants. This is perhaps more especially true of the so called merchants of Ozaka and Yedo before the Restoration.

That very considerable transactions in rice, silk, and so forth, were also carried on by the great bankers of Japan—e.g. Mitsui, Ono, Konoike, etc.—is certainly beyond question, but this was a necessary consequence of their monetary operations, for the advances they made to the Daimiyo were generally repaid in produce at a price so arranged as to include interest. Their power—notably that of Mitsui—was very considerable. As the great money lenders of Japan they were clothed with special authority from the Government, and sometimes, as in the case of Mitsui, were granted rank which entitled them to travel with a considerable retinue, not more as a protection than as a symbol of distinction.

This brief retrospect makes it very clear that the abolition of feudalism necessitated a radical reconstruction of the commercial system of Japan. The old machinery of distribution ceased to be efficient, and even the very experience of those who had superintended its working, was well nigh useless under the new conditions. There would have been little room for surprise if, under such circumstances, enterprise had been found deficient or speculation excessive; if a presumable incompetence to master so novel a situation had entailed serious failure and perhaps even temporary paralysis of effort. That this has not been so, is a fact of which we shall not at present seek to analyze the cause. We may, however, not unreasonably hazard a hypothesis, that if the State had suddenly and entirely abandoned the functions it formerly fulfilled through its feudatories, commercial vitality might, and probably would, be at a very low ebb in Japan to-day. The point is full of interest, but its discussion would divert us too much from our immediate purpose. Let us rather direct our attention for the moment to those native companies whose stable existence and very substantial success furnish the best reply to men who would have us believe that only ill weeds can grow under the present system of cultivation.

These companies are five viz:—*Okura Gumi*, *Kōshō Gwaisha*, *Kōgiyō Shōkwaï*, *Bōyeki Shōkwaï* and *Mitsui Bussan Gwaisha*.

The *Okura Gumi* was established in 1874, its object being to import foreign goods from London, Paris, and elsewhere. The heads of the firm are Messrs. Okura and Yokoyama, the latter of whom resided for several years as the Company's Agent in London. The transactions of the company do not appear to have been conducted on a scale of very great magnitude, but they have undoubtedly proved profitable, and this fact is not without significance in connection with the prophecies of loss and disaster that have been based upon the inexperience and incompetence of the Direct Trading Companies.

The *Kōshō Gwaisha* was established in 1875 for the purpose of exporting the art productions of Japan. It is perhaps scarcely fair to call this company a purely commercial undertaking. The ultimate aim of its existence is one that we cannot choose but approve. We have all seen, though we may not all have equally appreciated, the

unhappy effect of Western intercourse upon Japanese art. The meretricious hybrid that resulted from the union of the two seemed to have assimilated the worst, and lost the best, features of both. Europe had been charmed into a sort of romantic delirium by her first introduction to Japanese esthetics. The reaction would have been no less marked had the decadence of the latter been left unchecked. Precept was obviously powerless to avert such a contingency. There was a necessity for active interference, and certainly the most efficient method of intervention was the establishment of a Company, which would not only insist upon the preservation of ancient processes among the producers, but, also, by placing upon the European and American markets genuine specimens of Japanese art, keep alive a taste which must otherwise have been changed into disgust. All this has been well and efficiently done by the agents of the *Kōshō Gwaisha*. They have preserved the esthetic standard from a fatal debasement; and whatever aid they have received from the Treasury is unquestionably free from any charge of misapplication.

The establishment of the *Kōgiyō Shūkwai* dates from 1876. It also had a proximate purpose not expressible in terms of mere profit and loss, for it was designed to divert the trade of Hakodate from Chinese into Japanese hands. In this it has certainly succeeded, though the conditions of the competition have not hitherto left much margin for gain. The founder and sole shareholder of the Company was Mr. Kawano, who died last year, and its business was the export of the produce of the Hokkaido to Hongkong and Shanghai, where it had branch establishments.

The *Biyeki Shūkwai*, or Direct Trading Company, which has lately been the subject of such scathing comments, and about which our contemporary, the *Gazette*, has startled the public by declaring that exporters who purchase commodities with paper-money are guilty of fraud; the *Biyeki Shūkwai* was established last year by Messrs. Iwasaki and Fukuzawa, the latter acting as agent for one of the *Kwazoku*, Mr. Okudaira. The capital of the company is 200,000 yen, of which Mr. Iwasaki subscribed 120,000, and it is of limited liability. Its purpose is explained by its name, viz., a direct export and import trade, and it has already despatched agents to London and New York. On what grounds this company has been described as a Government artifice to accumulate specie at the expense of the people, we are totally unable to understand. Its capital is the *bond fide* property of the projectors, and, as we have elsewhere stated, it has no manner of connection with the Government. Whether the privilege—which we presume it enjoys in common with all other Japanese merchants—of obtaining advances upon security from the Specie Bank, has been held to justify such an accusation, or whether our contemporary has been betrayed into extravagances by a *furor loquendi*, we are unable to say, but the former method of argument would be about equivalent to an assertion that every London firm receiving accommodation from the Bank of England is a Government institution.

Finally we come to the *Mitsui Bussan Gwaisha*, to which, as the most important of all, we ought perhaps to have assigned the first place. It is a Company of unlimited liability and was established in 1876. The principal partners are Mitsui Yonosuke and Mitsui Takenosuke,

both sons of partners in the Mitsui Bank. The Chief Manager is Mr. Masuda, who was Commissioner of the Imperial Mint in 1872-73, and manager of a mercantile firm called the *Senshusha* in 1874-75. The latter business was liquidated in the early part of 1876, after a most prosperous career, and Mr. Masuda then accepted his present post. The Company does a large trade in imports and exports, and also carries on an extensive inland business, a considerable portion of which was handed over to it by the Mitsui Ginko, when the latter determined to confine itself to banking operations alone. The *Mitsui Bussan Gwaisha* possesses an ample capital, and its operations have been signally profitable, a result which may justly be attributed to the ability of its manager. It has branches in Hongkong, Shanghai, London, Paris and New York, as well as in all the principal trade centres of Japan; and as a large shareholder in the new Sailing Vessel Company (*Fūhansen Gwaisha*)¹ and in the Japanese Marine Insurance Company (*Hoku Kwaisha*). Finally, the whole capital of the Company was subscribed by the Mitsui people: the organization of the undertaking differs in no respect from that of any European mercantile house; and it has never received any assistance of any sort from the Government.

We would gladly have spared our readers many of these details, but there was no choice left. It is important that the public should be in a position to estimate truly the present condition of commercial activity in Japan, and to determine whether there are any honest grounds for the accusations of undue interference that have lately been preferred against the Government. The facts are very simple and require no comment. Moreover they are accessible to everybody. Whether the authorities would have been wise enough to avoid the errors with which they have been charged, had the spirit of private enterprise been less active, is a question we dare not answer in the affirmative. Their best friends can scarcely acquit them altogether of miscalculation in their conduct of those industries they have set themselves directly to introduce. But we have excellent evidence that the mistake was one of judgment rather than of design. Further, it has been acknowledged, and confession generally preludes amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS BIRD-OMENS.

NO. 3.—THE RAVEN.

Common in Palestine, the raven was known to the Israelites as an unclean bird, and as such, of evil omen. Its carnivorous habits and, brilliant iridescent blackness are commented upon (Sol. Song, v, ii.); it is a solitary bird (Is. xxxiv, 11), and is larger and more sagacious than the crow, with which it is sometimes confounded,—for the Hebrew word '*ôrēb*' may be considered so far generic as to include several others of the *Corvidæ* family. This is more clearly apparent in the Mosaic prohibition, "every raven after his kind," which would seem to imply that a class rather than an individual species was meant.

¹ The *Fūhansen Gwaisha* was organized in September 1880. Its paid up capital is 300,000 yen, which will probably be soon increased. Its *raison d'être* is the coastwise carrying trade, its shareholders are all Japanese merchants; and it is entirely independent of state aid. It has for directors Messrs. Masuda, Shibusawa and Akai, and for chief manager, Mr. Totake, who was formerly in charge of the Yokosuka Dockyard, but resigned his official position in order to accept the post of Manager in the new Company. The Company now owns five sailing vessels (Zuiga, Koushin, Tamura, Kaiso (1) and Kaiso (2); and has the control of three others (Dofuku, Kiyomasa and Aichi).

On two memorable occasions the raven is especially mentioned: first, as sent forth by Noah from the Ark, and secondly, as feeding the pursued prophet Elijah by the brook Cherith. In the first instance the text relates how the raven flew hither and thither and to and from the Ark until the flood had abated. In the "Izduhar Legends" of the Proto-Chaldean people (translated by the late George Smith, and recently newly edited by the Rev. A. M. Sayce) a very clear and succinct account is given of a great flood. A remarkable passage relates how Adrahasis (Noah) sent forth several birds to see if the waters had abated:—

"To the Land of Nizir sailed the ship (Ark);

"The great mountain Nizir stopped the ship's course and could not be passed over. . . .

"On the seventh day during the day-time, I sent forth a dove and it flew forth: the dove flew hither and thither, and found no resting place, so it returned.

"I sent forth a swallow and it flew forth: the swallow flew hither and thither, and found no resting place, so it returned.

"I sent forth a raven and it flew forth, the raven saw the cessation of the waters, and ate and wandered forth and returned not again."

The story of the raven bringing food to the prophet Elijah often appears remodelled in mediæval and early monkish legends. St. Ebrulf had a monastery in the wilderness of Onche. A raven built its nest near him, and frequently stole the provisions of the monks; on which one of them who wished to try his hand at a miracle prayed that the raven might be signally punished, and the bird fell dead. A raven flew away with one of the gloves of St. Columbanus, but came back and restored it at the call of the Saint.

St. Anthony once went to visit St. Paul the hermit, and whilst they were conversing, a raven let fall a loaf between them, and St. Paul said: "For sixty years every day hath this raven brought me half a loaf, but because thou hast come, my brother, lo! the portion is doubled, and we are fed as Elijah was in the wilderness. (See Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art). St. Paul the hermit is therefore painted with a raven bringing him a loaf of bread. St. Oswald holds in his hand a raven with a ring in its mouth. St. Benedict has a raven at his feet. On Odin's shoulders sat two ravens, of great size and sombre aspect; these were Hugin and Munnin (*mind and memory*).

A vulgar respect, says Pennant, is paid to the raven as being the bird appointed by heaven to feed the prophet Elijah; this is, however, most probably a misconception of Pennant's, as the "respect paid to the raven" in several parts of England (Cornwall, for instance), is due to the belief that King Arthur was changed into a raven. "For... this King did not die, but by magic art he was turned into a raven; and, in process of time, he shall reign again and recover his kingdom and sceptre; for which reason it cannot be proved, that, from that time to this, any Englishman has killed a raven." (Jarvis, "Don Quixote" II c. 5). In the neighbourhood of Tintagel, which is reported to have been King Arthur's stronghold, it is said to be extremely unlucky to kill a chough, for Arthur was transformed into one of these birds. This legend is perhaps due to the red beak and talons of the chough, in allusion to the sanguinary end of this renowned king. King Barbarossa, the German Champion (Frederic I, 1121—1190), sleeps in the vaults of the Kyffhäuser, his white beard covering the marble table over which his drowsy head is nodding. So long as the ravens fly around the mouldering castle walls, he must continue his magic sleep. A shepherd once entered the vault by chance, and awoke the slumbering hero with his echoing footsteps. "Do the ravens still fly around the castle?" asked King Barbarossa, and, upon receiving an affirmative answer, exclaimed sorrowfully, "Ah then, I must slumber for another hundred years."

It is most interesting to find a very similar legend in Herodotus. He says, (II, 14), that the poet Aristæas, "of one of the best families in his country," died suddenly in a fuller's workshop in Proconnesus. The fuller immediately secured his shop and went to inform the relations of the deceased of what had happened. After the report of the death of Aristæas had circulated through the city, there came a man of Cyzicus, who affirmed that this assertion was false, as he had met Aristæas and spoken with him. In consequence of his positive assertions the friends of Aristæas

hastened to the fuller's shop but found no Aristæas either dead or alive. Seven years afterwards Aristæas reappeared in Proconnesus but vanished again after a short time. Three hundred and forty years later Aristæas reappeared in Metapontus, in Italy, and directed the Metapontines to erect a temple to Apollo and a statue to himself (Aristæas), as Metapontus was the only place in Italy which Apollo had honored by his presence, and that he himself had often been there under the form of a raven (not crow, as Beloe reads). Pliny relates this somewhat differently. He says, it was the soul of Aristæas, which having left his body appeared in the form of a raven. His words are these: *Aristæa etiam visam evolutam ex ore Proconneso, corvi effigie magna quæ sequitur fabulositate*. But perhaps this legend is due to the fact that the raven was sacred to Apollo to which reference will be made further on. (Vid. Aelianus, lib. 'de animalibus').

The raven was not always black, according to the testimony of classical writers. See, for example, Ath. viii, *καὶ κοραὶ λευκοὶ γένονται*; and the frequent proverbial saying *λευκοὶ κοραὶ* equivalent to our saying "black swans." It seems Apollo sent the raven to a fountain to fetch water for sacrifice. The raven found a fig-tree with fruit very nearly ripe, and waited until they were quite so, that he might satisfy his appetite. Then, having to invent some excuse for his delay, he took a water-snake out of the fountain, brought it in the pitcher to Apollo and told the God that the snake had drunk the fountain dry. But Apollo, readily discerning the fraud, turned the disobedient raven black, besides condemning it to be always plagued with thirst at the same season of the year, and to give token of its punishment by its painful croaking. Another account is as follows; the ravens were once as white as the swans and not inferior to them in size, but one day a raven told Apollo that Coronis, a Thessalian nymph of whom he was passionately fond, was faithless, whereupon the god killed the nymph with his dart. Filled with remorse he cursed the tell-tale bird, and

Blacked the raven o'er

And bid him prate in his white plumes no more.

[Addison: translation of Ovid bk. ii.] This legend appears to be a simple play on the word Coronis, for *κορωνή* (*korōnē*) is the Greek name for a crow. Indeed the raven *κοραὶ* is often mistaken for *κορωνή* the crow (vid. Theogn. 833 and many of Pindar's Odes). The reason is, that both names are purely onomatopoeic, from the roots *κράω*, *κράω*, as in our *croak*, Sausser. *cruc*, Lat. *corvus*, *cornix*, *graculus*, Germ. *kraehe*, our *crow*. In referring to Latin works, we must translate *corvus* quite as often raven as crow, for, in point of fact, the linguistic distinction between *corvus* and *cornix* was frequently ignored by the ancient Romans.

In bygone times, the raven was universally accounted a prophetic bird, and even in modern days it is the object of a wide-spread superstition. In the mythological history of many ancient peoples, we find the appellation of 'Ravens' bestowed upon an oracular order of priesthood. In Egypt, it seems, the temples of Ammon were served by such—perhaps those priests which are depicted playing on harps and clothed in black. It was the symbol of slaughter among the Scandinavians; and it was formerly a custom in the Benedictine abbeys on the continent to maintain in a very large cage a couple of ravens, where several are recorded to have lived above fifty years. Perhaps it is partially due to the longevity of the raven, that it is recognized as the attendant bird of King Barbarossa or the personification of King Arthur and the poet Aristæas.

In Greece and Italy ravens were sacred to Apollo, the great patron of augurs, and were called the companions of that deity. Bartholomæus writes: "And as divynours mene, the raven hath a manner virtue of meauyng and to-kenyng of divynation. And therefore, the raven, among foules, was halowed to Apollo, as Mercius saythe." (Treatise, de proprietatibus rerum). Scaliger, in his "Notes on Manlius," confirms this statement, "for," says he, "a raven sitting on a tripod is a common device on various ancient coins." Statius undoubtedly alludes to some such well-known device in the line, "Now comes obscurus tripodum," or the 'sombre attendant of tripods.'

Macaulay, the historian of St. Kilda, writes: "Of inspired birds ravens were accounted the most prophetic—

'To have the foresight of a raven' is to this day a proverbial expression." (Hist. of St. Kilda, p. 174).

That ravens should presage death is due possibly to their horrible reputations as frequenters of places of execution. Ross tells us (in his "Arcana Microcosmi") that both public and private calamities have been portended by ravens. Jovianus Pontanus speaks of two sanguinary skirmishes between ravens and crows in the fields between Beneventum and Apicium, which prognosticated a great battle on that spot; and Nicetas relates how a similar fray between crows and ravens foretold the irruption of the Scythians into Thrace. According to some writers, a great number of crows and ravens fluttered about Cicero's head on the very day on which he was murdered by Popilius Lænas, as if to warn him of his approaching fate; one of them, bolder than the rest, flew into his bed-chamber and pecked at his bedclothes.

In Trajan's time, a raven flew into the Capitol, and, using the Greek language, solemnly assured its hearers that all should be well, in contradiction to its ill-omened presence. Valerius Maximus was a Roman tribune, who fought and slew a Gaul of enormous size in single combat. During the duel a raven perched on the helmet of his antagonist, sometimes pecked his face and hand, and sometimes blinded him by flying in his face. The victor received the name of Corvinus, in allusion to the assistance of the raven (Livy 2.7, c. 26)—Camoëns, in speaking of the hero Magricio, says:

As Rome's Corvinus o'er the field he strode.
Lusiad, bk. VI, p. 182.

Ravens followed Alexander the Great in returning from India and on the way to Babylon, which was a sure presage of his end. Plantius wrote:

'Tis not for nought that now upon my left the raven croaks.
And, croaking, once has scraped the earth with eager foot.

Shakespeare more than once alludes to the ill-omened croaking of ravens:

The raven himself is hoarse,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan under
my battlements. (Macbeth).

It comes o'er my memory
As doth the raven o'er the infected house
Boding to all. (Othello).

Marlowe, writing in 1633, mentions.

. . . the sad-presaging raven that tolls,
The sickman's passport in her hollow beak;
And, in the shadow of the silent night,
Dues shake contagion from her sable wing.
(*"Jew of Malta"*)

Butler refers to the same prevalent superstition in his "Hudibras," as does Gay in his "Dirge." (*Vide "The Pastoral"*).

Moresinus includes the croaking of ravens among the most ill-omened portents; and in Hall's "Characters" we read of the superstitious man that "if he but heare a raven croke from the next rooffe, he makes his will," and "he listens in the morning whether the crow crieth even or odd, and by that token presageth the weather." Willsford says (in "Nature's Secrets"), that "when ravens and crows make a hoarse, hollow and sorrowful noise, as though they sobbed, it is a presage of foul weather."

Finally, great failure of the crops is foretold by ravens. When flocks of these birds leave their nests and roost in the woods, we may look forward to famine and increased mortality. The ravens knew of the approaching famine in Hiawatha's country:

On the tree-tops, near the cornfields,
Sat the hungry crows and ravens,
Kak-kah-gu, the King of Ravens,
With his band of black marauders.
And they laughed at Hiawatha.
(Longfellow, Song of Hiawatha).

Perhaps this superstition had some connection with the emblematic raven of the Danish standard. This standard was called Landeyda ("destruction of the country"), and miraculous powers were attributed to it. The fatal raven was the device of Odin, the god of war, and was said to have been woven and embroidered in one noontide by the daughters of Begner Lodbrok, son of Sigurd, that dauntless warrior who chanted his death-song (the Kraknal) while being stung to death in a horrible pit filled with venomous serpents. If the Danish arms were destined to defeat, the raven hung his head and drooped his

wings; if victory was to attend them, he stood erect, as if about to soar, inviting the warriors to follow:

Him to ensnare and bring
Unto the Danish King.
Who his dead corse would fling
Unto the Raven. (Saga of King Olaf).

The Danish Raven, lured by annual prey,
Hung o'er the land incessant.
(Thomson, Liberty, pt. iv.)

A raven-banner belonged also to the Saxons; one occurs among the ensigns of the Normans in the Bayeux tapestry. Collin de Plancy relates how that, through the sagacity of the raven, Solomon became the possessor of the magic stone Saumur or Samur. The story goes that Solomon, walking by his fountain one day, found there the demon Sackar, whom he captured and chained down, whereupon Sackar uttered so shrill a cry that the whole world quaked.

Quoth Solomon: 'Fear not; I shall restore you to liberty if you will tell me how to burrow noiselessly after minerals and metals.'

'I know not how to do so,' answered the Fin; 'but the raven can tell you: place over her eggs a sheet of crystal and you will see how the mother will break it.'

Solomon did so, and the mother brought a stone and shattered the crystal. 'Whence got you that stone?' asked Solomon. 'It is the stone Samur,' answered the raven; 'it comes from a desert in the uttermost east.' So the monarch sent some giants to follow the raven, and bring him a suitable number of stones. (Légendes de l'Ancien Testament, p. 280).

A very frequent imprecation in Greece, was *ἀράγ' ἐς ἀποκνῶν* "get thou gone to the ravens," from the custom of abandoning the bodies of malefactors to wild birds and beasts of prey; something very similar to our more forcible than elegant phrase, "go and be hanged." The phrase has been frequently compared with the Latin *abi in malam crucem et pasce corvos* ("go to the gallows and feed the ravens"), yet it probably refers not so much to the gallows, as to being left unburied: the greatest dishonour among the Greeks (as in Homer's Il. I, 4 etc.) The Germans call the stone gibbet commonly *raabenstein*, or ravenstone;

Do you think
I'll honour you so much as save your throat
From the ravenstone, by choking you myself?
(Byron, "Werner," iv, 2.)

In conclusion, is there any truth in these many legends? Can we confidently assume that a raven's croak bodes sickness or worse to the hearer? Ross, the somewhat credulous author of the *Arcana Microcosmi*, answers these questions affirmatively: "He that employed the raven to be the feeder of Elias," he says, "may employ the same bird as a messenger of death to others." But was the prophet Elijah thus sustained? This has been denied by learned commentators. The word *ôlêbim* in I Kings xvii, 4, has been supposed to indicate or imply persons living at a village called Aorabi or Orbo, and thus there may have been no miraculous interposition on this occasion, but merely a secret resolution on the part of a few pious men to give food to the proscribed and hunted prophet, whose preservation, in our estimation, was quite as direct an act of Providence, as the employment of an unreasoning bird. But *revenons à nos moutons!* An old satirical essay happily observes, that, after all, ravens are much such prophets as conjurers and almanac-makers, foretelling events after they have come to pass; and their following great armies is "after the manner of val tures, not as foreboding battle, but for the dead men, dogs, horses, and the like, which must daily be left behind on the march." And wise old Bartholomæus concludes "it is full unuseful to believe that God sheweth his privy counsaile to crows."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 2nd June, 1881.

The result of the Derby is as follows. Iroquois first, Peregrine second, Townmoor third.

A SONG OF THE HEART.

Founded on a Poem written by a Japanese lady of the sixth Century.

O loud, long thunder of the deep,
Your music irks me evermore,
There is no calm on sea or shore,
And sorrow aye forgets to sleep.

O cruel wave that bears the ships
To sure disaster with a smile,
Your wrinkled brow is gleaming white,
But in your heart is deadliest night
That feels no pity—gives no light.

Of my poor heart I made a ship,
I sent afloat my trembling barque;
But from that day, the heavens grew dark.
Nor left of light one glimmering spark.

And from that day, sad ship of doom,
The wild waves drenched thee, o'er and o'er.
More bitter than yon bitter sea
The waste of woe that circles me.
Roll on, O sullen surge of care;
Wave-beaten hearts must bear and bear:
Flow, tears, salt tears of blind despair!

F. B. H.

Tokio, 28th May, 1881.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Tokio, 30th May, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—If you do not like to publish my letter of the 27th, I should feel obliged to you if you would insert the following lines.

The statement you give us in your paper of the 25th about the concert in the Seiyoken grounds is very incorrect. There were not thirty or forty foreigners present but about one hundred and fifty (ladies and gentlemen) who listened to the very nice music of the marine band, and this is quite a large number for the small (foreign) community of Tokio. The way you mention this concert seems to me wholly unworthy of a foreign newspaper. Everybody should feel obliged for such a pleasure in this rather pleasureless country, and the newspapers should encourage every attempt made in the way of giving us some change in our dull life we are leading here. But the *Japan Mail* has on several occasions made every effort of reducing the merits due to the band and more still to its instructor who has in such a short time taught the Japanese to make real music—a success which everyone must appreciate who knows the difficulty of such a task.

I am,

Yours very truly,

A. H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—In the *Japan Gazette* a few days ago appeared a letter signed by Doctor Faulds making a statement that scarlet fever had broken out in Japan. Dr. Faulds brought no proof to bear to prove his statement; indeed he proved if anything exactly the contrary. Although I am not a physician still I have had some experience of this country, and I challenge Dr. Faulds for proof, for I state most absolutely that no case of scarlet fever has ever been known in this country.

Some people seem fond of sensational reports; but it is a pity to alarm people without any cause.

I remember during the cholera excitement in 1879 a letter appeared also in one of the *Yokohama* newspapers, written also by Dr. Faulds if I am not mistaken, stating that the cause of the epidemic of 1879 was owing to the removal or re-opening of the graves of soldiers who had died of cholera in 1877 or 1878

No proof was adduced: indeed no proof could have been brought; for it was only sensational romance doubtless concocted by some Japanese editor who wished to strike the morbid imaginations of his readers.

Yours truly,

GILEAD P. BECK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN DAILY MAIL."

DEAR SIR.—Referring to your remarks respecting "Hodnett v. Butler," I beg to say that Sir Harry Parkes was kind enough to send me a message through the present British Consul in order to ascertain whether I had any objections to any of the Articles of the "Pilot Regulations" before he recommended their adoption. Perhaps, after all, certain selfish grasping will find out that they are forbidden to swallow everything.

Very respectfully yours,

P. HODNETT.

Yokohama, May 30th, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, with mails of the 1st of May from Europe, left Hongkong at 2 p. m. yesterday for this port.

Judgment was given yesterday in the *Yokohama Saibansho* in favor of Mr. M. Levy, plaintiff in a case involving yen 40 against one Kimata Hiroroku for breach of contract.

The Swiss Rifle Society holds its meeting on Monday afternoon and during Tuesday from eight o'clock in the morning.

The P. & O. S. *Malacca* left Nagasaki for Hongkong on Wednesday, the 1st inst., at 3 p.m., and the *Sumida* left the same port on Thursday, at noon, for Yokohama via the Inland Sea.

The S. S. *Radnorshire* left this morning for Yokosuka, there to discharge part of original cargo.

We regret to hear that Mr. Bingham is seriously indisposed.

A recent telegram announces that Count Ignatieff has been appointed Minister of Justice at St. Petersburg.

The dead body of a Japanese sando or coolie was taken out of the sea opposite No. 3, yesterday morning.

We read in the *Field* that the peaches, double and single, which were introduced into England from Japan some years ago are very beautiful and extremely bright in colour; but the trees do not seem to flourish healthily, no matter what care they get. On the other hand, the almond, a member of the same genus (*Amygdalus*), thrives in the English climate almost as thoroughly as it does in this region. Evidently all the secrets of the acclimatization of plants have not yet been mastered. There should, one would think, be no conditions in the more genial part of this empire, unfavorable to the cultivation of the Californian apple, yet, as far as we can learn, all the attempts which have heretofore been made to naturalize that noble and generous fruit have met with very feeble success, if indeed they have not failed altogether.

Owing to the arrival of the French, and the departure of the English Mails on Saturday it was impossible to get many of the members of the Cricket Club on the ground. At about three o'clock it was decided to choose sides from those present, and with all fielding to make a game of it. Mr. Sutter and Dr. Wheeler chose sides. The former going in first, to the bowling of the Doctor and Dodds, thought they had a sure thing underway; but the *Bank Thomson* coming on the ground later, and being secured by the Doctor, who put him on at the Exhibition end with the ball, matters soon changed, with the side out for 70 runs. Wheeler and Dodds then went in and made lively work, as shown below. Dodds after scoring 41 gave up his bat, but was replaced by one who also understood the use of it. None of the others succeeded in making a stand, but altogether totalled 124 runs to support the Doctor's choice. The fielding, as is usually the case where all are out, was very loose, with perhaps the exception of cover-point, where some good work was done

by one who felt he had to make amends for his absence during the greater part of the time his side bore the brunt of action.

MR. SUTTER'S SIDE.

W. Sutter, c. Coombes, b. Wheeler	29
J. D'Almeida, b. Wheeler... ..	7
C. D. Moss, b. Thomson	11
A. Hearne, c. Thomson, b. Wheeler	0
E. J. Moss, b. Thomson	0
— Thompson, not out	4
J. H. Thompson, c. Dodds, b. Thomson... ..	11
Byes	2
Leg-bye	1
Wides... ..	4
No ball	1
	70

DR. WHEELER'S SIDE.

Dr. Wheeler, c. D'Almeida, b. Sutter	55
J. Dodds, retired... ..	41
W. B. Thomson, b. Hearne	15
H. Barlow, c. D'Almeida, b. Sutter	0
— Coombes, b. Hearne	3
T. L. Boag, not out	1
W. Lorton, c. Thompson, b. Hearne	1
Bye	1
Leg-byes	2
Wides	5
	124

Quoting a paragraph from the *Japan Mail* of February last, wherein mention was made of the fact that deer, owing to the extreme severity of the winter, had been killed in such quantities in the north of this empire that a single carcass could be bought for one and a half yen, the *St. James's Budget* remarks that such sum is "equal to 6s. 3d. of English money." In common with others who have practical experience of the local currency, we can only say that—we wish it were.

Saturday again brought the members of the Yokohama Rifle Association together for a trial of skill. The ranges were 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each. The leading scores were:—

Mr. Gilbert	36 points.
" Favre-Brandt	34 "
" Bamant	32 "
" Inglis	31 "
" Douglas	31 "

The other competitors failed to approach these scores.

The next prize, presented by the winner, is to be shot for on Saturday the 4th of June, at 800 yards. Only seven shots and a trial, will be allowed to each competitor, and the shooting will commence at 5 p.m.

We have been asked what is that "Umballa Sweep Case," the conclusion of which, in the conviction and fine of one of the promoters, has been notified in recent Indian telegrams? The Lahore correspondent of a Calcutta paper writes:—

At last the Government has dropped down on the people who have several years past been conducting the celebrated Umballa Derby Sweep. The names of these persons had always been kept dark, and the firm went, as all India knew, under the name of Simpkin & Co., but the Umballa Police have discovered their identity in three respectable traders, who are accordingly to be tried on the 21st of April under clause 2, section 294a, of the Indian Penal Code. If the Government press for full punishment, a fine of Rs. 2,000 may be inflicted on each person; and one or two convictions such as this would very soon stop the lotteries at Umballa. The step really does seem to be a harsh one, but if the holding of lotteries is punishable by the criminal law of India, it would seem weak of the Government to allow its laws to be defied in the Punjab, seeing that similar lotteries have been prohibited in every other part of the country. Almost everyone you meet has taken a ticket in the Sweep, and if the Government exercises the prerogative of confiscating all the money subscribed to the lottery, it will be a fine on nearly every European in the province.

The law was not executed in all its rigour. A charge preferred against two of the traders concerned for aiding and abetting was withdrawn, and the principal defendant, one Rivett, was arraigned for publishing a proposal to hold a lottery. He appeared in person, and admitted the truth of the complaint. He had taken over the business of the lottery in 1878, but nothing was said to him on the part of the Government about it till now. He accepted the business in liquidation of a debt of between 12,000 and 14,000 rupees due to him for

building the Umballa race-stand. He recovered the debt from the five per cent always contributed by the lottery fund to the Umballa races. He engaged to have nothing more to do with this or any other lottery, and to return the subscriptions. He undertook also not to hand over about thirty thousand rupees, already collected, in a lump sum to third parties with a view to the continuance of the lottery. He escaped lightly, being sentenced, under section 294 A of the Penal Code, to a fine of Rs. 100; and a week was allowed for payment.

Hostility to a celestial influx is assuming startling proportions in the Australian colonies. We read that numerous anti-Chinese meetings have been held at Sydney, and a monster demonstration has been organised by the Trades' Labor Council. Resolutions have been carried urging the desirability of checking Chinese immigration.

The *Kobe Shinpo* announces that, since its editor was fined one hundred yen the other day, he has received several presents to aid him in paying the amount.

General Warre, who has just arrived in Yokohama from Shanghai, was until lately Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. The official record of his service is as follows:—"Lieutenant-General H. James Warre, C.B., while employed on the staff in Canada in 1845-46, examined and reported upon the river communications (2,300 miles) between Montreal and Red River Settlement, with a view to the transport of troops; also surveyed and reported upon the various settlements in the Oregon Territory and Vancouver's Island. Joined the 57th Regiment in the Crimea on 27th March, 1855, and continued to serve throughout the siege of Sebastopol until the conclusion of peace in 1856. After Colonel Shadforth was killed in action on 18th June, assumed the command of the regiment, and continued in command, being present on the 8th September at the evacuation of Sebastopol, and on all occasions when the regiment was engaged during the siege. Accompanied the regiment with the Expeditionary Force to Odessa, and was present at the bombardment and surrender of Kiuborn (medal with clasp, C.B., 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Commanded the 57th Regiment on its removal from Malta through Egypt to India, and afterwards on the line of posts on the Taptis River, in co-operation with the Central India Field Force in 1858. Also in the war of 1861, in New Zealand, and at the assault on the rebel Maori positions on the Kaitikara River on the 4th June, 1863. Afterwards, as colonel on the staff, commanded the troops in the province of the Taranaki under martial law during the whole of the operations on the West Coast in 1863-66; was present and in command of the troops in the action at Poutoko, 2nd October, 1863, at the assaults and capture of the rebel Maori strongholds at Ahuhaoe and Kaitaki in March, 1864, and Mataitawa and Te Arai in October, 1864; also the occupation of Opunaki and subsequent operations at Warea and Te Puna. Commanded the Field Force which was ordered to meet the troops from the South, and opened the coast line of 150 miles from Taranaki to Wanganui. Was specially mentioned in Sir Duncan Cameron's despatches for his conduct during the war. Received the pension for distinguished conduct for his services in New Zealand (medal). Appointed Colonel, 99th Foot on the 8th October, 1880." General Hardinge replaces General Warre in the Chiefship of the Bombay Army.

Nine hundred Chinese went to San Francisco in the steamer *Naples*, hence, the other day; and the regular trans-Pacific vessels continue to carry large numbers of celestial emigrants. These show considerable courage in their depatriation, considering the very unsympathetic welcome that they are certain to encounter on arrival, and the subsequent treatment that they may expect from the lower classes of white men on the Pacific slope. Throughout California meetings are being held to urge the Washington Government to make no delay in ratifying the treaty made with China last year. The following extract is a fair sample of the resolutions which are passed at these gatherings:

In early times some of our people looked upon Chinese labor as a solution of certain industrial and economical problems

resulting from our isolated position and peculiar industries, but all agree now that a great evil has grown out of a temporary convenience. We have given it an impartial and fair trial; we have intelligently and practically considered the question in all its bearings upon our civilization, and as touching our moral, material and political welfare; we recognize the service the Chinese have rendered us; we have weighed the benefits and the evils of their presence among us; we have considered their virtues and their vices; we have regarded their legal rights under existing treaties; we have not been guilty of violence or illiberality toward them; we have weighed them in the scales of our own interests, and we have considered the question of their presence among us from the standpoint of the welfare of our own race.

The result of this long, careful and impartial investigation is the unanimous opinion of all disinterested and intelligent people of all classes of society, of all shades of religious belief, and of all political parties, that unrestricted Chinese immigration is an evil of great magnitude.

That the benefits accruing to this coast have been less than the injuries.

That our population and wealth are less because of the Chinese among us; that the local disorders of the past history of San Francisco are the natural and unavoidable results of Chinese immigration and labor competition—disorders that will increase and intensify as they extend to broader areas.

We of the Pacific regard unrestricted Chinese immigration as an evil of great magnitude and one fraught with the gravest possible consequences to Republican institutions and to the welfare of the American people.

So regarding this question, having exhausted every legal remedy within the power of our State and municipal authorities, and, owing to the dual form of our Government, having failed to find any effectual legal remedy under the laws of our own State, we have watched with deepest interest national legislation upon this question.

The modification of the Burlingame Treaty and the obtaining of a new treaty giving to the American Congress the right to pass such laws as it may deem necessary for the regulation, control or inhibition of this undesirable immigration has been received by us with the greatest satisfaction. We have accepted it as the legal and peaceful solution of a difficult and dangerous political and social problem. We earnestly desire its ratification by our Senate and its exchange with the Chinese Government as a final settlement of this, to us, most uncomfortable question.

Regarding it as of greater importance to us than any mere party question, we look with alarm upon the condition of things at Washington, and fear that political or party complications may endanger the ratification of the Chinese Treaty.

Our readers will remember that the treaty in question will give, if ratified, to the Government of the United States full power to control and limit immigration from the Middle Kingdom. How thorough the "limitation" will be if the agitators and demagogues of fair California have their way may be easily imagined.

The *Glencoe*, with first season teas, passed Woosung yesterday (May 25th) and left the Red Buoy at half past twelve o'clock. She anchored for one hour to cross the Flats, and passed the *Tungsha* Lightship at 5 p.m. the same day.—*Shanghai Courier*.

The steamer *Taku* which arrived to-day (May 23rd) from Chefoo reports that the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Hankwang* was ashore on the S. E. Promontory. We have since made enquiries and elicited the following information. The *Hankwang* left Shanghai on the morning of Tuesday, the 17th instant, bound to Chefoo and Tientsin. She did not reach Chefoo but ran ashore at about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th, on the S. E. Promontory, about 30 li from the spot where the *Shunlee* came to grief in June, 1879. The master, Captain Boswell, immediately sent a courier overland to Chefoo with the information that his vessel was stranded, but that he had landed all the passengers and crew, and asking for assistance. A Chinese gunboat, then in port, was despatched to the scene, having on board Mr. Weir, the Superintendent Engineer of the C. M. S. N. Co. and Mr. Jenning, the Customs Harbour-Master at Chefoo. We learn that the *Fung-shun* leaving to-morrow, will call at the S. E. Promontory and render any assistance that may be required. It is reported that there was a stiff blow on Thursday night, but we have been unable to verify this statement, neither have we been able to find out the cause of the *Hankwang* getting on shore.—*Shanghai Courier*.

By latest advices from the wreck of the *Hankwang*, it appears that the greater portion of the vessel will probably be salvaged, as she is not in such a bad condition as some reports would make out.—*Idem*.

We wonder who translates the items from the "Native Press" (of Japan) in the office of the *Shanghai Courier*. They have, all of them, an astounding literal resemblance to paragraphs which have appeared in one or other of the Yokohama journals.

The following statistical remarks on the Silk industry in the United States should be of interest to Japanese and foreigners engaged in the silk trade of Japan:—

With a rate of duty ranging from 60 to 120 per cent., there were imported into the United States last year \$33,305,460 worth of silk goods of foreign manufacture. This is an increase of nearly \$8,000,000 over 1879, and \$13,000,000 more than in 1878. It is desirable that the United States should import none but the raw silk, if, indeed, it prove impossible to raise our own silk-worms, and the duties have been maintained at their present excessive rates mainly with the view to protect the domestic manufacture. This is conducted chiefly in Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and has proved very successful as regards certain classes of goods. A silk manufactory on quite a large scale was established in Baltimore about 1870, but it did not prosper, and the enterprise was abandoned. Our present silk manufactory, as will be seen below, is very small. Gov. McClellan in his last annual message, in adverting to the valuable work of the New Jersey State Bureau of Labor and Industries, said that his State consumed more than sixty per cent of the raw silk imported into the United States, and that it was eminently desirable to have some action taken upon the recommendation of that bureau in favor of extending special encouragement to the culture of the silk-worm. The Jersey silk mills give employment to 13,932 hands, to whom they pay wages to the extent of \$4,047,745—\$300 per capita, which is considered nominally good wages, considering that a good many of the employes are women and children. The gross value of the manufactured silk products in the United States for the census year 1880 was \$40,975,285; the gross value of materials and supplies for this manufacture was \$22,371,400; the net value of finished goods was \$34,410,463; the number of silk factories in the country was 383; the capital, real and personal, invested in this industry was \$18,899,500; the number of looms at work was 8,467; the maximum number of hands employed during the year was 34,440, including 9,350 males over sixteen years of age, 16,344 females over fifteen years old, and 5,605 children and youths who received \$9,107,835 in wages, equal to \$264 per capita.

Referring to cases of abnormal appetite in animals a resident of Yokohama whose veracity is beyond dispute, and who was formerly engaged in the cattle and sheep trade in Australia, tells us of a pet ram which he once possessed and which developed tastes completely cannibal. This animal was very useful in unarching at the head of a flock of sheep, when on the road, and saving dogs and drovers much trouble. During the midday meal and in the nightly camp it would invariably come to its master for its share of the provender, showing a decided preference for the flesh of its own kindred, though beef and kangaroo did not displease its palate. It was not always content to wait for its portion from the platter. In the bush, camp-service, as is probably known to our readers, is divided among the travellers. Thus, one man will collect wood, fetch water, light the fire; another will arrange the blankets or shelter for the night's rest; a third will attend to, and hobble or tether the horses. The most important functionary, however, is the cook—he who fries the viands and makes the tea and damper. It was this man's motions that the ram most carefully watched, waiting till he should turn his back upon the chops or steaks sputtering in their grease. The animal would then noiselessly approach the frying-pau, and, regardless of the heat, abstract from it the morsel nearest to its mouth. Then, head lowered and stern whisking, to dodge the inevitable stick or firebrand which would be launched at it in retreat, it would swiftly scour out of range, and then, dropping the hissing but savoury morsel, proceed tranquilly and leisurely to its deglutition, heedless of the anathemas which, missiles invariably failing, were hurled after it with equal want of effect. Bullocks and cows have a fashion of pensively mumbling the bones of their deceased ancestors and kindred; and it not infrequently happens to the wearied "station-hand," on returning to his hut, to find his sole blanket, alimy and half-

masticated, between the slow-moving but remorseless grinders of one of the bovine herd, which, having purloined the covering from the treacherous fence where it had been placed to air and give its numerous fleas a chance to travel from its recesses, has decided to combine the pleasure of wool-chewing with a placid contemplation of the beauties of nature that the circumstances render peculiarly exasperating. Such incidents have fallen within the observation of the writer of this paragraph, but it has never been his good fortune to make the acquaintance of a ram that batted on the meat of its relatives.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1881.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained JUNE, 1st.	Total Treated.
1st	1	1	0	0	2	2
2nd	1	0	1	0	0	1
3rd	7	11	7	0	11	18
4th	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charity	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total	9	13	9	0	13	22

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Surgeon-in-Charge.

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

REGATTA.

Thursday, 2nd June, 1881.

Yesterday we had what may be called the first fruits of summer. More delightful weather could not have been bespoken for the afternoon's water-sports; and the athletes and their friends thoroughly enjoyed it. The boat-house was crowded, many ladies being present. In the intervals between the races there was dancing to the inspiring music of the *Thémis* band. The best race of the day was that for the "Champion Pairs" the cups remaining in the hands of the present holders, Messrs. Litchfield and Boag. We subjoin a record of the events.

1.—MEN-OF-WAR CUTTERS & GIGS.—2 Miles. First Prize, \$15; Second Prize, \$7.

<i>Monocacy</i> Cutter	1
<i>Jingei Kan</i> Cutter	2
<i>Amaki Kan</i> Cutter	0
<i>Hosho Kan</i> Cutter	0
<i>Teibo Kan</i> Cutter	0

Monocacy got the best of the start, and kept on increasing the lead the whole course, and at the finish was fully half-a-mile to the good. The others came in a very straggling manner, some two or three hundred yards separating each boat. Time 20 min. 6 secs.

MEN-OF-WAR GIGS.

<i>Teibo Kan</i> Gig	1
<i>Jingei Kan</i> Gig	2
<i>Amaki Kan</i> Gig	0
<i>Flying Fish</i> Gig	0
<i>Hosho Kan</i> Gig	0

2.—CANOE SAILING RACE.—Over a course to be settled on the day of the Regatta.

Mr. A. H. Dare's <i>Monocacy</i>	1
Mr. A. Owsten's <i>Vanessa</i>	2
Mr. P. S. Symes <i>Kobe Sto</i>	3

Three started; *Monocacy*, *Kobe Sto* and *Vanessa*. The latter failed to get round the second buoy and returned to shore. *Monocacy* took the lead at starting and retained the position to the end, finishing about four hundred yards to the good.

3.—INTERNATIONAL RACE.

2.—SCOTCH. *Curlew*.

Colours—St. Andrew's Cross.

Bow—J. Leckie 10st. 11lbs.	} 1
2 —J. T. Bong 11st. 2lbs.	
3 —G. Hamilton 12st. 6lbs.	
Stroke—W. G. F. Playfair 12st. 10lbs.	
Cox.—F. W. Playfair 8st. 3lbs.	

1.—ENGLISH. *Petrel*.

Colours—St. George's Cross.

Bow—H. J. Hawkins 10st. 13lbs.	} 2
2 —A. H. Dare 10st. 12lbs.	
3 —H. C. Litchfield 12st. 11lbs.	
Stroke—W. W. Till 10st. 3lbs.	
Cox.—A. H. Haselwood	

The boats got away to a good start, crews pulling thirty two. The Northerners gradually drew ahead and at the Pacific wharf had slowed down to 31. In the final spurt the English increased to 34. The Northerners who rowed a winning race throughout came in about 8 lengths ahead. Time 7 mins. 57 secs.

RACE FOR SHORE BOATS.

Mr. Towse's	1
" Cook's	2
" Watt's	3

Won easily by Mr. Towse's crew, who rowed very well indeed.

4.—FOUR OARS.—Three-quarters of a Mile. Ten years in the East *versus* Three years and under.

Our Boys.

Seagull. Colours—Green.

Bow—W. Sutter 10st. 3lbs.	} 1
2 —W. W. Till 10st. 3lbs.	
3 —F. H. Bull 12st. 6lbs.	
Stroke—C. E. Fenner 10st. 13lbs.	
Cox.—M. Lovell 9st. 0lbs.	

Our Veterans.

Petrel. Colours—Iron Grey.

Bow—P. S. Symes 10st. 0lbs.	} 2
2 —Jas. Walter 12st. 4lbs.	
3 —T. Brewer 13st. 11lbs.	
Stroke—J. Dodds 12st. 7lbs.	
Cox.—J. Rickett 9st. 0lbs.	

Both crews started off at thirty strokes. The "Boys" gradually drew ahead, and won easily by four or five lengths. Time 6 min. 18½ secs.

6.—CHAMPION PAIRS. Final Heat. 1 Mile. "Chaeze Cup."

Present Holders—*Swallow*. Colours—Blue.

Bow—J. T. Bong 11st. 2lbs.	} 1
Stroke—H. C. Litchfield 12st. 11lb.	
Cox.—A. H. C. Haselwood 9st. 10lbs.	

Moorhen. Col.—Death's Head & Cross Bones.

Bow—H. J. Hawkins 10st. 3lbs.	} 2
Stroke—G. Hamilton 12st. 6lbs.	
Cox.—F. W. Playfair 8st. 3lbs.	

The sixth event, that for the Champion Pairs, was looked upon as likely to furnish a good race, and spectators were not disappointed. The two boats got away to a capital start, the *Swallow* pulling 36 per minute to her opponents 34. The boats kept level until a third of the ground was covered, when *Swallow* began to creep ahead and soon showed a clear length in front. At the half mile this lead had been increased to over two lengths, each boat pulling 35 which was kept up till nearing home, when Litchfield, with the race well in hand, slowed down to 34. Despite a magnificent spurt from Hamilton, well supported by his bow oar, Litchfield brought his boat in first by two lengths in the good time of 9 min. 27 secs. The win was very popular; and the winners received quite an ovation on landing.

7.—FOUR OARS. Half Mile. COMMITTEE vs. WINNERS OF RACE NO. 4.

Seagull. Colours—Green.—Our Boys.

Bow—W. Sutter 10st. 3lbs.	} 1
2 —W. W. Till 10st. 8lbs.	
3 —F. H. Bull 12st. 6lbs.	
Stroke—C. E. Fenner 10st. 13lbs.	
Cox.—M. Lovell 9st. 0lbs.	

Curlew. Colours—Club.

Bow—G. C. Wood 11st. 2lbs.	} 2
2 —H. Baehr 10st. 3lbs.	
3 —H. C. Litchfield 12st. 11lb.	
Stroke—A. H. C. Haselwood 9st. 10lbs.	
Cox.—J. Rickett 9st. 0lb.	

The Committee Boat was outpaced; and the youngsters won by four lengths. Time, 3 mins. 48 secs.

8.—CHAMPION DOUBLE SCULLS. 1 Mile. "Committee Cup."

Moorhen. Colours—Light Blue.

Bow—G. W. F. Playfair 12st. 10lbs. ...	} 1
Stroke—G. Hamilton 12st. 6lbs. ...	
Cox.—F. W. Playfair 8st. 3lbs. ...	

Scallm. Colours—White.

Bow—C. E. Churchill 10st. 6lbs. ...	} 2
Stroke—H. J. Hawkins 10st. 3lbs. ...	
Cox.—S. D. Hepburn 8st. 7lbs. ...	

This was a very one-sided event, as the older and heavier men went ahead from the beginning, and won by a long distance. Time 9.38.

9.—SCRATCH FOURS. Half Mile. Crews to be made up on the ground,

Samuels, Bow ...	} 1
Gorman ...	
Herbert ...	
Strange, stroke ...	
Playfair, cox ...	

H. Gibbs, bow ...	} †
Wheeler ...	
Fischer ...	
Boag, stroke ...	
Jenkins, cox ...	

S. Cope, bow ...	} †
Frischling ...	
Symes ...	
Blackwell, stroke ...	
Dimock, cox ...	

Morse, Bow ...	} 0
Pesch ...	
Walstab ...	
Churchill, stroke ...	
Hepburn, cox ...	

Walker, bow ...	} 0
Bennett ...	
Towse ...	
Boyes, stroke ...	
No cox ...	

Five crews started for this; and after a good race it was won by the crew stroked by Mr. Strange. A dead heat was rowed for second place. Time 3 min. 46 secs.

5.—SAMPANS.—This race, which was the fifth on the programme, was rowed last of all.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states:—"It is rumoured that one of the Privy Councillors will soon visit every treaty Power, and that his journey will have reference to treaty revision; but we do not know whether this is true or not."

Dr. Eyckman, an *employé* in the Sanitary Bureau, having completed his term of service, returns to Europe. He has been admitted to the honor of a farewell interview with the Emperor.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states:—As was before rumoured to be probable, an assembly of provincial Governors will be held next year; and, accordingly, inquiries as to what measures should be submitted to it will shortly be instituted.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes as follows:—A certain local Governor has written to the Central Government that if the *Shizoku* living in those prefectures through which the proposed railways will pass, be made to subscribe to the Railway Company money which they may borrow from the Government on the security of their pension bonds, they, who are now almost in poverty, will then be able to obtain a livelihood. But this proposal was not approved of, on the ground that, although the scheme might be practicable within the localities through which the railways are to be laid, yet if all the *Shizoku* in the Empire, following the same example, were to apply to the Government for loans, it would be found very difficult to supply the vast amount which would then be required.

The Gendarmerie, it is said for certain, will commence duty

on the 15th instant, and thence-forward part of the business previously transacted by public prosecutors will be discharged by members of the force.

His Majesty the Emperor, in person, will present the awards to successful exhibitors at the Industrial Exhibition on the 10th instant. The Princes of the Blood, Ministers of State, Privy Councillors and many other distinguished officials will be present.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* is responsible for the statement that, while, heretofore in Yokohama, Chinese transgressors have all been judged by their Consul, it has recently been decided that hereafter offenders of that race against the police regulations will be finally dealt with by the local authorities.

Their Excellencies Okuma and Sano are said to have had a consultation on the subject of the proposed trade mark regulations.

His Majesty the Emperor goes to Fuchiu-yeki, about seven ri distant from the capital, on the 2nd instant to witness *Aya* fishing in the Tamagawa. His Majesty passed the night in the said town and returned next day.

Government Notification No. 43, issued by the Prime Minister on the 30th ultimo, announces the establishment of the *Tokri In* (Board of Statistics) in the Council of State, and also its powers and duties.

The presidents of local courts in cities and prefectures, have all been summoned to the capital in order to hold meetings, it is said, with reference to the enforcement of the new criminal code. Several Judges have already arrived, and attend the meetings in the Judicial Department, under the presidency of Judge Okada.

His Excellency General Oyama, Minister of War, invited the Korean party to an entertainment at his private residence on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* is responsible for the following:—The Russian Admiral Lessofofsky is reported to have left Nagasaki on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo for this port, and may therefore be expected to arrive in Yokohama to-day or to-morrow. After his arrival in the capital, he will, as formerly decided, be entertained by the Navy Department, and will take up his quarters in the official residence at Mita.

His Excellency Ito, Privy Councillor, has been appointed superintendent of this Board.

A telegram has been received stating that the *Rinjo Kwan* left Hobart Town, Tasmania, for Japan on the 1st instant.

The cost of the ammunition factory at Meguro-mura, Tokio-Fu, the construction of which was commenced in the course of last year, was originally estimated at two hundred and forty thousand yen; but since then everything having steadily increased in price, the officials concerned are said to fear that the appropriation will be insufficient.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes:—It is said that a certain Privy Councillor recently forwarded to His Majesty the Emperor a precise statement with reference to a further reduction of appropriations for Government Departments during the 14th year of Meiji.

Being in receipt of several reports announcing trouble among the *shizoku* in Tottori, Shimane prefecture, the General Police Bureau sent a telegraphic inquiry into the real state of things. The Governor of the *ken* is said to have replied that the statements made by various newspapers about the restlessness of the Tottori *shizoku* are entirely groundless and false; and that the prefecture is perfectly quiet.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Hochi Shinbun* gives the following as the main features of the National Water products exhibition, which is intended to be opened in the 16th year of Meiji (1883):—Water products, equally with those of the land, are not only inevitable necessities for domestic use, but, at the same time, contribute to external commerce. They are, indeed, among the main sources of wealth in our country. The Empire being surrounded by water on all sides, has numerous islands in its seas and not a few lakes in the interior. Nevertheless, the means thus afforded of profit being left solely in the hands of fisher-

men, have remained in a stagnant condition up to the present time. No sensible measures have been taken for their encouragement and protection. Thus no attention was paid to the conditions and methods of the industry; and the augmentation of the production has seemed to be a matter of impossibility. However, some of the authorities have lately taken into their most careful attention the urgent necessity of the development of this industry, and have come to the conclusion that nothing would be more efficacious in stimulating it than the opening of an exhibition, as it is said that the International Fishery Exposition held in Berlin last year has given a great stimulus to this particular enterprise (elsewhere). The project having been notified to the Government, it has been decided that such an Exhibition shall be open in Tokio during one hundred days, namely, from March 1st to June 8th of the year after next. All expenses connected with it will be controlled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

A carp rearing establishment is reported to have been founded, on the plan adopted in Germany, at Asama-gori, Shinshu province.

On the 27th ultimo 6,669 chests of new teas were brought into Yokohama, from Shimidzu and Yokkaichi.

The proposal to extend the railway now being constructed between Ootsu and Tsuruga, Echizen province, to Kanazawa, Kaga, continues to find favor more and more, and it is almost decided to commence by carrying the road to Fukui. Mr. Inouye, Superintendent of the Railway Bureau, will shortly go thither, and a preliminary survey will then be made. Both the Eastern and Western Hongwanji are said to be making earnest efforts to advance the enterprise. Mr. Hatayama, chief of the branch of the Hongwanji at Kanazawa, is raising capital and finding workmen.

With a view to forest conservancy one or two officials, it is said, will shortly be despatched by the Forestry Bureau to every prefecture and city.

A man, by name of Tanaka Tsurukichi, living in Tsukudachō, Fukuoka, Tokio, has been paying the utmost attention to salt manufacture for a long time past. He has visited every reputed salt-producing district throughout the Empire since the era of Keio (1865-67), and in 1872 he went to America, where he diligently inspected similar establishments. After his return he again undertook a journey through Japan in order to discover a place where the American methods of manufacture could be adopted. At last he fixed upon the Ogasawara (Bonin) islands as a suitable site to carry out his enterprise. Therefore, a short time ago, he went thither with a Tokio merchant, Kinoshita Junnosuke, who has made several visits to the islands. After due trial he obtained a result not inferior to that averaged in America. Having lately obtained from the Tokio-Fucho permission to establish salt works in Ogasawara, he is said to be about to go there on the 5th proximo. If, the *Nichi Nichi* adds, the manufacture is successful, a great benefit will be bestowed on the people in their daily consumption.

Mr. Miyamoto and some other gentlemen intend to establish a hunting company in the Kurile Islands, with a view to effect the sales of skins of deer, bears, and other animals on a grand scale. It is thought that the promoters will start for the islands shortly.

On the 29th ultimo, members of the *Dai Nippon Nokwai* (Agricultural Society of Japan) held their elections in the Meiji club. His Imperial Highness Kita Shirakawa-no-Miya was chosen president, and several high officials were elected *kanji*.

The *Choya Shinbun* writes:—The Public Works Department has in view the development of the mining industry. Students of the mining section in the Engineering College will be despatched at Government expense, on application, to examine and advise upon, any veins of minerals that may be discovered.

A Yokohama vernacular journal states that the new teas are in active demand and have risen one dollar per picul in price during the last five or six days. On the 31st ultimo a considerable quantity of the staple was brought in and more than two hundred thousand catties were disposed of.

With a view to deliberate upon arboriculture, a meeting is held in the Forestry Bureau every Wednesday, commencing on the first instant.

Several men of enterprise in Kakegawa, Shizuoka prefecture, intend to establish a direct tea-exporting company with a capital of one hundred thousand yen. Application for permission has already been made.

It is reported that there was a heavy frost a few days ago in the prefecture of Nagano; and that almost all the tea, mulberry leaves, and other plants have been greatly damaged.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that the competitive exhibition of cereals, beans, tobacco, and rape-seed, which is to be held in Tokio in February next, will be opened on the former site of the Museum at Yamashita; and that the National Water-products Exhibition, in 1883, will be held in the same building.

It is reported that a competitive exhibition of silkworms' eggs, cocoons, tobacco-leaves, indigo, paper, and flax, will be opened for thirty days, commencing on the 1st October next, at Matsumoto, Nagano prefecture.

This year many of the merchants in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Amoy have sent orders to Japan for Japanese summer cloths, such as:—*Sarashi-momen*, *Yuki-jima*, *Itoiri-chijini*, &c.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that His Excellency Inouye will shortly go to Echizen province with Mr. Takashima Kayemon, a well-known merchant of Yokohama, with reference to the proposed construction of railways.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes the following report:—Some wealthy merchants in Osaka have established a direct trading company under the name of the *Kansai Boyeki Kwaisha*, with a capital of six hundred thousand yen, of which five hundred thousand yen is to be subscribed by the projectors and the balance by issuing shares. More money than was required has already been proffered. On the 24th ultimo the members of the company held a meeting and elected officers for carrying on the concern. Messrs. Godai and Hirose were chosen superintendent and vice-superintendent respectively, and Messrs. Matsumura and Abe to be executive director and vice-director.

Vernacular journals state that the first consignment of new teas to Yokohama is fifteen days later this year than in previous seasons. This was owing to the intense cold of last winter. Since the middle of May the total of the arrivals has been 4,020,310 catties. Foreign yarn, though not active, has improved in price.

The Customs Bureau in the Finance Department furnishes the following return of Imports and Exports during April last.

Imports valued at	Yen	2,559,269.854
Exports " "	"	1,494,545.970
Excess of Import	"	1,064,723.884
Customs and miscellaneous duties collected	"	170,744.961
Export of specie and bullion	"	864,524.130
Import " " " "	"	270,414.000
Excess of Export	"	594,110.130

A gentleman in Numadau-yeki, by name Saka Saburo, in connection with several other public-spirited men, has lately opened meetings in the Jounji temple of his town in order to deliberate upon measures to be adopted for improving the tea industry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sickness is reported among several members of the Korean party now residing in the Capital.

Among those persons in different localities who are devoted to Christianity, the majority are females. This is supposed to be owing to the fact that women, being as a rule uneducated, credulously believe the words of missionaries; and therefore, it is said, the *Shinto Jimukioku* (Bureau for affairs connected with Shintoism) intends establishing female schools in connection with its branches in every prefecture and city, with a view to the better instruction of girls.

The *Choya Shinbun* informs us that the *Hokokusha* (Anti-import Society), in Osaka is gaining in influence from day to-day.

Three new branches of the association have been established in that city.

The steamer *Seisho Maru*, on her way to Yokohama with tea, came into collision with a junk, off Sarushima, Soshu, at about 3 a.m. on the 27th ultimo. The latter vessel was immediately sunk, but the steamer rescued all on board.

A Tokio paper publishes a report to the effect that an epidemic prevails among the cattle in the district of Tsuna, Awaji province, and that fifty head have already fallen victims.

All the Japanese papers have, according to the *Mainichi Shinbun*, stated that the notorious priest Sada Kaiseki has established an Anti-import society called *Hokokusha*, and is gaining adherents everywhere. Now it is reported that in Osaka alone he has already more than five hundred followers, and this number seems to be on the increase. Members of the society not only do not use any foreign goods, but even refuse to adopt the new calendar. Any one of them who eats meat is to be punished; and those who read newspapers or periodicals will be expelled from the society.

Several Privy Councillors visited, by invitation, Mr. Takashima Kayemon in his villa at Kanagawa on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, and witnessed fishing in the Hira-numa. Mr. Nomura, Governor of Kanagawa ken, was also present.

His Imperial Highness Arisugawa-no-Miya has, by request, accepted the Presidency of the *Shibun Kwai* (Chinese Literature Society).

About twenty Koreans, of the party recently arrived in the Capital, visited the Foreign Department on the 28th ultimo, and inspected every section.

Some days ago the *Nishibetsu Maru*, constructed, under an order from the *Kaitakushi*, in the Kawasaki ship-building yard at Tsukiji, was launched. The American Minister and Mr. Brown, an employé in the Marine Branch of the General Post Office, and many Japanese gentlemen, official and private, attended. Mr. Bingham and several others present gave addresses of congratulation upon the occasion; and Mr. Kawasaki, proprietor of the yard, replied. The entertainment was a great success. The vessel is said to be very strong, and a good insurance risk.

Of late cock-fighting has become very popular in Tokio, and cocks have greatly increased in value. Some are quoted at various prices between fourteen and fifty yen each.

The *Hochi Shinbun* announces that Mr. Uyeno, Vice-Minister of the Foreign Department, being attacked by rheumatism, is confined to his house.

During the last week the visitors to the National Exhibition were:—on the 22nd (Saturday) 6,135; 23rd 5,684; 24th 2,243; 25th 5,242; 26th 5,157; 27th 4,631; 28th (Saturday) 13,127.

The *Choya Shinbun* states:—A fire broke out at about 11 a.m. on the 15th ultimo in a forest at Umakura-mura, Momo-oi district, Rikuzen province. Fanned by the strong wind prevailing at that time, the flames soon mastered another wood and many houses in Hashiura-mura. In spite of the earnest endeavors of firemen and the police force, the flames were not subdued until 7 p.m. the next day (16th). The extent of forest destroyed was more than fifty *cho*.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that the Korean party visited the National Exhibition on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. Saito, a Senator, died on the 26th ultimo from disease of the lungs. The deceased was buried in the Awoyama cemetery on the 2nd of June. In consideration of his assiduous service, a sum of one thousand five hundred yen has been granted by the Council of State to his family.

On the night of the 27th ultimo twenty-three exhibits, valued at more than two hundred and fifty-five yen, were stolen from the National Exhibition. Rigid investigations are being made to discover the thief.

It is reported from Takaoka, Etchuu province, that a fire broke out at Shikiri-machi about noon on the 15th ultimo. Fanned by a strong wind it spread very rapidly, and was not got under until 1,238 houses, 88 godowns, 233 outbuildings, 4 temples, 10 shrines, and 1 junk were entirely destroyed. 83 houses were damaged, 13 persons killed and 58 wounded.

The Editors of the *Kwanpo Zasshi* and *Sakigake Shinbun* have been fined one hundred yen each, for their publication of the much mentioned memorial of Messrs. Ito and Okuma. The *Choya Shinbun* estimates the amount of the fines collected by the Government from various papers for the same offence at one thousand nine hundred and fifty yen.

The *Akebono Shinbun* is responsible for the following:—According to the latest report, great disquiet prevails in Tottori, Shimane prefecture. Half a battalion of infantry was despatched thither from the Hiroshima garrison on the 25th inst. Moreover, in answer to a request from the Shimane *Kencho*, two hundred policemen have also been sent from Hiroshima. The cause of this trouble is said to be simply that, notwithstanding five years having elapsed since Mr. Sakai Jiro was appointed Governor of the province he has not, for some reason or other, once visit Tottori. A short time past, the *Shizoku* in that place, sent him some petition for help to gain their livelihood, but it was not granted; and therefore they have come to the conclusion that the coldness of their Governor is solely owing to his ignorance of their actual distress. They have repeatedly applied for a visit of inspection; but the request was not received favourably. This has caused much dissatisfaction. At this moment, about three thousand *Shizoku* from Idsumo province, have joined them. On receipt of the news, the *Kencho* begun to fear that disturbances would take place, and therefore took every precaution against an outbreak. Later intelligence is to the effect that the tumult has somewhat subsided.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* is responsible for the following stretch of imagination:—A wonderfully large wasp, so big indeed that it is more than four feet long from one end of its wings to the other, has lately been taken at a place on the Nōse mountain, Settsu province. Its nest was on an old *yenoki* nearly twenty *ken* in height; therefore no one was able to catch it, but eventually a hunter shot it with a rifle. It will, it is said, shortly exhibited in the Osaka Museum.

We read that in Osaka a woman aged sixty-five years was attacked by cholera and died after a few hours illness.

Three of the principal members of the Korean mission visited the Finance and Home Departments on the 1st instant. The party will again visit the National Exhibition in a few days. Report further states that His Excellency Inouye, Minister of the Foreign Department, intends giving an entertainment to the Koreans in the Momijikwan Club about the 5th instant.

On the 1st instant a grand religious ceremony was performed in the *Toshogu* (the shrine of Iyeyasu), in the Ueno park. The representative of Mr. Tokugawa Iyasato (who is now in England studying), Mr. Yenomoto and many other followers of the Shogunate attended the meeting.

It is said that His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Minister of the Navy, has almost recovered from the effects of his fall, and will resume duty within a few days.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 29th May, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 11,918.55
Merchandise, &c.....	" 995.40

Total..... Yen 12,913.95

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 9,103.36
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,172.58

Total..... Yen 10,275.94

Miles open 18.

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 29th May, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 19,694.54
Merchandise, &c.....	" 3,353.77

Total..... Yen 23,048.31

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 15,470.42
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,872.30

Total..... Yen 17,342.72

Miles open 55.

ARTICLES FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS.

ON THE PETITION OF THE TOKIO LAWYERS.

(Translated from the *Akebono Shinbun*.)

The petition of Messrs. Hoshi Toru and Takahashi Kadamasa, representatives of the 'Tokio Lawyers' Association, against Fukuchi Genichiro, director of the Nippo Sha, to restore their injured reputation, having been dismissed in the Tsukiji Ku Saibansho the plaintiffs are said to intend to appeal to the Tokio Saibansho shortly. Such a case having never occurred in our country from ancient times, and the plaintiffs being such noted lawyers, the public are carefully observant of their action in the matter. We are not, as yet, informed on what ground they will base their claim; but, as far as the petition they brought into the district court is concerned, we are able to assert that, however just it may be, it was not taken to the proper quarter.

Why do we say so? Because, it is true that the plaintiffs themselves wrote:—"The petition here made by us is for the sake of protecting ourselves, our demand simply being that reparation be made to our injured reputation. If our aim be thus attained we shall be content"; and the three demands made by them were all in order to restore their character. Therefore it is quite obvious, without any further explanation, that their plea had no other object. In order to protect one's character ought one to make a claim in a civil court, or ought he to follow the laws as they are? If a claim be for indemnity for loss by defamation, it can be properly carried into a civil court; but if it be simply for rehabilitation, a plaintiff must bring his action in accordance with our laws. Everyone can easily find out the reason, without any deep consideration. In spite of this, the plaintiffs did, notwithstanding their proficiency in law, not appeal for the protection of their fame to the existing laws, but to the civil court; and thus, they seem apparently not to pay any attention to our laws. Is this not what we may call seeking processes in an unsuitable place, and not in a proper one? However, we may be contradicted thus:—"The claim for rehabilitation of the injured fame, made by the plaintiffs, is, in effect, just the same as a demand for indemnity for loss incurred by defamation; and therefore it may properly be brought into a civil court. The plaintiffs alleged in their petition that in consequence of the leading article published by the newspaper, they, the lawyers, had actually lost the confidence of the public, and that their business had been greatly affected. If their fame be restored, the confidence of the public, once lost, can be regained; and thus they will be able gradually to recover their loss themselves. Hence it may be seen that their demand was equivalent to a claim for indemnity for loss incurred."

This notion mixes up "fame" with "profit," and is only efficacious in showing its irrationality. It is not, therefore, worth while to pay any attention to the request of the plaintiffs. In a case of loss of profit, a demand is for nothing but an indemnity; therefore if the plaintiffs have actually lost the confidence of the public, and their business has been greatly affected, why did they not demand an indemnity in court? Had they done so, the case would have been merely a claim for compensation for loss (which could be dealt with in a civil court). But to say, as they did, that their aim was solely to protect themselves, and effect the restitution of their injured reputation, and that if their aim was thus attained they would be content, it is evident that their desire is "fame." We know very well that the protection of reputation is solely under the control of the libel law; and we are quite ignorant of any way by which it can be protected in a civil court. Such being the fact, how could any contrary opinion be valuable to the defense and encourage the plaintiffs.

Others may say, however, that, the plaintiffs are, of course, not ignorant of the reasonableness of appealing for the protection of their fame to the libel law; but that, as this law simply refers to the injury of one man's fame, the defamation of one, fairly indicated, can be established; but such a slander as is said to have been made by the defendant, which relates to an integral part of the community, cannot be adjudicated by this law; and this is the only reason why the plaintiffs did not base their claim on such law. As far as the case in question is concerned, the *Daigennin Kumiai*

(Lawyers Association) being incorporated under a notification issued by the Judicial Department, it differs, in its nature, from an ordinary community, and therefore we can, we believe, regard it as one person. Hence it seems that, although the libel law does not contain any definite conditions with reference to the defamation of a portion of the community, yet this case can, justly, be calculated to be a detraction of one person, or more accurately, of one thing. If, however, as the defendants say, the censure simply referring to a portion of the community, and not to any particular person, cannot really be referred to the law, the reception of such a petition as was forwarded by the plaintiffs, would be a subject of great question even in a civil court, because both civil and criminal courts are, although different in their natures, identical in their functions of protecting people from injury.

Such being the case, in bringing the claim before the Tokio Saibansho, what principles will the plaintiffs rely on? If they take their action on the same principles as before, we will tell them that they make their demands in an unsuitable place, and not in the proper quarter; and if they were to alter their ground they would be unable to escape from the blame of changing their legal *venue*. What course they mean to pursue we shall know on the day when they bring their action into the Tokio Saibansho.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF MAY 28TH, BY "FUJITAMA."

Boers'		Terms.
B	ows pri	T
O	unce	E
E	ithe	R
R		M
S		S

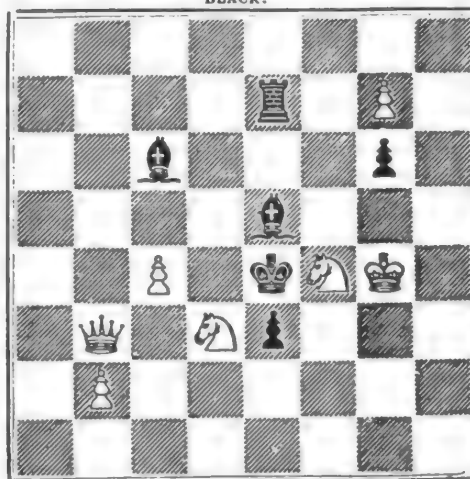
No correct answers received.

CHESS PROBLEM.

By W. S. PAVITT.

(From the Chess World.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF MAY 28, BY E. B. COOK.

White.

- 1.—Kt. to K. 6.
- 2.—Kt. takes R. (dis. ch.)
- 3.—R. mates.

- 2.—Kt. takes P. (dis. ch.)
- 3.—R. mates.

- 2.—P. to K. 4, ch.
- 3.—R. to Q. B. 6, mate.

- 2.—Kt. to K. B. 7.
- 3.—R. to K. 5, mate.

- 2.—Kt. to K. B. 7, ch.
- 3.—R. mates.

- 2.—Kt. takes R. ch.
- 3.—Kt. to K. B. 7, mate.

- 2.—Kt. to K. B. 4, ch.
- 3.—Kt. to K. B. 7, mate.

Black.

- 1.—R. takes R.
- 2.—Anything.

- if 1.—P. takes R.
- 2.—Anything.

- if 1.—P. takes Kt.
- 2.—K. to Q. 3.

- if 1.—K. takes Kt.
- 2.—Anything.

- if 1.—R. to Q. 3.
- 2.—K. takes Kt.

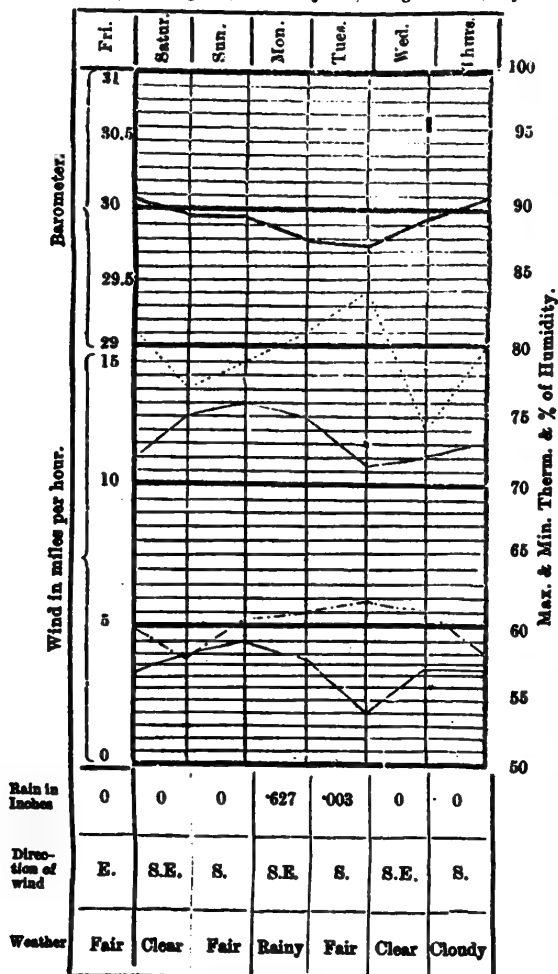
- if 1.—R. to Q. B. 3.
- 2.—K. to Q. 3.

- if 1.—P. to K. Kt. 3.
- 2.—K. to Q. 3.

Correct answers received from Q., Omega, and W. H. S.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, MAY 27TH, 1881.
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.
.....represents velocity of wind.
.....percentage of humidity.
Max. velocity of wind 18.0 miles per hour on Monday at 2 p.m. and Tuesday at 3 p.m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.
The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.118 inches on Thursday at 10 a.m. and the lowest was 29.688 inches on Tuesday at 6 p.m.
The highest temperature for the week was 76° on Sunday and the lowest was 59° on Tuesday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 78° and 56°.3 respectively.
The total amount of rain for the week was .630 inches against a total of 2.023 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

May 28, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
May 28, British surveying-vessel *Flying Fish*, Comd. Hoskyn, 940 tons, 4-guns, 120 H.P., from Hongkong.
May 29, British steamer *Naples*, Black, 1,536, from Hongkong, General, to Edward Fischer & Co.
May 30, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
May 31, Japanese steamer *Akikushima Maru*, Frahm, 1,146, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
May 31, Japanese barque *Kinokuni Maru*, Nicolle, 960, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.
May 31, British steamer *Escambia*, Wildgoose, 1,401, from Shanghai, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.
June 1, Japanese steamer *Wakasura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
June 1, British barque *Eden*, John Nairn, 313, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
June 2, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Rumine, (Russian Consul), Boyes, Muratami, Hattermann, Muraoka, Furukawa, Campbell, Fleming, Misaburo Usui and Harris in cabin; and 7 in steerage.
Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* from Kobe:—Mr. Reynolds and 150 Japanese.
Per British steamer *Escambia* from Shanghai:—10 Chinese.
Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Webster, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. B. O. Scott, Madame de Virgen Count Ehrensward, General and Mrs. Warre, Dr. Harris, Paymaster Whitehouse, U.S.N., Messrs. W. H. Talbot, Wm. Kennedy, Potter, Grappe, Cappelletti and 39 Japanese in cabin; Mrs. Warre maid; and 1 European, 3 Chinese and 438 Japanese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

May 29, British steamer *Malacca*, Weighell, 1,709, for Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
May 29, American Frigate *Richmond*, Capt. Benham, 2,700 tons, 14-guns, 800 H.P., for Nagasaki.
May 30, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
May 30, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 800, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
May 31, German bark *Helene*, J. E. Thomsen, 263, for Nagasaki, Kerosine and Wood, despatched by P. Bolim.
June 1, British steamer *Glenartney*, Jacobs, 2,024, for New York via Suez Canal and Amoy, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
June 1, British steamer *Naples*, White, 2,500, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Edward Fischer & Co.
June 1, British barque *Ordoric*, Richardson, 825, for Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robinson.
June 1, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,047, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
June 1, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,780, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
June 4, British steamer *Escambia*, Wildgoose, 1,401, for Kobe, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.
June 4, British steamer *Benarty*, Potter, 1,119, for New York via Kobe, General, despatched by Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Mr. Appleby in cabin; and 4 Chinese and 15 Japanese in steerage.
Per British steamer *Naples* from Hongkong:—For San Francisco: 936 Chinese.
Per British steamer *Naples* for San Francisco:—900 Chinese.
Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. Kimura, Mr. and Mrs. Tunda and child, Mr. and Mrs. Matsumoto, Mrs. Benkema and family, Messrs. Barohard, H. Ahrens, H. O. Jeyres, Reynolds, Struers, Franckel, F. E. Foster and 25 Japanese in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—
General from Europe ... 3,205 pkgs.
" " Hongkong ... 2,013 "
Sugar ... 1,502 "
Total ... 6,720 pkgs.
Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—
Silk for London ... 21 bales.
" " France ... 24 "
" " Italy ... 4 "
Total ... 49 bales.

CHURCH SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Sunday Morning ... 11 A.M.
" Evening ... 5.30 P.M.

E. CHAMPNEYS IRWIN, M.A.,
The Parsonage, 101.

UNION CHURCH, No. 167.

Sunday Morning ... 11 A.M.
" Evening ... 8 P.M.

REV. LUTHER H. GULICK,
Pastor M.D.,

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—
Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.
Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.
Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.
Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code; with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	June 14 th 1
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	June 14 th 4
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	June 5 th 2
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	June 6 th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	June 6 th 3
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	June 9 th

- 1.—Left San Francisco May 22nd, *City of Tokio*.
- 2.—Left Nagasaki June 2nd, at noon, *Sunda*.
- 3.—Left Hongkong, May 30th, *Gaelic*.
- 4.—Left Hongkong, June 3rd, at 2 p.m., *Menzah*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	July 9 th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	June 10 th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	June 5 th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	June 13 th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	July 11 th
SHANGHAI, HIogo, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	June 8 th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	Yokohama
Nov. 22	Malacca	HAMBURG	Yoko. & Hiogo
Dec. 17	Marie	ANTWERP	" "
" 24	Mora	" "	" "
" 17	R. Robinson	NEW YORK	" "
Jan. 31	Huguenot	CARDIFF	" "
" 31	Frank Carvil	" "	" "
Feb. 12	Benjamin Sewell	NEW YORK	" "
" 15	M. L. Stone	LONDON	" "
" 21	Tencer (s.s.)	" "	" "
" 22	Paul Revere	NEW YORK	" "
Mar. 11	Rossario	SAN FRANCISCO	Hiogo
" 12	Belle of Bath	LIVERPOOL	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 19	Escambia (s.s.)	LONDON	" "
April 1	Hector (s.s.)	LIVERPOOL	" "
" 5	Frank Pendleton (s.s.)	CARDIFF	Yokohama

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
April 8	Euphrates (s.s.)	LONDON	Yoko. & or Hiogo
" 8	Jason (s.s.)	" "	" "
" 8	Teucer (s.s.)	" "	" "
" 8	Forward Ho	" "	" "
" 8	Charlwood	" "	" "
" 8	Nestor (s.s.)	LIVERPOOL	Shanghai &c.
" 8	Glaucus (s.s.)	" "	Yoko. & or Hiogo
" 8	Ulysses (s.s.)	" "	" "
" 6	Agenor	BOSTON	" "
" 6	Laurence Delap	ANNAPOLIS	" "
" 6	Nancy Pendleton	BELFAST, ME.	" "
" 6	Paul Jones	P' MOUTH U.S.A.	" "

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30
10.40											

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30
10.40											

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 4th June, 1881.)

		Discount on Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1881								
Saturday	May 28	61	60 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Monday	" 30	59 ¹ / ₂	60	60 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	" 31	60 ¹ / ₂	61	61 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Wednesday ...	June 1	61 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Thursday	" 2	61 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Friday	" 3	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Saturday	" 4	61 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY :—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY :—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

JAMES PAIN, PYROTECHNIST,

No. 1, St. Mary Axe, & 12, Walworth Road,

LONDON.

HAS on many recent occasions been specially engaged to display before

H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA,

THEIR R. H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES,

Their I. & R. H. the CROWN PRINCE and PRINCESS OF GERMANY,

Their I. H. the CZAREWICH and CZARINA OF RUSSIA,

Their M. the KINGS OF SPAIN and PORTUGAL,

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON,

AND AT

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

A GRAND SET OF

FIRE - WORKS

Executed daily, and for sale. Displays made to order. Private Signals, and Distress Rockets according to the Board of Trade Regulations. Munitions of war taken from and put on board vessels at Gravesend, London.

FORD & Co.,

AGENTS,

5, Water Street.

Yokohama, May 5th, 1881.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS						
Benarty	Potter	British steamer	1,119	Nagasaki	May 6	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
Escambia	Wildgoose	British steamer	1,401	Shanghai	May 31	Smith, Baker Co.
Kamtchatka	Barnett	British steamer	702	London	May 20	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Radnorshire	Davies	British steamer	1,100	London	May 25	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	May 16	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,145	Shanghai & ports	June 2	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,602	Hongkong	May 28	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Black Diamond	Boyd	German barque	601	Nagasaki	May 27	P. Bohm
Eden	J. Nairn	British barque	313	Takao	June 1	Chinese
Fleetwing	McPhaiden	British barque	789	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 19	Mollison, Fraser & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Monocacy ...	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
ENGLISH—Flying Fish ...	4	940	120	Surveying-vessel	Hongkong	Hoekyn
FRENCH—Adonis ...	4	800	250	Gunboat	Kobe	Caillard
" Kerasiut ...	—	1,200	—	Corvette	Kobe	Rouquette
" Thémis ...	18	3,800	175	Corvette	Kobe	Alquier

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Shanghai and way-ports ...	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	June 8th, at 6 P.M.
Hongkong via Kobe ...	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	June 13th, at 6 P.M.
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	June 10th
Hongkong ...	Tanais	M. M. Co.	June 5th, at 9 A.M.
Vladivostok via Kobe and Nagasaki ...	Kamtchatka	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About 12th June

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—The improved state of things continues and in Yarn a large business has been done, 16/24, all qualities are higher; and quotations for other sorts well maintained. *Shirtings.* Good business at former rates; low quality 9 lbs. shewing a slight advance. *Dyed and Fancy Cottons* more enquiry. *Velvets* some little activity. *Lawns* dead. *Woollens* shew no improvement either in quotation or demand.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$29.00 to 31.00
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.50 to 32.25
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$28.50 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$32.25 to 33.00
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$33.25 to 33.50
" 38 to 42	"	\$35.00 to 37.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 25½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.25 to 1.65
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.70 to 2.15
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.10 to 2.45
T. Cloths:—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.35 to 1.55
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.50
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.30 to 1.45
Prints:—Assorted ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.25
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.08 to 0.11½
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.40 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.55 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.80

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$6.50 to 8.50
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.65 to 0.72½
Taffachelass:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	4.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 80 " 32 " ...	0.18 to 0.30
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.15½ to 0.16½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... .. 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.40
Presidents... .. 54 " to 56 " ...	0.40 to 0.50
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.50
Blankets, green, 5 to 6 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.35 to 0.37

KEROSENE.—There has been a fall in price. Quotations are from \$1.78 to \$1.90. In hopes of a better market in Nagasaki, ten thousand cases have been exported thither.

SUGAR.—About 1,000 bags have been sold during the week. Prices remain unchanged.

Sugar:—Takao in bag New ... per picul	\$4.17
" " " Old... ..	\$3.70
" Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	\$3.85
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	\$7.50 to \$8.50
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah... ..	\$6.50 to \$9.00

Japan Rice ... per picul	\$2.60 to 2.90
Japan Wheat ...	\$2.00
Kerosene Oil... .. case	\$1.87 to 1.88

EXPORTS.

SILK.—During the past week the demand for silk has continued, but Stocks are so reduced that only a very limited business could be done and sales are estimated at about 220 shipping bales. Prices are almost entirely nominal and the stock offering consists chiefly of the rejections and dregs of the closing season. Total shipments to date 21,247 bales. The new crop is progressing well.

Quotations Hanks.—No. 2½	\$530	= 17/1 Nominal.
" " 3 & infra.	\$480 to \$500	= 16/2 to 16/6
Filatures.—No. 1	\$650 to \$680	= 21/11
" 2	\$620 to \$630	= 20/6 to 20/10
" 3	\$590 to \$600	= 19/8
Kakodas—Best	\$620 to \$650	= 21/
" Medium & Good	\$560 to \$600	= 19/4 to 20/8
Re-Reels Medium to Best	\$610 to \$625	= 20/6 to 21/

TEA.—B. ying continues on a very large scale, settlements for the week reaching 15,000 piculs. The quality is much worse than it has ever been at this early period of the season; and prices are absurdly high shewing an advance of \$1 to \$2 per picul, since last issue.

Common ...	No stock
Good Common ...	\$20 to \$21
Medium ...	\$24 to \$25
Good Medium ...	\$27 to \$28

Fine ...	\$31 to \$33
Finest ...	\$34 to \$36
Choice ...	\$37 to \$40
Choicest ...	\$42 to \$44

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—A fair amount of Private Paper has been settled for Silk and Tea purchasers, during the past week; and at the close of the mail Sterling rates have somewhat stiffened. The demand for Bank Bills has been small.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½ @ 3/9½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9½
" " 6 " " "	3/9½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.70
" Private 6 months' sight	4.82
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ % discet.
" Private 10 days' sight	½ % "

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
" Private 10 days' sight	73½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 30 days' sight	91½
KINSEATZ	60 dis.
GOLD YEN	380 nom.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—No movement of any kind in sailing ships.

INSURANCE.

**SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of
Property at the current rates of premium.
Total Sum insured in 1879, £262,492,461.
Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with
promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, 10th June, 1880.

**Guardian Fire and Life
Assurance Company.**

L O N D O N .

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents
at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies
AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.
Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the
Policies of this Company only when specially called for
by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1878.

**The London & Staffordshire Fire
Insurance Company,
(LIMITED).**

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to accept Risks on
First-Class Godowns, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per
annum.

W. J. S. SHAND,
Agent.

Yokohama, January 5th, 1881.

**The "Lion" Fire Insurance
Company, Limited.**

AMALGAMATION OF THE 'BRITANNIA HOME AND
COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION' WITH THE
"Anglo-French Fire Insurance
Company, Limited."

Subscribed Capital,	£1,000,000.
Paid-up Capital,	£ 200,000.
Reserve Fund,	£ 50,000

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents
for the above Association, are prepared to issue
Policies of Insurance at Current Rates.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, March 24th, 1880.

INSURANCE.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
For Fire & Life.****TRANSATLANTIC
Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.**

C. ILLIES & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, 9th October, 1880.

**Scottish Imperial Fire
Insurance Company.****REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.**

THE undersigned are authorized to accept risks on
FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS and their contents,
at the reduced rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent less 20 per cent. dis-
count.

C. ILLIES & Co.,
Agent.

Yokohama, January 5th, 1881.

**PROVIDENT CLERKS
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Agent
of the above Association, is prepared to receive
proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE at

HOME RATES.

W. J. S. SHAND,
Agent.

Yokohama, April 19th, 1881.

**Royal Exchange Assurance
Corporation.**

ESTABLISHED 1720.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept Risks
at the undermentioned rates less 15 per cent discount.

SILK to London, Marseilles or an Italian Port...	1 per cent.
" " New York via San Francisco and Rail 1	"
TEA to New York W.A. via San Francisco and Rail	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "

Other rates in proportion.

Claims settled on outward Policies.

Policies issued payable in the United States.

CORNES & CO.,
Agents for Japan.

Yokohama, May 25th, 1881,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.,

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW PREMISES,

No. 75,

MAIN STREET.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

STAFF LIGHT AT BENTENSIMA, NEMORO.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Light, the exhibition of which has been suspended as advertised on the 27th ultimo, is now EXHIBITED EVERY NIGHT.

BY ORDER.

Lighthouse Establishment,
Benten,
Yokohama, 18th May, 1881.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,

ENGLAND.

CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

H. MacARTHUR,

SHIP-BROKER AND CUSTOMS
AGENT,

NO. 70, Yokohama,

(Opposite the Old British Post Office).

Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

FORD & Co.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Forwarding Agents.

No. 5, WATER STREET.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Have Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERKINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,***celebrated for nearly a century past, to of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1875. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.***White Rose, Frangipanna, Ylang-ylang, Stephanotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevel,
Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.***ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,***a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Essences*

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
*a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.*

ATKINSON'S**ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,***a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,***a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,***and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the
manufacturers*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture
their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are
cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
"Golden Lyre."*

ESTABLISHED 1799.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED MYSELF AS

PUBLIC AUCTIONEER

AND

General Commission Agent.

Sale Rooms:—No. 55, Main Street.

R. DROSS.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1881.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.



ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEYS
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEYS
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKES'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEYS
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEYS
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS.
STOURPORT ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY" "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.
April, 1880.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
ASTHMA,
FOR
DATURA
TATULA
& C
FOR DIFFICULT BREATHING
Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
December 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE SAFEST MILD
APERIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

FLUID
MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

April 10, 1880

1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY
Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch
Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some
thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.
ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS
Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.

*See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.)
with 1,300 designs.*

Railings. Balcony Panels.	Columns. Column Capitals.
Gates. Street Posts.	Brackets. Gratings.
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.	Windows. Casements.
Balusters. Newels.	Fountains. Drinking Fountains.
Crestings. Terminals.	Vases. Pedestals.
Conservatories. Band-Stands.	

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES
12 Shapes and Sizes.*Catalogue (D) free on Application.*

Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,
LONDON.

26 ins.

THE GREATEST

**WONDER OF MODERN TIMES
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock!"
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1878.

tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,800,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE Esq.,

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SHANGHAI.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo
Hankow, Saigon, Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes
issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 26th February, 1881.

The "Japan Mail,"

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review
of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per
annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published
for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via
San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three
months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
" Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements
for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16
Bund, Yokohama.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. V. No. 23.]

Yokohama, June 11th, 1881.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 4TH DAY.

The ceremony of the distribution of awards for Exhibits in the National Exhibition at Uyeno, took place yesterday in the presence of H. M. the Emperor. In spite of the persistent drizzle, considerable crowds lined the roads and awaited the arrival of the Emperor at the gates of the enclosure. Inside the Pavilion, also, all the places were full with the exception of the space allotted to foreign invit  es. The Emperor arrived shortly before 3 o'clock and took his seat upon the dais, the suite in attendance including H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa, the Imperial Chamberlain and other high officials of the Household. On His Majesty's right were ranged, on the floor of the hall, the Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Bodies, while on his left stood many of the High Officers of State. A little further down were ranged, right and left of a central aisle left for the passage of those who were to receive awards, the Commissioners of the Exhibition and other officials. The Emperor opened the proceedings by reading the following address:—"We have been informed that all the exhibits have been carefully examined and their relative merits determined, and we accordingly attend to-day for the purpose of conferring rewards on the most successful exhibitors. The object of these rewards is to promote industrial excellence by distinguishing its display, and it is our earnest hope that our subjects, duly appreciating this aim, will more and more develop a spirit of industry and perseverance."

This was followed by addresses delivered to His Majesty from the body of the Hall by H. I. H. Prince Yoshihisa (better known as Prince Kita-Shirakawa) the President of the Commission, and His Excellency Sano Tsunetami, the Minister of Finance. These concluded, Prince Yoshihisa, accompanied by the Commissioner-General of the Exhibition (H.E. Shinagawa Yajiro) ascended the dais, and standing on His Majesty's left presented certificates, &c., to the successful exhibitors who approached one by one. The proceedings were necessarily of a purely formal, and, it must be confessed, somewhat uninteresting nature. From a spectator's point of view it afforded an agreeable diversion when one of the recipients so far departed from the ceremonial (generally performed very creditably considering the want of familiarity with Court forms one may assume on the part of most concerned) as incontinently to turn his back upon the Prince and the Emperor himself, after the receipt of his certificate, and make his retreat walking forward instead of backward! He had not, however, forgotten the instructions he had no doubt received; for, when he had walked a few paces, he deliberately stopped and made a low bow with his back still turned to his Sovereign! The presence, among the recipients, of one of the fair sex (who it need not be said was saved by instinct from the commission of any such solecism) was a sign of the times we were glad to take note of. Many of the Korean visitors to the capital witnessed the ceremony from a place set apart for them in the midst of the Japanese ladies and gentlemen who had received invitations as unofficial spectators. The bright colours of the Korean robes formed an agreeable oasis in a desert of black and neutral tints. The ceremony being ended, the Emperor left the Hall about five o'clock.

There were five species of rewards.

The first (*Meiyo no Sh  hai*) was granted for exhibits of such a nature as to be worthy of repute, not in Japan alone, but in foreign countries also. In this section a certificate was granted to the Silk Factory of Tomioka (in J  sh  ), and medals to the following:—(1) Mr. Date Kiminari (originally a noble of Sendai with a revenue of twenty thousand measures of rice); for a topographical survey of the district (Usugori near Mororan in Yezo) reclaimed under his directions. It will be remembered that Mr. Date emigrated to Yezo in 1869 with four hundred of his former vassals, and since that time he has brought under cultivation a district of about 30 miles by 20. (2) Asahi Giyokuzan, an ivory carver of Tokiyo; for an ivory facsimile of the human skull. (3) The Enamel Company (Shippogwaisha) of the Aichi Prefecture; for a design in enamel.

The second species (*Shimpo Sh  hai*) was granted for inventions made during the period Meiji (1868-81), and so completed as to be thoroughly serviceable, as well as for special progress in any particular branch. In this section a certificate was obtained by the company called Shinsuisha, for their matches, and medals were awarded to (1) A worker

in metal called Kano Natsuo, who exhibited some beautifully chased copies of the metal work on the Imperial Armour chests in the Temple of Horiu. (2) Shibata Zeshin, for gold lacquer. (3) Zoroku, the celebrated worker in bronze of Kiyoto, who exhibited an imitation of an old Chinese pen-washer and seal of a Sentoku (golden coloured) bronze. (3) The Kosho-gwaisha. Second-class medals were also obtained by twenty, and third-class by forty nine, other exhibitors.

The third species (Miyogi Shōhai) was granted for works of art of special excellence. In this section a first-class medal was adjudged to one Toyen of Kiyoto for a facsimile of the Fiend Lamp (Ono no Toro) at the Temple of Totai. Second-class medals were awarded to 24, and Third class to 54 exhibitors.

The fourth species (Yukō Shōhai) was for processes or implements calculated to increase the national productions or extend commerce. Medals of the first, second and third classes in this section were awarded to 86, 200, and 671 exhibitors respectively.

The fifth species (Kiyōsan Shōhai) was intended for trading or manufacturing companies, offices, &c. which had displayed exceptional enterprise and ability, as well as for persons who had helped to promote industry by supplying artisans with funds. In this section two companies obtained first-class certificates, while 2nd and 3rd class medals were awarded to two and three exhibitors respectively.

Besides the above a first class certificate in the 4th section was adjudged to 8 Government Offices and a second class certificate to 34, while certificates of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes in section 6 were granted to various Bureaux.

Another variety of certificate (called Hōjo or certificate of commendation) was also conferred. This was an affair of less importance than any of the preceding. It was obtained by 32 Companies and 2,337 provincial exhibitors.

In this list of awards it is interesting to observe the importance attached to successful imitations of works by the old masters. We have pointed out lately from time to time, that, fortunately for the vitality of her art, Japan has begun to develop an unmistakable taste for the chaste creeds to which she was once so obedient. The authorities are evidently thoroughly alive to the necessity of fostering this taste, and the Judges of exhibits have taken the opportunity of emphasizing the re-awakened faith. The designs upon the certificates and medals all bear witness to a similar sentiment.

Those in the first section (Meiyo Shōhai) take us back to the Age of the Gods. The deities, assembling on a plain by the river Yazu and having procured loadstone and iron, superintend the forging, by Ise Kori-hime no Mikoto, of the sacred mirror, while at the same time Tamatsu no Mikoto shapes the Eight-foot Jewel (Yasaka no Magatama).

In the second section (Shimpō Shōhai) we have a scene from the times when the first historical Emperor Jimmu Tennō marched against the Eastern Rebels under Yasotakeru. The monarch causes clay to be brought from Mount Kaku (in Yamato) and directs his vassel Shinetsuhiko to make a bowl for libations; after which, assembling with his warriors by the banks of the Nibugawa, he solicits the aid of heaven by various rites and offerings. The particular part of this Emperor's career which is thought to be apposite on the present occasion, is the successful effort he made to open up the Empire—for the march of his troops in the first place—by cutting roads and clearing away forests.

The device for medals, &c., in the 3rd Section (Miyogi Shōhai) is derived from the paintings of Kose no Kanaoka, the earliest of Japanese artists and founder of the great Tosa School. Kanaoka's speciality was the delineation of horses. The popular legend about the horses he painted on the doors of the Ninnaji Palace is familiar to all students of Japanese art. Into this design are also introduced the Divine Sages and other supernatural beings, in allusion to the fact that they furnished subjects for the earliest decorative painting in Japan (on the walls of the palace of Uda Tennō, 880 A.D.)

For the 4th Section (Yukō shōhai) the design represents the celebrated Take-no-uchi, who in the time of the Emperor Keikō (A.D. 71) went as a spy to the country of the Eastern Barbarians, and ultimately acted as General for the Empress Jingō, at the invasion of Korea* (Sanku). Take-no-uchi established a Government office (Dazaifu) at the harbour of Takata in Chikuzen, and Japan's regular intercourse with Korea and China dates from his time.

For the medals in the 5th Section (Kiyōsan Shōhai) we have a scene from the life of Hada no Sake who invented the arts of distilling *sake* and spinning silk. Hence the terms *kada* or *kata*, a loom, and *sake*, rice-wine. There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether Hada no Sake invented the art of spinning, or only improved the art invented by his ancestor Fūdō (285 A.D.) The latter version seems to be the more correct. Fūdō's grandfather was a descendant of the celebrated Chinese Shikō. He came to Japan and settled there about 155 A.D. Owing to the exertions of Hada no Sake—who lived in the time of the Emperor Yūriaku (457-79)—the art of weaving became so popular that immense quantities of silk cloth (kempu) were manufactured; and it became necessary to construct a monster godown (O-Kura) at the Palace to receive the Emperor's share. Hada no Sake was appointed warden of this godown, which was the origin of the office afterwards known as the Treasury (Okura). An incident in the life of this Hada no Sake reminds us of the story of Saul and David. The Emperor Yūriaku had caused a two-storied palace of great magnificence to be constructed, the superintendence of the work being entrusted to one of his officers, by name Mita. In the course of frequent visits to the Imperial residence necessitated by his duties, Mita saw and became enamoured of his master's beautiful concubine, Ise no Uneme, who appears to have reciprocated his affection. The Emperor's suspicions of this liaison were one day fatally aroused by Uneme's unmistakable confusion at a sudden encounter with Mita. Yūriaku, maddened with jealousy, drew his sword and would have killed Mita, but for the sounds of a *koto* played by Hada no Sake, who seeing the impending catastrophe, imparted such a passion of entreaty to the music of the *koto*, that the Emperor's furious mood was effectually soothed.

Perhaps the only country in the civilized world that can afford to watch the progress of Socialism with some semblance of indifference, is America. Everywhere else there is an infected spot. The old world is sick and ailing, so that if disease breaks out in any one place there can be little hope of localizing the contagion. Most of us can remember the fever throb that stirred Europe when the telegraph flashed from capital to capital the news of the February revolution of 1848. Even then quarantine regulations more vigorous than anything existing to-day scarcely succeeded in checking the

* There is some obscurity about the life of Take-no-uchi. If the popular history of his life be taken, he must have been at least 120 years old at the invasion of Korea.

spread of the disease. For a time there was every symptom of an epidemic. When Metternich bowed before the storm and the men of Berlin were parodying the Lord's Prayer as they threw up their barricades, few could have ventured to define the limits of the danger. Would the storm pass over with equal impunity were it to burst forth now?

England has her old volcano glowing more fiercely than ever. Her greatest statesman has undertaken to bind the Titan, but his prospects of success are so far very small. Conservative landlords call the Land Bill a scheme of confiscation; Liberals pray for its speedy passage that they may be able to sell their estates to the tenants and shake the dust of Irish soil off their feet for ever. Meanwhile the fire burns with no lessened intensity, and something of despair begins to obscure the prospect.

"How small, of all that human hearts endure
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure!"

France has her Communards, who though they are not in the ascendant, shewed us quite recently, that they are no less ready to applaud assassination now than they were eleven years ago. Moreover in so young a republic there cannot fail to be many elements of instability. Not unjustly has it been said, that one of the characteristics of Gallic vigour is to be mercurial.

In Germany we find a movement not the less powerful because it is seldom impetuous. Such leaders as Lassalle and Marx are not always present to interpret the "weird voice" of Socialism. At times it rings forth, a vague note of unintelligible discontent, but at times also it swells into an ominous roar of dread purpose. At this very moment it is making itself heard with unwonted strength, evoked no doubt by the echoes of Russian discord. If the iron hand of the Chancellor were removed, and the exciting influence a little stronger, who can tell how long the giant's slumber would endure.

In Italy we have the *Irredentisti* and *Mazziniani*, in Spain the Carlists, Cantonists and Republicans *à la Castelar*, while in the Balkan Peninsula there is almost a chaos. Roumania stretches out eager hands towards Hungary and Transylvania; Servia and Montenegro can ill brook the sight of Austria ruling eight millions of Southern Slavs; Albania clamours for independence; Greece is all but in arms against Turkey and the Slavs, while Turkey herself is sick unto death.

Truly there is tinder enough waiting for the spark, and we can scarcely doubt that a revolution on the Neva would make itself felt considerably farther than that on the Seine did at the end of the eighteenth century.

It would be interesting to know whether Lord Derby is a student of Chinese history. He said the other day that "both the Houses of Parliament have a superior whom they are bound to recognise, and that superior is public opinion." Four thousand years ago the "Choukin" contained this passage:—"What Heaven hears and sees manifest themselves by the things which the people see and hear. What the people judge worthy of reward and punishment, indicate what Heaven wishes to punish and reward. There is an intimate communication between Heaven and the people; let those who govern the people be watchful and cautious."

There is something for which Japan ought to be famous no less than for *harakiri* and lacquer. It is her census. Without his *nimbetsu* a Japanese is a moral vagrant. There is no occasion to pursue him with forms to be filled. He takes the best possible care to keep his name duly entered on the role of citizens, and to supply the authorities with every particular about his age, residence and occupation. It would

be well if the British authorities understood how this universal docility has been induced. Witness the following:—

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.

The gentleman who was so kind as to permit me to accompany him on Monday last had confided to his charge a portion of a district in East London, in a neighbourhood not altogether free from common lodging-houses, and at best but a poor and squalid locality. We started at eight o'clock, and I soon discovered that a frequent thorn in the side of Mr. Enumerator was provided by the many who either scornfully overlooked or carelessly disregarded the printed instructions on the face of the schedule as regards the concise and intelligible way of filling in the family details. Over and over again the excuse made for not having the census return ready for delivery was that the paper was not large enough to contain all the items asked for. "I have called for the census paper," says Mr. Enumerator; "is it filled up?" "Filled up! Ah, both sides of it; but I 'aint put all down what I'm 'spected to." "Why not?" "Why not! Becos' you left such a beggarly little bit of paper to do it on. Call youn a Liberal Government! Taxing poor people even to their very beer and their very bacca, and then begrudge 'em a bit of writing paper when its to write about your business and not theirs!" "Well, well, where is the paper? Let me see it," says Mr. Enumerator, and it is handed to him, filled in on both sides, every available inch of space being covered with written characters, each as large as one's thumb-nail, and, after all, including only certain superfluous particulars concerning the head of the family and an incomplete return as regarded the wife, as follows: "John Taylor, married, aged fifty-two, eighteen of next February, being born in the year 1829, French polisher by trade, and knows something about the jobbing carpentering, and can turn his hand to rockin'-horse makin'. Worked for many years at Mr. ———, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, who can certify as to character on application. Was born in Hare and Hounds Court, this side of the Hare and Hounds public-house, Little William Street. Mary Taylor, married, female, and wife to the above, aged 49; goes out by the day when she can get it, or washes at home. Mangling done, which, being out of employ, is turned by Joseph Ezekiel Taylor, her son, born in the parish of Blackfriars Road, and——." At this point the interesting record, driven through lack of space to the extreme corner of the paper, abruptly terminated. The enumerator hands back the paper with some little impatience of tone and manner; "What on earth do you think I want with all this rigmarole?" he asks. To which John Taylor, with a flushed face and rising anger, retorts, "D'ye mean to say I'm a liar, then, and have set down wot ain't true? Don't take my word for it, if you do not like to. Go to ———'s, in the Curtain Road, as have knowed me since I ——." "I merely wish you to understand that you misread the printed instructions. The Government do not desire to know anything respecting your wife going out by the day. If she is a washerwoman, laundress, why not say so, and have done with it. As for yourself, you are by trade a French polisher. Set yourself down as such, my friend, and save ink and paper. Here's another sheet, and I'll help you fill in." But at this John Taylor fired up wrathfully. "I'll see you blowed fast," he exclaims. "I ain't going to be bullied by you and done out of my two other okkipations besides French polishing. Never you mind about wasting ink, I'll stand to that, if you'll find paper. There's the mother to finish, and nine of 'em—boys and gals—to go down yet." "You are only allowed one form, I tell you, and you will find that ample, if you will only be guided by me. I'll take the responsibility of it being all right." But it cost at least a further ten minutes of Mr. Enumerator's valuable time to convince John Taylor that he was not being shabbily treated, and that it was not all a dodge on the part of the official to stint him of paper so that he could not possibly make a full and correct return, and then be down on him for the penalty mentioned in the schedule. He would not affix his name to the document until he had called down a lodger to bear witness that he had been prevented by the Enumerator from going into the thing in a complete and workmanlike manner.

For the much-worried officials' sake I wish it could be said that the case above quoted represented the maximum of obstinacy and ignorance met with in the course of his Monday's collecting round. In the very same

street as that where John Taylor lived—not more than half-a-dozen doors from his abode indeed—resided a family the head of which, as regards his claims for first prize for stupidity, left the French polisher “nowhere.” He was in the birdcage-making way of business, and when Mr. Enumerator knocked at his door, he came forward with a cheerful grin on his dirty face and the census paper in his hand. “Have you filled it up Mr. Dobbs?” “Ah! I tackled him, and done him. It were a tough job, being that stiff in the finger joints,” said Dobbs; “but I done him.” Mr. Enumerator unfolded the paper, and, glancing over it, exclaimed, “Why, what does this mean? Your name is not George Wood, is it?” “Not that I ever heard tell on,” returned the birdcage-maker, confidently. “But what do you mean by calling yourself George Wood, and claiming to be a farmer?” “I never claimed nothing of the kind,” protested Mr. Dobbs, indignantly. “What do I know about farming?” “But here you set yourself down as farming 819 acres, and employing eight labourers and three boys. What on earth have you been doing, man? Is this a little joke of yours, or is it a mistake?” “It ain’t no joke of mine,” returned the birdcage-maker, doggedly; “nor it ain’t no mistake of mine, neither. If there is a mistake it is yourn. I’raps it’s printed wrong.” “What is printed wrong?” “Why, the directions what I had to copy. I copied it right enough—spellin’ and all. Look for yourself, if you don’t believe me.” And, as Mr. Dobbs spoke, he took the schedule from the hand of the enumerator, and triumphantly laid his finger on a printed portion of it. It was the first of the “three examples of the mode of filling in the householders’ schedule,” and which sets forth the required particulars of a supposititious, “George Wood, farmer.” “This was not intended for you to copy,” says the Enumerator. “It is only meant as an example: it tells you so.” “I know it does,” replied Mr. Dobbs, “and what is the good of setting a man an example if you don’t expect him to follow it faithfully.” Nor did he appear to be much enlightened as to the real purpose of the schedule when, instructed by the collector, he filled up one correctly. “That’s better,” remarked the latter. “Yes, that’s better,” acquiesced the birdcage-maker. “It weren’t no business of mine, yet I couldn’t make it out. I couldn’t help thinking to myself while I was writing that first one. ‘If they want to know about George Wood, why don’t they go to him straight, ‘stead of making an example of him and bringing him to me?’”—*Daily Telegraph*.

When the Provincial Assemblies were established nearly three years ago, fears were expressed in some quarters that they would soon degenerate into stalking horses for autocratic Prefects. The grounds for apprehension were two:—that the decisions of an Assembly might be rendered practically inoperative by a Prefect’s veto, and that the public might be excluded from a debate at the request of a Prefect or President. The former was of course the cardinal point, but its importance was probably over-rated. The Prefect’s veto was not final. All that he could do was to report the matter to the Minister of the Home Department and receive instructions. No doubt the real power was thus secured to the Central Government, but this was as it should be. The creation of the Assemblies was a tentative measure, and it would have been most unwise to trust them far until they had given some evidence of competency. On the whole we did not hear of many difficulties, but for all that the Assemblies now and then showed a disposition to be somewhat impracticable, and the Minister of the Home Department found that his functions as arbitrator occasionally entailed action of a somewhat invidious nature. For these and other reasons provision was made last February for the establishment in the Privy Council of a Board of Adjudication, whose duty should be to decide matters submitted to it by Governors or Prefects on the one side and City or Provincial Assemblies on the other. This Board—which is not a permanent body but one convened when the occasion demands—consists, as will be remembered, of a Privy Councillor (as President) with two senators, two judges of the Supreme Court and two

or more Secretaries as members. The first sitting took place on the 27th ult., H. E. Yamada presiding, and the case submitted for decision seems to have been of a most interesting nature. We are not yet in possession of the full particulars, but from what has been already reported, it appears that the Provincial Assembly of the Wakayama Prefecture, when passing the estimates of expenditure to be defrayed out of the Local Taxes during the forthcoming fiscal year, desired to cut down the item providing for the salaries of Divisional Magistrates &c. to the amount allotted for that purpose in the current year. The Prefect, however, was unable to sanction this reduction, because the salaries in question had already been increased by his directions. The matter was accordingly referred, and is now before the Board of Adjudication, by which a decision will no doubt be pronounced in a few days.

The attitude of the Assembly is easily comprehensible. Its chief function, one might almost say its *raison d’être*, is to control the expenditure of the sums derived from the local taxes, and since the salaries of local officials constitute an important item of that expenditure, the Assembly may reasonably claim a voice in the determination of those salaries. Indeed one can scarcely see how any difficulty ought to occur with management even moderately judicious. The payment of salaries is not an affair of days or months. In cases where an alteration of rates is expedient, such alteration might easily be deferred until the next session of the Assembly, and had this course been adopted the present dead-lock would have been avoided.

On the other hand it is provided in the “Constitution of Cities and Prefectures” that “the Governor or Prefect is empowered to appoint, dismiss, promote or degrade the Magistrates and other (lower) officials of Divisions,” and further that “the salaries of Divisional Magistrates shall be fixed according to local circumstances by the Governor or Prefect at a sum not exceeding 80 yen per month and shall be paid out of the Local Taxes.” This is plain enough and on this, no doubt, the Prefect of Wakayama relied. The Board of Adjudication can scarcely fail to support him, but still the fact remains that he altered the rates *already sanctioned* by the Assembly without consulting that body, and we strongly suspect that to this want of tact may be attributed the opposition he subsequently encountered.

At this juncture when the Japanese Authorities are making every effort to increase the number of the Law Courts and recruit the ranks of the competent judges, with a view to putting into speedy operation the Criminal and Judicial Codes promulgated last year, there is considerable interest in statistical information as to the courts and judges already existing. We extract the following particulars from the Statistical Report recently compiled in the Privy Council:—

On the 30th November, 1880, there were in the Empire:—
1 Supreme Court of Judicature, 4 Superior Courts, 23 Provincial Courts, 45 Branch Courts, and 170 Divisional Courts, making a total of 243; while on the same date there were 205 Judges, 626 Assistant Judges, 26 Procurators, and 42 Assistant Procurators, thus making a total of 899.

From the same authority we learn that the total number of civil cases instituted at the various Courts in the Empire during the year 1879, was 830,441; of which 504 came before the Supreme Court, 4,740 before the Superior Courts, 154,242 before the Provincial Courts, and 670,955 before the Divisional Courts. Of criminal cases there were altogether 128,975, of which 784 were appeals to the Supreme Court, while 1,450 were tried by the Superior Courts and 126,741 by the Provincial Courts.

We have therefore these grand totals :—243 Courts, 899 Judges and 959,416 cases, so that on the average each Court must have tried 3,948, and each Judge 1,067, cases during the year. It is difficult to understand how this was accomplished.

According to an advertisement in the native papers there will shortly be established, in Tokiyo, a private school for the purpose of teaching various branches of science. The promoters of the scheme assert, that the progress of science in Japan has of late been very slow as compared with that of law and literature, a fact which they attribute to the almost complete absence of private schools at which science is studied. Law and literature can be taught by means of books alone, they say, and institutions at which instruction is given in these subjects are consequently numerous, but for the proper study of science, costly instruments are required, and the expense of providing these has proved deterrent.

The new school will be opened in Iidamachi, Tokiyo, in the beginning of next September. Lessons will be given every evening in the sciences of acoustics, light, heat, electricity and so forth at very moderate fees.

We cannot but welcome every effort of this sort, more especially one that proposes to bring the study of physics within the reach of persons who are prevented by their daily occupations from availing themselves of the facilities afforded at the Government schools. But there is an unfortunate tendency among the Japanese to fancy that book-learning can be dispensed with in the pursuit of knowledge; that theory and practice may be separated; and that synthesis may take the place of analysis. They ought by this time to have discovered that there is no royal road to learning; and we trust that the projectors of the Iidamachi School do not propose to make empirics of their scholars.

Apropos of this it would be interesting to know whether any provision has ever been made in Japan for the study of naval Architecture. We know of none. Not only does the Admiralty seem to ignore this subject, but it is also content to leave the scientific education of its naval officers to something very little better than chance. A good deal is done for cadets before they join their ships, but little or nothing afterwards. Surely the service must soon suffer seriously from such improvidence. We have heard that Mr. Dyer, Principal of the Engineering College, proposes to open a voluntary class in naval architecture for passed students of that institution. Such an enterprise would deserve exceptional support. Apart from Mr. Dyer's well known attainments in this subject, it is not too much to predict that thorough efficiency will be a characteristic of anything he undertakes. Should he succeed, as we most sincerely trust he will, in carrying out his intention, it might be possible to arrange for the attendance of naval officials at his lectures. This would in some degree remove the deficiency we have alluded to, but still the old difficulty would remain; the want of preliminary study. A man who has only read three books of Euclid and who solves a spherical triangle by the aid of formulæ he never understood, would be rather at sea in naval architecture, and could not by any possibility follow a lecture addressed to the passed students of the Engineering College. No, the dilemma is inevitable. No adequate provision is made for the scientific training of naval officers and nothing but serious embarrassment can be the ultimate result.

Last March there was established in Tokiyo a Society called the Kō-a-kwai, a term by some translated "Asiatic Society," but more properly rendered "Society for the promotion of Eastern interests." The purpose of the Society,

as stated in its prospectus, is to examine into the condition of Asiatic countries and devise means for ensuring their independence and prosperity. The projectors assert that the present prosperity of European and American nations is in great part due to the assistance they mutually render each other both commercially and politically; assistance which would not be practicable without a study of one another's languages. This consideration determines the primary object of the Society; i. e. the establishment of schools for the study of Chinese and other Oriental languages, first in Tokio, and by degrees in Shanghai, Fusan, &c. It is also proposed to open a Correspondence Office in Tokiyo, with a number of correspondents in all the important places in Asia, for the purpose of collecting and publishing local information which may serve to facilitate the object the Society has in view.

Turning to the rules of the Society we find that its members are of two kinds, viz :—persons (whose number is limited to 300) subscribing a lump sum of 10 yen on admission, and 1 yen per month, and persons paying 2 yen on admission and 1 yen per month. The former alone are entitled to take part in the deliberations, while the President, Vice President and five officials of the Society are to be elected from among their number at an annual meeting held in the month of April. A monthly meeting will also be held for transacting the business of the Society and for the delivery of lectures, etc., by the members. At the schools established by the Society, the children of members will receive education, but others may also be admitted if convenient. The "proceedings" of the Society will be published monthly or oftener if necessary, and will contain reports of progress, correspondence, lectures, etc.

The Society has so far been very successful. Its list of members is already very large, and includes many high officials of the Government as well as leading private gentlemen. Among the members names are those of the Chinese Minister (in Japan) and his Secretary. The inauguration was celebrated by a dinner at Uyeno on the 15th of April.

Several branch offices have been established throughout the Empire, and a School has been opened at Hirakawa-cho, Tokiyo, where large numbers of the students are in daily attendance.

The following table constitutes an interesting rider to the remarks we have lately made on the subject of the Coast Trade of this country. The figures require no comment, and their accuracy is reliable, since we extract them from the statistical tables prepared by the Topographical Bureau:—

TABLE OF SHIPS AND THEIR TONNAGES FROM 1873 TO 1879.

Year	Steamers			Sailing ships			Store ships			Junks			Cargo, fishing boats, &c. Neighboring rivers	Total of ships
	No. of ships	Tonnage	Horse power	No. of ships	Tonnage	Horse power	No. of ships	Tonnage	Horse power	No. of ships	Tonnage	Horse power		
1873	110	26,083.26	7,904.1	36	8,453.43	...	...	...	...	22,697	1,702,167	...	200,506	223,004
1874	118	26,120.33	8,072.5	41	9,654.90	...	...	...	...	22,673	1,697,108	...	219,066	241,908
1875	149	42,304.69	11,447.5	44	8,534.56	...	...	...	...	20,604	1,654,128	...	416,391	432,268
1876	189	40,246.54	11,800.9	51	8,790.56	...	...	...	...	19,819	1,597,187	...	432,354	457,490
1877	183	49,106.99	14,254.3	76	15,648.68	...	...	...	...	16,746	1,254,573	...	433,719	457,723
1878	135	43,690.48	13,910.9	123	19,634.78	...	...	...	...	19,643	1,332,533	...	441,006	468,909
1879	100	42,763.36	12,623.0	174	27,641.06	...	...	...	...	18,714	1,296,634	...	426,013	433,110

We understand that a project is on foot for providing Yokohama with telephones. May the consummation be speedy! We have had quite a variety of embryonic undertakings. Municipal Directors and Harbour Masters died in their childhood; gas has made its appearance after a very lengthy *accouchement*; ice is only just conceived, and now telephones have almost come to the birth. Let us hope there will be "strength to bring forth."

Speaking of telephones reminds us of a prediction which quite throws into the shade both Nostrodamus and the widows of Jowahir Singh. If Strada did not foresee the electric telegraph when he wrote his *Prolusions*, there is no virtue in language. "He gives an account" says Addison—"in his *Lib. II. Pal. 6.* of a chimerical correspondence between two friends by the help of a certain load-stone, which had such virtue in it, that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. He tells us that the two friends being each of them possessed of one of those needles, made a disc-plate, inscribing it with four and twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate. They then fixed one of the needles on each of these plates in such a manner that it could move round without impediment, so as to touch any of the four and twenty letters. Upon their separating from one another into distant countries, they agreed to withdraw punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day, and to converse with one another by means of their invention. Accordingly when they were some hundred miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dial plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence to avoid confusion. The friend, in the meanwhile, saw his own sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant over cities or mountains, seas or deserts."

We wonder whether Messrs. Morse & Hughes were students of ancient literature. At any rate whether they derived the idea of a telegraphic printer from Strada or not, "there is nothing new under the sun," except, so far as we yet know—telephones.

The Tokyo City Assembly commenced its annual session on the 20th ult., its chief business being to discuss the local Budget for the ensuing fiscal year. Our readers may remember that, according to an Imperial Decree (No. 48. vide *Japan Mail*, April 16th, 1881. p. 415) promulgated last November, the items of expenditure to be defrayed out of the Local Taxes were considerably increased. This necessitates a corresponding addition to the taxes, so that the discussion of the Budget is this year an unusually lengthy affair. As yet, indeed, little progress has been made, and we should not refer to the subject now were it not that a memorial of an important nature has been addressed by the Assembly to the Minister for Home Affairs.

In view of the fact that the effect of the Decree in question is almost to double the charges upon the local taxes, and that some exceptional manipulation of those taxes will consequently be necessary, the memorial makes four recommendations. (1) That the National Land Tax be reduced, in the City of Tokyo from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and that, on the other hand, the limit at present prescribed for the Local Land Tax be removed. (2) That the Jinrikisha in the Capital be exempted altogether from the National Land Tax, thus remaining liable for the Local Land Tax only. (3) That in Tokyo the Local Tax now levied upon every family be abolished, and a tax upon houses substituted, so that Government buildings which have hitherto been exempt may be taxed. (4) That in Tokyo a new item of the nature of an income tax be added to the Local Taxes, so that Govern-

ment officials, shareholders in Banks &c., the amounts of whose incomes are easily ascertained, may be obliged to contribute to the Local Taxes.

Whatever be the grounds upon which the Assembly bases these recommendations, we cannot but think it has overstepped its functions by forwarding a memorial upon such a subject at all. For it is provided, in the *Regulations for City and Provincial Assemblies*, that an assembly is only empowered to memorialize the Authorities upon matters relating to the interests of its City or Prefecture, and although the memorialists in this case are careful to specify the City of Tokio, the Decree to which they refer affects the whole Empire, and the four recommendations they formulate must also be necessarily of universal application. Not one of the changes embodied in the memorial could with any show of justice be confined to the Eastern Capital. The Assembly does indeed attempt to avoid this dilemma by pointing out that the local expenditure is proportionately much greater in Tokio than elsewhere, but so also are the advantages that expenditure procures for the citizens. If the Government were to adopt the Assembly's suggestions it is impossible to doubt that every City and Prefecture in the Empire would immediately advance a similar claim, and there would be no warrant for a refusal.

We observe that the latest official reports speak in the very highest terms of the 7 pounder rifled, muzzle loading, jointed Mountain Guns, supplied by Sir W. Armstrong to the English Government, and employed in the Kandahar Campaign. The gun seems to satisfy all the requirements of a mountain piece more completely than any artillery yet manufactured. Its chief peculiarity is, that, unlike all other guns, it is not made in one length but in three, the chase, trunnions and breech forming three separate pieces, which can be taken asunder at will. On service the trunnion is always attached to the chase, but slides loosely on it, being prevented from coming off by the fore-sight ring. The weights of the breech and muzzle portions being only 200 lbs. respectively, they can be put together with perfect facility, and then firmly connected simply by screwing the trunnion, which acts as a connecting nut. The immense advantages of such a system in a country where any difficulties of transport exist can hardly be overrated. Indeed, for China or Japan, no other field artillery deserves to be called serviceable. To move a force of men from place to place in this country is a problem beset with difficulties, and one which becomes completely insolvable unless some special provision be made for taking the artillery off the main routes. In Afghanistan the Armstrong mountain guns were carried on mules. Here they might be packed on the backs of battery ponies, and we strongly recommend the Japanese Government to give this new gun impartial trial.

The public will be very grateful to Dr. Baelz for the action he has taken in the matter of the "scarlet fever question." His letter, which we publish in our correspondence column to-day, finally dispels all anxiety on the subject, and that too in a fashion so thorough and explicit that conviction must have followed, even though the verdict rested upon less unimpeachable testimony.

It is much to be regretted that Dr. Faulds, in his reply to Gilead P. Beck's letter, should have seen fit altogether to ignore the question at issue; a question, too, which was apparently put, not with the intention of evoking polemical badinage, but with an earnest anxiety to elicit the truth. Gilead P. Beck would seem to have adopted his namesake's disposition as well as his title, but for all that he deserves

a better fate than to be referred elsewhere for an answer to his rider while his original proposition is left without even an attempt at solution.

"Pray, sir," said a person who had previously been the backmost of a crowd, to another who had just joined it; "pray, sir, have the kindness not to press upon one, it is unnecessary since there is no one behind to press upon you!" "But there may be presently," said the other; "besides, sir, where's the good of being in a crowd if one mayn't shove!"

This is evidently the principle of our friend the *Gazette*. What's the good of being a newspaper if one mayn't make storms in teapots! Well, well, we have no desire to interfere with the breezy pastime, but since our contemporary is apparently poking fun at the public in his dog-stealing article, he will no doubt be obliged to us if we endeavour to eke out his humours.

He undertakes to "correct the garbled story given in the *Japan Mail* of the 4th instant, the substance of which was no doubt taken from an incorrect account published in the *Choya Shimbun*." Truly our contemporary is a fit subject for Charles Lamb's surgical operation. Why, we described the story as "a compromise between a *rechassé* and an original *entrée*," said that it was "too comical to be consigned to oblivion," and remarked that it contained only a "grain of truth!" Did the *Gazette* ever hear the anecdote of a certain party at which a son of Burns being expected and not having arrived, an Englishman who was present remarked jestingly, that he wished it were the father instead of the son, whereupon four Scotchmen started up at once and declared that it was impossible, because he (the father) was dead? We may remark, too, that our little bit of gossip was not taken from the *Choya Shimbun*, nor from any other *Shimbun* for the matter of that.

The *Gazette*, however, insists upon changing the venue, and proceeds to give us the "facts" of a story we heard ten days ago directly from the owner of our contemporary's hunted dog. Let us catalogue these facts:—

The *Gazette* says that the owner of the dog went with a friend to the Shimadzu Yashiki. "Finding a police constable there they explained the object of their visit, and the officer went with them to the gate-keeper who refused to admit them; the party, however, walked into the grounds and to the kennel containing some 200 dogs. Among them was the dog of which they were in search, tied to a post bearing a tablet with a new sporting name for the dog "Yamaouchi." The aggrieved owner requested his consul to intervene for the recovery of the dog, and the consul accordingly wrote to the Tokio-fu saying that "a secretary of the Italian legation" had had his dog stolen &c."

Now the owner of the dog says. (1) That he is not a Secretary of the Italian Legation but of the Italian Consulate, the Secretary of the Italian Legation being at present Chargé d'Affaires. (2) That the gate-keeper, so far from refusing to admit him, let him in at once. (3) That so soon as he pointed out his dog it was immediately restored to him by the Satsuma officers, who were profuse in their apologies, saying that the dog had been sold to them by one who declared it to be his own property, and offering to give the name of the vendor. (4) That he never requested his Consul to intervene for the recovery of the dog, since it was already in his possession (with its tail not "docked" but merely clipped), but that he did ask his Consul to communicate with the police so that the thief might be discovered, inasmuch as there was good reason to suspect that the dog had been

stolen less with the idea of selling it, than for the sake of removing an impediment to a projected burglary. (5) That although the *Gazette* says it has been "requested to correct the garbled story given by the *Mail*," he himself neither directly nor indirectly made any such request, and that if anybody else did, that person should have taken the trouble to find out the "facts" first.

But is not this an exquisite storm in a teapot! To crown all the *Gazette*, with refined courtesy, tells us that "the principal in this affair" (N.B. an affair of dog-stealing) "is Mr. Shimadzu;" and that "if any one deserves imprisonment it is he." Further, he adds that "the society for the protection of animals would effectually put a stop to the wretched game of dog-hunting, if the scene were changed to Europe or America." Had the writer in the *Gazette* ever been a witness of the *Izu-o-mono*, he would know that the dogs are never injured, rarely if ever hurt, and that while they are in training they are better fed and better cared for than is often their lot in Japan. In point of cruelty the sport is infinitely less reprehensible than fox-hunting or coursing.

Well, everything in the world has its use, and we presume our contemporary's dog-stealing article was meant to serve some good purpose. "The mist;" said the Scotchman, "wats the grass and slockens the ewes, and its God's wull."

We have no desire to disturb the *Herald's* complaisance. To be "conscious of rectitude" is a pleasant sensation, all the more appreciable when it is rare. It would, however, be interesting to know why the Bench thought it necessary to declare that Section 14 of the Pilotage Regulations was the "only one that had been made British law in Japan." The declaration seems to have been at best superfluous, if, as the *Herald* says, Hodnett brought his claim under that section.

Further, Section 14 having been declared British law—as our contemporary himself says—and the plaintiff having sued under that section—as our contemporary also says—how can the Acting Assistant Judge's "innate instincts" be supposed to have taught him that an attempt was being made to bring British subjects "within the purview of Japanese law?"

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* informs us that the criminal code at present in force contains no provision with reference to the ultimate marriage of persons who have been convicted of, and punished for, adultery. It adds, however, that the Government contemplates issuing a law by which any such marriages will be forbidden.

This would certainly be a legislative novelty. Adultery has always been regarded as a most serious crime in Japan; indeed, before the Restoration, both parties were liable to capital punishment. But gentler methods prevail now. According to the Revised Criminal Law now in force, the offence is expiated by a year's penal servitude, while the new Criminal Code, promulgated last year but not yet enforced, substitutes a punishment of "correctional imprisonment with compulsory labour" for a term not less than six months and not exceeding two years. In addition to this the offending parties—if the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is credible—will now be forbidden to become man and wife. This strikes us as rather a good-natured provision. It is related of Simon, Lord Lovat, that when two of his servants married without his consent, he stowed them in a dungeon, that had been a well, for three weeks, telling them they "should have enough of each other." We should be inclined to take a leaf out of his lordship's book by providing for the permanent union of the parties in question, instead of allowing them to do what

would probably please them best—see nothing more of one another.

Mr. Hayashi Kinji is a regular “bee in the bonnet” of the Tokiyo City Assembly. He has come forward with a new grievance.

Some time ago the Magistrate for the Urban Division of Shiba was transferred to a Provincial Government, and his functions have since then been discharged by the Magistrate for the Azabu Division. This Mr. Hayashi describes as an “exceptional arrangement, most inconvenient to the people of the Shiba Division,” of whom he is one. He therefore requests the City Assembly to memorialize the authorities to the end that a new magistrate may be forthwith appointed, and further that, since the Shiba Division had contributed to the fund from which the Magistrate's salaries and other items are defrayed, an amount may be returned to it equivalent to the pay of its Magistrate, &c., for the period in question.

What answer the Assembly has returned we do not yet know, but if the principle underlying Mr. Hayashi's petition be admitted, it would be necessary to keep all the accounts of the 15 Urban Divisions separate, and after a fashion which would require a large addition to the staff of financial officers. This would involve increased expenditure and consequently heavier taxes, which are apparently Mr. Hayashi's *bête noire*. We can imagine him presently exclaiming with Shylock:—“Why then loss upon loss! the thief gone with so much, and so much to find the thief.”

The posthumous rank of *Shōammi* (Senior, 3rd Grade) was, on the 8th instant, conferred on H.E. Sameshima, the late Japanese Minister at Paris. At the time of his death Mr. Sameshima's social rank was that of *Jū-shii* (Junior, 4th Grade).

We understand that Mr. Takanashi, one of the most prominent lawyers in Tokiyo, has accepted a brief for the defendant in the case of the Tokiyo Lawyers v. Fukuchi, and that the first hearing is set for the 15th inst. before the Tokio Saibansho. By this action Mr. Takanashi has of course separated from the plaintiffs.

Our correspondent has wholly misunderstood us on one point. If he will take the trouble to read what we said again, he will see that we did *not* impugn his familiarity with the English tongue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “JAPAN MAIL.”

Dear Sir,—I am very much obliged to you for devoting so much space of your most valuable paper to comment upon my letter, and as you show yourself a most judicious advocate in one way I feel convinced that you will give your readers also the “altera pars.”

1. In your first letter you did not say one word about your real intention by making the report, and it seemed therefore very peculiar to me that you forgot to mention the presence of hundred foreigners and many *foreign ladies* “who graced the occasion with their presence” (as the Yokohama papers never forget to state).

2. If “the time you wanted to give me for reflection” (as mentioned in your second letter and also in the *Mail*) had not been enlarged by peculiar circumstances your final reply would have convinced me that the report of your paper was not intended to do harm, and a brief rectification of the same would have satisfied me. But my letter must have reached your office on Tuesday noon, and your answer (dated Tokio, Thursday) was received by me only on Saturday afternoon.

3. Your statement that the English tongue is not familiar to me is wholly appreciated by

Yours,

very truly,

A. H.

Tokio, June 7, 1881.

We translate from the *Kölnische Zeitung* the following Nihilist proclamation, of which, so far as we know, nothing

more than a summary has as yet appeared in the English papers:—

THE EXECUTIVE-COMMITTEE TO EUROPE.

On the 13th of March, according to a decision of the Executive-Committee of the Russian Social-revolutionary party, the penalty of death was inflicted on the Emperor Alexander II. Long years of a tyrannical Government are in some measure worthily punished. The Executive-Committee, which represents the rights of the Russian people, addresses itself to the public opinion of Western Europe, with the view of substantiating what has happened.

Actuated by motives of humanity and truth, the Russian revolutionary party has fought for many years with a firm conviction of the purity of its doctrines. Its action has never over-stepped the limits of personal and social activity, which exist, without exception in all European States. Its task being to obtain a higher degree of consideration for the condition of Russian workmen and farmers, and to promote the economical welfare of the Russian people, it has over-looked the official oppression and the lawlessness, which exist in its country and has not concerned itself about political questions. For this the Russian Government, however, shews its gratitude by cruel persecutions. Not single individuals, nor even hundreds but thousands of persons are pitilessly tortured in prisons, in exile and in the mines; while thousands of families have been destroyed or exposed to innumerable calamities. At the same time the Russian Government has increased and reinforced the bureaucracy to an incredible extent and given the rein to roguery.

Pauperism, hunger, demoralization of the people, who see fortunes easily obtained, and consequently acquire mistaken notions of life, all this together with an appalling weight on the mind of the nation, has been the result of the Government's policy. Everywhere, in all countries, individuals are ruined, but nowhere on account of such petty causes as in Russia; Everywhere, the interests of the people are sacrificed to those of the ruling classes, but nowhere are the ruling classes more cruelly and cynically proud. Hunted, harassed, and seeing the impossibility of realizing its aim under existing conditions—the revolutionary party, by merely endeavouring to defend itself stoutly against the agents of the authorities, was gradually involved in an energetic struggle with the Government.

To this the Government responded by inflicting the penalty of death!

To live became impossible, and it therefore only remained to choose between moral and material ruin. Disdaining an ignominious existence as slaves, the Russian revolutionary party, decided either to perish or to break the old despotism, which was stifling the life of the Russian people. Knowing the greatness of its task, knowing what evil Russian absolutism had wrought; evil that affects not Russia alone but the whole of the world, over which the same system dominates, annihilating right, freedom and civilisation,—this party began to set the battle in order against the source of despotism. The catastrophe which has befallen Alexander II. is only an episode of the struggle!

The Executive-Committee does not doubt that the honest thinking elements of Western Europe will understand the meaning of this struggle, and that they will not condemn the fashion in which it is waged, since that fashion is provoked by the inhumanity of the Russian rule and since there is no other alternative for a Russian.

Executive-Committee, the 20th March, 1881.

Printing-office of the people's will (*Narodnaja Wolja*)
the 22nd March, 1881.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

“WHEN a strong man armed keepeth his house his goods are in safety.” This seems to be the universal rule of conduct now-a-days. We have all houses to keep; houses bequeathed to us by our ancestors in more or less good repair and furnished with greater or smaller stocks of valuables. And we are all doing our best to keep those houses after the fashion recommended by the New Testament. We do not actually proceed to destroy

each other, but we devote a great part of our energies to the accumulation of a destructive power ready at any moment to be launched at the head of an aggressor. From a philosophical point of view, this is no doubt very sad. It is also a lamentable evidence of "fair preaching and foul practice" that men who grow almost hysterically clamorous over the misapplication of a few thousands in commercial matters, should cheerfully devote millions to the cultivation of an utterly unproductive art. Yet so it is and so it must remain. We are a little lower not only than the angels, but also than the brutes. Nature provides them with the horns and hoofs they use by instinct. We furnish ourselves with similar contrivances to be employed "on principle."

Admitting then that it is a nation's inevitable duty to be always "heeled," as our Yankee cousins say, let us see how Japan may best set about getting herself into that condition, so far as her navy is concerned.

We may lay down two postulates at the outset. First, that for many years to come the chief function of a Japanese navy must be defensive; and second, that to be efficient a navy must be sufficient.

What we desire to convey to the latter postulate is, that in determining whether a navy is capable of performing its functions adequately, something more must be taken into consideration than the efficiency of its units. A country may possess the most powerful *single ships* in the world, and yet its navy may be quite unequal to the task required of it. In such a plight is Great Britain herself to-day. It has been well said of her that she is a "Colossus with feet of clay," for her commerce is the source of her strength and her navy is not sufficient to protect that commerce. We do not of course pretend to fix the number of ships Japan needs. At present perhaps a very small total would suffice, but she cannot dispense with a maritime force altogether, so long as the world remains in its present mood, and she will do well to lay such a foundation that the after courses may be easily added and certainly congruous. Meanwhile it may not be amiss to remind her, that the number of her population is not a safe basis of calculation. It was in the last days of the Tokukawa dynasty that a high official of the War Office in Tokio, estimating the "potential population" of England's dominions at seven hundred millions and her sea-going men-of-war at four hundred, concluded that twenty ships would be proportionately ample for Japan's thirty-five million subjects. No such arithmetical vagary is to be anticipated to-day, but on the other hand it is difficult to escape the conviction that the notion of owning "big ships" tickles Japan's vanity to the detriment of her judgment's gravity.

Of course no one pretends that a force can be effectively defensive unless it is also prepared to assume the offensive on occasion. But this consideration is of much less weight in naval than in military affairs. To bombard forts, blockade harbours and intercept fleets are operations of an essentially offensive character in naval warfare; to protect a coast or convoy merchantmen are defensive functions. All these duties are not equally possible to the same class of vessel. In one case power, in another speed, may be the chief desideratum, and it follows obviously, that offensive capabilities are not inseparable from defensive efficiency when ships are concerned. Still, to provide a distinct species of armament for each several

service would imply naval preparation on a far more extensive scale than anything possible or expedient for Japan, and we may therefore conclude, that what she chiefly requires is a ship which to defensive characteristics adds a reasonable degree of offensive ability. With these data then we proceed to formulate our requisites. They are three:—Speed, small displacement, and the most powerful armament compatible with these conditions.

On the question of speed few arguments are necessary. France, by building two frigates which can steam two-fifths of a knot faster than any ship of war England possesses, excited quite a wail of consternation beyond the Channel. Great Britain's naval superiority is not, we trust, measured by decimals, but she has long been fighting a duel of construction with her neighbour, and the first symptom of superiority on one side is naturally the signal for considerable dismay on the other. Everywhere there is an absolute consensus of opinion as to the chief requisite in a ship designed for the protection of commerce on the high seas. Because her navy scarcely musters twenty-five vessels which can be considered to possess that requisite, England's armour is said to have a weak spot in it. Not, perhaps, quite so weak as the world has been led to believe; for if we make a habit of trumpeting our own virtues, we are little less prone to ventilate our failings. Still that speed will be the first aim of future naval constructors is a fact now far beyond the reach of dispute. We profited by the story of the Spanish Armada until we began to prefer panoply to pace. Before that preference our position was unassailable. What it is at present, we know to our perpetual disquiet.

By small displacement, we understand not the size of the ship alone, but also the weight of her armour. Special considerations find a place in this context. The intricacies of Japan's coastwise and Inland Sea navigation totally prohibit the use of huge, heavily-plated ships. Even the vessels she possesses at present scarcely find room to be comfortable, if we may judge from the not un-frequent accidents reported. Apart too from this argument, it will not be discourteous to assert, that she is neither practically nor pecuniarily competent to own first class ships. Whatever proficiency her sailors may have acquired, they are not yet fit to be trusted with such costly toys as leviathan iron-clads, and certainly her resources are not so elastic that they will bear the strain of losing or procuring *Captains* and *Inferibles*. Little weight, however, would attach to this method of reasoning if size were really a synonym for strength. But it is not. Without any knowledge of naval tactics whatsoever, it is easy to see that six cruisers carrying, say, an aggregate of twelve heavy guns, would be infinitely more powerful in action than one large vessel with an equal armament. For general purposes of protection and defence the balance of advantage sways even more palpably. In fact men are beginning to recognise, that the military and naval services are sisters not in name alone but in disposition. In the former, heavy battalions and unwieldy squares have been replaced by skirmishers and loose formations. The tactical unit has become a veritable unit. But the latter with its colossal monitors, and giants of twelve thousand tons displacement, has not yet emerged from the age of the Macedonian phalanx. Is it possible to doubt in which direction improvement must tend?

That the armament should be as powerful as possible will be readily conceded. Here, however, there is a limit. We have no need to be unnecessarily strong. Looking at the first-class iron-clads of the English navy, we find that thickness of armour varies from seven to twenty-four inches, while for France the minimum and maximum in similar vessels are 7·8, to 21·6, inches respectively. Now a 25-ton Armstrong gun will pierce 18 inches of backed armour at 1,000 yards and 15 inches at 2,500 yards. It is more than unlikely that Japan will find herself confronted by tougher targets than these, but since excess in such matters can scarcely be counted error, we may take a thirty-five ton gun as our heaviest piece.

We are now in a position to construct at least the skeleton of a scheme for an efficient Japanese navy. The details would be thus :—

Class A.—Twin-screw steel cruiser Rams, capable of steaming from 16 to 17 knots and carrying each two 25 ton breech-loading guns, mounted in barbette turrets and worked by hydraulic machinery. Vessels of this class should also be armed with four or six broadside breech-loading guns, mounted on automatic carriages; some machine guns capable of stopping torpedo boats, and finally one second-class torpedo boat.

Class B.—Twin-screw steel double-end Gunboats of the *Epsilon* type. These boats would each carry a 85 ton breech-loading gun, two 12 pounder breech loaders, two Gatlings and one 2 pounder Nordenfolt. They should be able to steam fully 10 knots ahead and 9 knots astern, and they ought not to draw more than 10 feet.

Class C.—First class Torpedo boats, running 20 knots in smooth water.

Class A. & C. would work in concert outside the lines of defence, taking their places in those lines when necessary. On Class A. would devolve the duty of protecting the mercantile marine.

In combined movements, offensive or defensive, the three classes could act together, the swifter vessels on the flanks.

The A. Class, when fighting broadside on, could throw about 1000 lbs. of metal each round, or more than two-fifths of a ton of projectiles per minute, giving a total muzzle energy of 27,641* foot tons. They could come into action with effect at ten thousand yards, and would be able to hold their own at two thousand five-hundred yards against any foreign vessel they are likely to encounter in these waters.

The B. Class, fighting in a group of four vessels in line, abreast, would throw 585 lbs. of metal with a total energy of 12,200 foot tons every thirty seconds, on the supposition that the operations of loading, pointing and firing a 85 ton gun require two minutes. Experience has shown that this system of gun-boats (*Epsilon* type), firing their heavy guns in line with the keel, gives the steadiest platform, develops coolness in action as well as accurate

shooting, and places even the firing of the gun under the direct control of the officer in command, who need never leave the covering screen. Moreover, both in advancing and retiring, the gun always points in the direction of the enemy. There are, we believe, more than sixty vessels of this type afloat at present, eleven of which belong to the Chinese, while others are in process of construction for the same power.

Some such scheme as we have mapped out here seems best calculated to provide for Japan an efficient and economical navy. Truth to tell we approach the subject with considerable reluctance, persuaded as we are that the resources of this country are by no means in a condition to support any large unproductive expenditure. Most unfortunately, however, there is this anomaly in the practice of modern times; to secure independence a nation must consent to be dependent. With armed neighbours one cannot afford to sit empty handed. *Vigilate et valete* has apparently been adopted as a motto by the Western world: and in the present condition of her relations with China, Japan dare not be singular, however pernicious to her material prosperity be the example she follows.

Space forbids us to discuss here the questions of a naval reserve and the arming of the mercantile marine, but we hope to return to the subject hereafter.

THE NIHILIST MANIFESTO.

DAILY the business of life seems to merge more and more into a mechanical application of cold principles. We have no opportunity to be romantic; no leisure to be quixotic. "Man walketh in a vain shadow and disquieteth himself in vain." Let him toil with ever so much diligence, there will still be something elliptical in the orbit of his life: it will never attain the fairly rounded form of perfection. Much less, then, can he hope for success who suffers himself to be diverted from his path by influences that evoke passions he can least control to systematic service. He must lay aside whatever hampers him, even though the faith of his fathers be included in the catalogue, and, walking with unimpeded feet, seek to impose nothing upon his fellows, nor suffer anything to be imposed upon himself, beyond that which reason and logic approve.

Some would have us believe that this is the creed of the nineteenth century: that the tendency of modern thought is to stifle human sympathy: to bury under an impermeable crust of passionless philosophy many of the gentler sentiments upon which the traditions men love to teach their children are founded. Were it otherwise, they ask, how could the world look calmly on while there grow up in its midst such poisonous weeds as Communism and Nihilism? Would not even those who are entirely beyond the sphere of infection, apply themselves heart and soul to eradicate these blighting influences? Would England give asylum, sometimes even welcome, to malefactors who have elsewhere utterly set at naught the laws she most prides herself on respecting? Would America suffer traitors and assassins to employ her territories as a base of nefarious operations against a country bound to her by ties of consanguinity and friendship?

These questions are hard to answer, but for all that we entirely refuse to accept the faith their propounders would

* In this and subsequent calculations we take Sir W. Armstrong's figures as a basis, for two reasons: one of a general, the other of a particular nature. The first is that England is the cheapest market for ship-building. The navies of the world have been for the most part constructed in her dock yards, and for the moment at any rate the experience and skill of her shipwrights are confessedly preëminent. The second and particular reason is, that Sir W. Armstrong has made the construction of such vessels as we describe a speciality, that his success has been signal, and that for a combination of theoretical knowledge with practical skill we believe his factory to be the best in Great Britain.

incentive. Every period in the history of humanity has been marked by some extravagance. The socialism of our own generation replaces the fanaticism of our ancestors. We are not more indifferent to crime and cruelty to-day than our forefathers were in the times of the Arian persecutions or the massacre of Cazamala. Quite the contrary indeed. In the history of this very Nihilism may be found conclusive evidence that the ferocity of Thrasimund and the excesses of Pizarro have ceased to be possible contingencies of life. The crash of the bomb thrown near the Catherine Canal found an echo in the hearts of all humanity. When the news of the appalling calamity first reached us, there was no room for any feeling but a thrill of indescribable horror. To this, however, soon succeeded another sentiment. Nihilism, by consummating the crime it had so often attempted, had consummated also its own doom. Like some venomous reptile, it had died in stinging. For thenceforth there could be no quarter. These were not sane men who had wrought such a deed. They were irresponsible lunatics, whose restraint concerned not Russia alone but the world. This was what people told each other everywhere, shewing that their sometime semblance of apathy was not the outcome of indifference but of hope. Not daring to picture the worst, they had preferred to trust that by some means or other it might yet be averted. The confidence was indeed a vain one, but a little reflection shows that it invalidates rather than ratifies the verdict certain pessimists have agreed to pronounce. The world has not grown callous from "much serving." It can still sit at the feet of sympathy, and listen to the teachings of pity.

Even more subversive of this pessimist theory is the attitude of the Nihilists themselves. The contemplation of their own crime has appalled them. Their tone is for the moment completely changed, and the manifesto they have presented to the Czar is not more a vindication than an apology. There is still indeed a note of menace, but there is also what there has never been before, an offer of compromise; compromise on a basis that is scarcely reconcilable with the avowed principles of the sect. A leading English journal has called the manifesto "an audacious and terrible petition of rights." To us it reads very differently. It opens with an apology for approaching the Emperor while the days of mourning are still young, but such an exordium might well have been dispensed with. That the accomplices of men who have wrought so foul a crime should be thus tenderly careful of etiquette, reminds one of the highwayman who apologized for cutting his victim's throat because there was the mark of an old scar there already. Yet the terms in which this preface is couched forbid us to doubt its sincerity. Sensible that their deeds have ostracised them from sympathy in any human guise: that the world has sat in judgement on their sin and found it deadly, the disciples of Bakunin are painfully anxious to regain admittance to the social pale, and would fain persuade us that they have been hardly constrained to sacrifice their feelings at the shrine of much vaunted braggart duty. "The tragedy that has just been consummated was inevitable" they say. So in truth it was, in the sense that when madness is abroad some mischief is pretty certain to be wrought. But when men consent to find in this pretext a plea for veniality, it will be time to make a bonfire of criminal codes, on the ground

that the world can never be without malefactors. Allegations of duty sound strangely in the mouth of such criminals. Historians find it no less marvellous than admirable that in the sixteenth century, when the Inquisition was at its zenith, a Spanish priest should have been so far in advance of his time as to declare that the end does not justify the means. Hereafter perhaps they will find it still more wonderful, that at the close of the nineteenth century thousands of educated men could persuade themselves to deem murder and arson deeds dictated by duty.

But this is an old story. Duty has been held up to the world in so many twisted and deformed shapes that almost any robe may be made to fit it for the nonce. What distinguishes this manifesto from anything hitherto published by the Nihilists is the fact that it betrays a radical change of programme. We are no longer in the presence of madmen whose aim is universal chaos; who desire to sweep away law, religion, conscience and conventionality, but in that of agitators who if they be desperate are yet rational; who ask for nothing more than we ourselves already possess, and who say to their Sovereign:—"Be assured that so soon as the supreme authorities cease to act arbitrarily; so soon as they submit to the injunctions of conscience and the rights of the people, you can safely drive away the spies that only bring evil upon the Government, disband your escort and burn your gallows. Then would the executive committee stay its hand, while the forces it wields would disperse to devote themselves to the welfare of the nation. A peaceful conflict of ideas would take the place of this violence which is more repugnant to us than to your servants, and which is only the outcome of sad necessity."

There is an unfortunate theory in the world that concessions are only justified by conquest. Generosity is the privilege of the victor; compliance, the necessity of the vanquished. Hard indeed, inexpressibly hard, is the position in which Alexander the Third finds himself to-day. He may well be excused if he refuses to shrink from the path his predecessor did not hesitate to tread or to hold out the hand of friendship to his father's murderers. But this manifesto bids him remember, that, if he has lost a father, his subjects, who address him, have lost not their father, alone, but also their wives, brothers, children, friends and possessions. Sorrow has distributed her bitterness impartially. Surely her shadow is deep enough to hide the past from both alike.

Will it be possible for the Emperor to accept this compromise? It is much to be feared that the answer must be negative. So far, at any rate, there are few symptoms of yielding, though as yet perhaps judgment may be premature. That the assassins and their accomplices have expiated their crimes on the gallows is a small matter. Death must always have been a prominent item in the programme these persons proposed for themselves, and many another will assuredly come forward to take their places, if advantage be not taken of this momentary mood of penitence. The Government of St. Petersburg cannot go on exiling and executing for ever. Such a course was certainly justifiable so long as Nihilism retained its old form; but the disease—if disease it can be justly termed—has entered on a less virulent phase, and demands a different method of treatment. Otherwise we may not doubt that the relapse will be even more dangerous than the

original malady. There has been no such crisis in Europe during the present century, and he must be a courageous prophet who will venture to conjecture the catastrophe.

And perhaps the most hopeless aspect of the case is to be found in this; that any plea for compromise we can conceive, must present itself with a force incalculably intensified to the Emperor himself. Surely it were madness to doubt that he would yield if he might. He cannot love the sword of Damocles any more than his father loved it, and though, like his father, he would not shrink from it when once suspended, there need be no question of his desire to prevent that suspension. Must we then accept the conviction which of late has been growing stronger and stronger every day: the conviction that a reform, salutary under different circumstances, might in Russia be the prelude to a social cataclysm? Must we believe that peace and order would be more imperilled by a representative body of Russian peasants than by these very Nihilists whose violence has made the world shudder? There seems in truth to be no alternative conclusion. All that we can be certain of is their utter presumption who venture to be positive on such a subject. This is not, after all, many degrees removed from moral nihilism, that the ignorant should take upon themselves to determine whether the well informed shall be called un-reasoning autocrats, or patriots who imperil their lives in the cause of social peace.

SOUTH SEA OUTRAGES.

From time to time accounts reach the outer world of "outrages" in the South Seas—outrages committed by natives upon European traders. There can be no question that some of these delicts involve wanton and unprovoked assault and inhuman and dastardly murder. The natives of the numerous archipelagoes which stud the Southern Pacific have, as in the case of Captain Cook, and of late years that of Bishop Patterson, barbarously assassinated their best friends. Does aggrieved civilization take into the contra of the account the fear and suspicion that excites the savage mind on contact with beings of wonderful and strange race, and attired in garb which appears portentous, if indeed it seem a garb at all. Is any allowance made for queer, but not always causeless, jealousies evoked by closer familiarity with even the best of the unknown, and hence esteemed miraculous, visitors. Or, again, are the cultured peoples of the west who blame the sudden spasms of homicidal rage, or the guile which results in successful ambush and atrocious killing of the foreigner, conscious of one half or one-tenth part of the wrong that has been previously endured by the untutored herds, who blindly yield to the first angry instinct of animal life, the instinct of revenge? The white man's "inhumanity" to his colored brethren has indeed made "countless thousands mourn." The inhumanities that have been perpetrated on the pearling grounds of Northern Australia alone baffle description. Drove of men have been "brought in" from the bush to the coast at the point of the revolver, and been driven and kept to their diving by a brutal scourge. What wonder that the spirit of retaliation has occasionally given fierce action to nameless misery. It was hardly before black men had been shot in devilish sport, while swimming, that English law commenced to take stern cognizance of the oppression. Under pretence of "contract," people have been dragged from their island homes and whipped, and worked, and starved to death. Those who know of these things do not feel the extreme sympathy affected by those interested in the "labour-trade" and its exponents in a not immaculate press, when a few white people have been killed in anger, or dread of their designs. We are pleased, therefore, to see that a high class Australian journal, the Melbourne *Argus*, has taken up the cudgels in behalf of an official who has endeavored to be just between races. We read that

Sir Arthur Gordon, whose name is not unknown in the East, has addressed a memorandum to the Governor of New South Wales, in relation to certain papers contained in the report of the Intercolonial Conference on the subject of the outrages in the North Seas. Those papers involve a serious charge against Sir Arthur as High Commissioner, namely, that of having shown undue leniency towards the misdeeds of natives on the one hand, and of having exhibited equally undue harshness towards British subjects, accused of offences against the natives, on the other. The *Argus* holds that such a charge ought never to have been preferred, except upon the strongest and clearest, as well as the most trustworthy, testimony: it ought never to have been published in an official document unless it was capable of being fully sustained; and even then a sense of decency and justice might have suggested that it should be withheld until the functionary reflected upon had been heard in reply. "Sir Arthur Gordon's conduct has been arraigned by persons of whose veracity we have no knowledge, and it is hastily assumed that he is guilty of the partiality and injustice attributed to him, without, as he himself observes, any previous communication having been had by his accusers 'with those from whom alone it could obtain accurate information on, at all events, some of the points raised;' and thus, as he goes on to complain, the Intercolonial Conference has allowed itself to be made a medium for the dissemination of slanders on men holding high and responsible situations, who had received no intimation of the intention of the Conference to investigate the nature of the functions committed to them by the Crown."

Our contemporary is correct in asserting that the facts of the case lie in a nutshell. Among the South Sea traders and labour-procurers there is to be found a certain proportion of men whom it would be complimentary to speak of as "scoundrels," merely men of the stamp of those who were engaged in the *Carl* massacre; and, before the regulation of the labour traffic by colonial legislation, the practice of kidnapping was carried on by these men under circumstances quite as revolting and disgraceful as those which used to attend the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa. Until quite recently it was estimated that ten per cent of the islanders were taken away by main force, twenty per cent were obtained by fraud and treachery, and twenty per cent were sold into servitude by their chiefs. Among the fraudulent practices resorted to, Dr. Forbes, in his *Two Years in Fiji*, mentions the following:—"One of the best known is perhaps that of counterfeiting a missionary ship. A white mackintosh coat has done duty for a surplice, the ship's log-book for a prayer-book, and as no one could sing a hymn the sailors joined in chanting that impressive ditty, 'Give me some time to blow the man down.' The natives were then invited below to prayers, and a barrel of biscuit was left open as if by accident. Many went down to the hold, but, in attempting to return, found the hatches had closed over them." Sometimes canoes were deliberately run down, and their occupants picked up and carried on board the trader. These practices have almost, if not altogether, ceased, but the recollections of them remain indelibly imprinted on the minds of the friends and victims of the outrage, and when an opportunity arrives, they inflict the "wild justice of revenge" upon the first white men who fall within their power; and the particulars of the tragedy are immediately blazoned forth to the world, with such embellishments of language, and such exaggerations of the incident, as are well adapted to produce a painful impression upon the public mind. This is readily moved to horror and indignation, while it is frequently completely uninformed as to the probably infamous characters of the evildoers, or the provocations received by the perpetrators of the massacre.

Then, again, there are many foreign "beach-combers" infesting the South Seas—"men who are voluntary outlaws from society, because they are impatient of its restraints, and are enamoured of a life of lawless licentiousness. They live by chicanery and rapine: and, as they allow no considerations to stand in the way of the gratification of their cupidity and lust, they contribute to make the face of the European hateful in the sight of savages, who judge of the bulk by the sample, and incriminate all white men, because of the vices and misdeeds of a few."

And such men, even, can find defenders and apologists,

among their own class, in the ranks of unscrupulous journalism, and with those who cherish the notion that domination is dependent upon complexion. Hence impugnement of the character and motives of high-minded officials—men who put the curb of order on unbridled license, and help to convince the world that organized British rule endeavours to be what it desires to be—a reign of respect for laws, which are the essence of centuries of accumulated wisdom and justice, and the imbodification of the most tried and refined principles of pure humanity.—*Japan Daily Mail*.

MAGIC SQUARES.

The magic square is, originally, a figure composed of numbers in arithmetical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal ranks that the sum of each row, whether taken horizontally, perpendicularly or diagonally, is the same. Totally dissimilar numbers, when added together, can be made to produce the same sum, and it is from this circumstance that numerical talismans and magical squares originated; for this property was held to be astonishing, if not unnatural, in the earlier periods of civilization, when mathematics passed for magic, and squares and cubes seemed the fundamental laws of nature. Even in later days, when magic squares became no longer magical, but could be mathematically accounted for with ease, still numerous authors wrote treatises on the subject, as if of something decidedly "uncanny," which they could explain, but would not.

Any square which conforms to the above-given definition is a magic square; for instance,

11	24	7	20	3
4	12	25	8	16
17	5	13	21	9
10	18	1	14	22
23	6	19	2	15

In this square, the sum of every row, horizontal, vertical or diagonal, is 65.

There are two other properties of magic squares which are equally surprising. 1.—Is a square composed of four rows of figures, then the four corner numbers, added together, give the same sum as does each row or rank; and, if the square is composed of five rows, the four corner number plus the central number give the common sum. 2.—The sum of every number in the square divided by the number of rows used, equals the sum of any one row or rank. Thus, in the above square, the number of figures is necessarily 5×5 , or 25; and $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + 25$ is, according to the formula

$$S = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

equal to 325. Divide 325 by 5 (the number of rows), and the quotient is 65, the common sum of every row in the square, or the "magic key." It would be exactly the same thing in a square of seven rows; we should have:

$7 \times 7 = 49$; $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 49 = 1225$; $1225 \div 7 = 175$, and 175 is the "magic key."

There is a rule by which any square of an odd number of rows is easily constructed; it is, however, unnecessary to enter into an explanation, as the above-given square is built according to the rule. It is possible to arrange the figures in the above-given square in a totally different manner, and yet obtain the same result; thus:

1	7	13	19	25
18	24	5	6	12
10	11	17	23	4
22	3	9	15	16
14	20	21	2	8

In talismanic squares, it is necessary to exclude all numbers of two or more figures. One of the mightiest of these talismans is the "Square of fours," which is, moreover, an exception to the general rule, as each particular digit occurs four times:

1	2	3	4
2	3	2	3
2	1	4	1
3	4	1	2

The sum of every row or rank, and of the four corner numbers, is ten, and this is perfection for, according to Philo-Judaens, "the quadrate number not only comprehends all, point, line, superficies, and body, but possesses other perfections, one of which is, that all the first number TEN, which is so perfect, that in counting we can go no further,

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10.$$

Thirolese the Pythagorean contends that, before we make up ten by this process, we must consider that there is an implicit and complicate entireness of ten in the number four, which is of itself amply sufficient to constitute it a symbol of universality. Rabbi Barahiel taught that numbers proceed from Him, who was before all numbers, as they do not go beyond ten.

We come, finally, to the "magic square" *par excellence*, which is composed of the first nine numerical figures; the digits; and whose magic efficacy and great power have been universally acknowledged.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

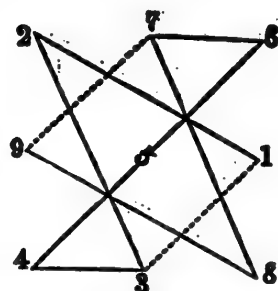
This square is said to have been held in great veneration among the Egyptians. We have, however, no positive proof that it was actually in use. The Pythagoreans, their disciples, in order to add more efficacy and virtue to this square, dedicated it to the then known planets, seven in all, and engraved it upon a plate of that particular metal which was thought to be in sympathy with each planet. Thus, a plate of gold for the Sun, silver for the Moon, Mars iron, Mercury quicksilver, Saturn, lead, Jupiter and Venus copper.

The hodies seven, eke, lo them heer a noon:
Sol gold is, and Luna silver we throe;
Mars yren, Mercurie quik-silver we clope;
Saturnus leed, and Jubiter is tyn,
And Venus cooper, by my father's kyn.

— Chaucer.

The square thus inscribed was enclosed within a regular polygon inscribed in a circle, which was divided into as many equal parts as there were units (9) in the square with the names of the planet in the angles. In the spaces between the sides of the polygon and the periphery of the circle, the names of the Zodiacal signs were engraved. Such a talisman insured prosperity to anyone who should bear it about with him.

If we look at the following diagram, we shall find that there are many reasons for the talismanic virtues of this important square.



Commencing with 1, we connect the numbers in their regular order; and the result is the diagram, which embodies many of the theories of the Hermetic sages and Rose Croix.

We have the triangle 7, 6, (trinity) as the macrocosm; the microcosm. The cardinal point, or hinge, is 5, the pentad, quincunx, and "Blazing Star,"—equivalent to Libra in the "Zodiacal Wheel." The parallelogram or rhomboid 2, 8, represents the two triads or trinities in unity i.e. the hexad, or earth. This figure may be, however, further divided into two isosceles triangles, 2, 5, and 5, 8, which, the other triangles, represent the "four triplicities," or twelve signs of the Zodiac, etc., etc. Finally, if we connect 8 and 7, and 1 and 3, we have a six-cornered star, a symbol of great talismanic power.

So universal indeed is the veneration for this magic square, that it cannot surprise us to find it even in China; a country that is generally supposed to be quite outside the pale of continental superstitions. A very curious use is

made of the square in the marriage ceremonies of the Cantonese. After the first and most important part of the nuptials has been concluded, that is, after heaven, earth, and the ancestral tablets have been worshipped, the bridal dinner eaten etc., the bride unveiled re-enters the room in which the marriage table is placed, carrying a packet of cigarettes. The guests group themselves right and left of the table; and the bride arranges the cigarettes in little piles of 1, 2, 3 etc., according to the numerical structure of the magic square. While she does this, the guests chant the following charm, which is quite difficult to render into intelligible English, as it partakes largely of familiar superstitions of the Cantonese. Each line, it will be noticed, is in accordance with one of the horizontal rows of the magic square, commencing at the base:

李四張三遇八仙
九龍五鳳一枝鞭
二七秀才和六國
周圍十五月圓圓

Li Four and Cheong Three meet the Eight Sages;
The Nine Dragons, Five Phoenixes and one Staff;
The Two and Seven Mandarins make peace among the six Kings;

The whole is a full moon of the fifteenth day. Li Four and Cheong Three are male and female geuui, venerated, it seems, in Canton only. The Eight Sages or Eight Immortals v. Mayers' Chin, Reader's Manual p. 338. For "six kings" read literally "six regions," or "places," in allusion to the 六國伐秦, in the wars of the Seven Kings 魏, 楚, 趙, 韓, 齊, 燕, 秦. "Fifteenth day" in allusion to fifteen, the "magic key" of the square.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—There has been a good deal of controversy both in the press and by the public about the question whether there is any scarlet fever in Japan or not. Dr. Faulds has alarmed the community by his temporary outcries about the dangerous epidemics raging now, as well as about the carelessness of the Government and of the professors of medicine. Although directly attacked under the last designation (being the only foreign professor giving instruction in the treatment etc. of epidemic diseases at the University) it never occurred to me to answer Dr. Faulds, as his assertions were quite unsupported not only by facts but also by his own evidence.

In the last number of the *Mail*, Gilead P. Beck takes quite the opposite view, and states most absolutely that "a case of scarlet fever has never been seen in Japan." In this he is equally wrong.

Having been the first to notice the occurrence of scarlet fever in this country (vide *Eldridge, diseases affecting foreigners in Japan, 1877*), and having had an opportunity of seeing an unusually large number of patients amongst the Japanese, I feel bound to state my experience briefly:—

1.—*There is scarlet fever in Japan*, but it is rare and has never been observed in an epidemic form. I have seen 14 cases in 5 years, all of them occurring in Japanese from 15 to 30 years of age. Two of these cases happened last winter; and during the same time or afterwards isolated cases were noted by other physicians of Tokio. That the cases mentioned were true scarlet fever, is absolutely sure, as not one of the characteristic symptoms of the disease was wanting. The mere description of one of the cases would convince the most sceptical practitioner.

2.—*There is no epidemic of scarlet fever in Tokio at the present time.* We have had since last winter two unusual epidemic diseases accompanied by a rash. The first is typhus fever, which began in the prisons and has spread with inveterate intensity all over the town; the second, a form of disease rare in most other countries, viz., Rubéole, or German measles,

called by the Germans "Rötheln," an expression now commonly used in England also, where the disease appeared one or two years ago and gave rise to much discussion among the profession. In a few cases "Rötheln" resemble scarlet fever, in other cases, measles, but most frequently the disease stands out quite distinctly from both of these, and it is difficult to understand how a medical man who had enjoyed even limited opportunities of examining the present epidemic, could mistake it altogether for scarlet fever. The latter is a rather insidious and dangerous ailment, accompanied by fever, even in its slightest forms, whilst "Rötheln" are a harmless kind of rash, where fever symptoms may be absent even in cases when the whole body is covered with a dark red-spotted exanthema. In other cases there is some fever, but even then the patients are seldom or ever confined to bed. The soldiers, amongst whom "Rötheln" have been especially frequent during the last six months, are not even admitted to the hospital when suffering from the disease. I shall perhaps best convey an idea of this malady's mildness when I say that I have seen many people attending to their duties during the whole time the rash was out, and often it has been discovered by others, the patients themselves having no sensations of illness whatsoever. Other minor symptoms, which are different in both diseases, need not be noted here.

If therefore as stated above, there be some cases which at the first glance might be taken for scarlet fever, they form the great exception, and I repeat that the present epidemic is not scarlet fever, and that parents may be reassured as to the nature of the disease in question, which, by the way, has long been known to all Japanese under the name of *Kazakana*.

I quite agree with Gilead P. Beck that, before making public statements about dangerous epidemic disease and—I may add—before accusing the Government and the teachers of medicine of disgraceful negligence—Dr. Faulds would do well to inquire a little more fully into the matter of his complaints. I have ignored his accusations until now, and if, as a true member of the *ecclesia militans*, he may now hope that he has at last found an opportunity for a fierce discussion with me he is mistaken. I have published my opinion because some unnecessary alarm has been caused, and some erroneous conceptions have been entertained about questions which it was easy to settle.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

E. BAELZ.

Tokio, June, 8th 1881.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of 4th inst. you have alluded to the delay in receiving from Shanghai the decision of the Supreme Court on the many cases that are now "in appeal" before that tribunal. As Defendant and Respondent in one of these cases I wish to protest against the appellation used by you, viz., "Kanagawa Kenrei v. Cope and another." The case was originally heard as the "Imperial Japanese Government" v. Cope and another, and was conducted for the prosecution by Mr. Kirkwood, but, although I called for the production of Mr. Kirkwood's authority, the Court (Mr. H. S. Wilkinson) declined to comply with my request; and the highest representative of the "Imperial Japanese Government" who appeared during the trial was an office coolie. Probably this may be one of the reasons that the Chief Judge does not think this special case worth troubling himself about.

Yours truly,

F. A. COPE.

Yokohama, 6th June, 1881.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 5th, 1881.

The Land Bill makes slow progress in Parliament. Peasants armed with Sniders have repeatedly attacked the police at Ennis.

London, May 28th.—The deposition of the Bey of Tunis is unconfirmed.

The Porte has signed the convention with Greece.

Prince Leopold has been raised to the Peerage under the title of Duke of Albany.

London, May 30th.—A very serious riot has occurred in Ireland, where 12,000 peasantry stubbornly opposed some evictions which were being made.

The rioters were dispersed by the police, with the assistance of a strong force of military.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

London, May 28th.—There are forty-two pages of amendments to the Land Bill to be considered in Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Official information has been received at the bureau of the Port Admiral to the effect that the projected naval regatta will be held on the Sumida-gawa on the 15th instant.

The P. M. steamer *City of Tokio*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, left San Francisco on the 23rd of May, and brings European telegrams up to the previous day.

The *Foochow Herald* states that estimates have been asked for in America by the Chinese Government for the construction of a Railway in China. It hints that experimental lines will be laid between Shanghai, Soochow, and Ningpo. The *Daily Press* thinks that this is improbable. "The Chinese would be much sillier than we give them credit for if they went to the expense of making a railway from Shanghai to Ningpo as a trial one. It may be all very well some day to connect the two ports by rail, but the route is one that can well be deferred for years. In the first place the distance by land is much greater than by water; in the second, there is constant and rapid communication between the two ports by steamers; and, in the third place, the engineering difficulties would be considerable.

Two days after the murder of the Czar of Russia, it appears, an attempt was made to blow up the Emperor of Germany. We are told that a box addressed to His Imperial Majesty was opened by a gentleman of the Court and found to contain tubes of fulminate of silver and of vitriol, so arranged that any sudden raising of the lid of the casket would have caused an explosion. The Berlin Police took measures to prevent the affair getting into the papers until they had made a series of domiciliary visits in certain quarters and had arrested one or two parties who, if not immediately connected with the plot, are acquainted with the perpetrators.—*Straits Times*.

Admiral Lemosoffsky, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian squadron in East-Asiatic waters, arrived, on board his flagship the *Europa*, from Nagasaki on Monday. The customary salutes were fired. We are happy to hear that the gallant Admiral has partially recovered from the distressing accident which broke his leg towards the close of last year. Madame Lemosoffsky and a large staff accompany His Excellency; and the roomy vessel possesses a fine band which will add to the amusement of residents in the port.

In spite of the generally detestable weather which prevailed on Tuesday and the persistent soaking rain, the Swiss Rifle Club held its meeting. The competition was brisk and the shooting good, a fair share of prizes falling to the share of Japanese marksmen, including Admiral Kawamura, Colonel Murata and his son, Mr. Shimadzu and Prince Kanin. Prince Higashi was present with other guests from the capital. Naturally ladies could not put in an appearance; and hence a generally popular fête was deprived of one great attraction. At the close of the sports, the President of the Club, Mr. Hürlemann, distributed the prizes. A procession was formed, and in dusk and rain the members and their friends, with banners that could scarcely be made to wave, marched in procession into Yokohama, headed by the Imperial Marine Band, which had been

in attendance during the greater part of the day. We subjoin a list of prize winners:—

PATRIE.

1. Mr. Alioth.
2. " Betz.
3. " Band.
4. " Admiral Kawamura.
5. " Mr. Suyekawa.
6. " Deck.
7. " Guissani.
8. " Favre-Brandt.
9. " Haenni.
10. " Dumelin.
11. " Shimadzu (Satsuma).
12. " Schœne.

CIBLES A POINTS.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| 1. Mr. Haenni | ... | ... | ... | 40 Points. |
| 2. " Favre-Brandt | ... | ... | ... | 39 " |
| 3. " Admiral Kawamura | ... | ... | ... | 39 " |
| 4. " Guissani | ... | ... | ... | 38 " |
| 5. " Feyerabend | ... | ... | ... | 37 " |
| 6. " Cameron | ... | ... | ... | 37 " |
| 7. " Gilbert | ... | ... | ... | 36 " |
| 8. " Murata (son) | ... | ... | ... | 36 " |
| 9. " Baud | ... | ... | ... | 35 " |
| 10. " Suyekawa | ... | ... | ... | 35 " |

CIBLES TOURNANTES.

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|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1. Mr. Beretta | ... | ... | ... | 369 Cartons. |
| 2. Colonel Murata | ... | ... | ... | 281 " |
| 3. Mr. Favre-Brandt | ... | ... | ... | 163 " |
| 4. " Guissani | ... | ... | ... | 146 " |
| 5. " Baud | ... | ... | ... | 124 " |
| 6. " Suyekawa | ... | ... | ... | 117 " |
| 7. " Gilbert | ... | ... | ... | 19 " |
| 8. " Shimadzu (Satsuma) | ... | ... | ... | 86 " |
| 9. " Muench | ... | ... | ... | 69 " |
| 10. " Feyerabend | ... | ... | ... | 58 " |

PRIZE FOR NON-MEMBERS.

Won by Kanin-no-miya ... 42 Cartons.

"And still they come." The German steamer *Quinta* has arrived from Hongkong with a cargo of coolies en route for San Francisco.

On Saturday the members of the Yokohama Rifle Association competed at 800 yards for a prize presented by the winner on the previous Saturday. In the 7 shots at 800 yards, the principal scorers were

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|------------|
| Mr. Guissani | ..... | 24 points. |
| " Vivanti | ..... | 24 " |
| " Favre Brandt | ..... | 20 " |
| " Talbot | ..... | 19 " |

On shooting off the tie Mr. Guissani proved the winner. After this a sweepstake was shot at the same range resulting in a tie between Mr. Cameron and Mr. Guissani with the good score of 20 points in 5 shots. On shooting off Mr. Cameron got a bulls-eye to Mr. Guissani's centre. The competitors showed better form in this than in the previous competition, but the light was changeful and confusing throughout the evening.

We trust that the weather will be sufficiently clear this afternoon to permit the meeting of the popular Swiss Rifle Association to take place. Shooting is from one to six o'clock; and many distinguished visitors are expected from the capital. The Imperial Marine Band will be in attendance. Of course the carrying out this programme is contingent upon better weather than we have this morning.

On Saturday afternoon only a scratch game at Cricket could be arranged, owing to the departure of the French mail. Messrs Wheeler and Dodds chose sides of ten each—thanks to the assistance of visitors for even that number. The Doctor won the toss and went in with Mr. Hearn, to the bowling of Dodds and Thompson. The latter was soon dismissed by a beautiful catch at long leg. D'Almeida followed and retired after scoring three runs. Barlow did not add to the total. The Doctor who had been batting steadily then succumbed, and was succeeded by Stephens who retained his bat to the end for a well earned 37, which with a few more from the remaining batsmen and the generosity of the bowlers finished with a total of 84.

Mr. Dodds's side then took the bat, represented by Thompson and Duff, who scored quickly, one wicket for 36. None of the others with the exception of E. J. Moss, who soon secured

double figures, gave any trouble to the fielders. Side out for 61. The following is the score:—

DR. WHEELER'S SIDE.

E. Wheeler, b. Duff	...	...	...	...	14
— Hearn, c. Knox, b. Dodds	...	...	...	...	2
J. D'Almeida, c. Stephens, b. Doods	...	...	...	...	6
H. Barlow, b. Thompson	...	...	...	...	0
C. E. Stephens, not out	...	...	...	...	37
— Knox, b. Thompson	...	...	...	...	0
C. D. Moss, run out...	...	...	...	...	8
A. Hearne, b. Davis	...	...	...	...	0
G. Hodges, b. Duff	...	...	...	...	1
W. Loxton, c. Dodds, b. Duff	...	...	...	...	1
Byes	...	...	...	...	2
Wides	...	...	...	...	13
					84

MR. DODDS'S SIDE.

J. H. Thompson, b. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	23
C. M. Duff, b. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	16
J. Dodds, b. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	0
— Davies, c. Hodges, b. Hearne	...	...	...	...	4
T. L. Boag, c. Collins, b. Wheeler	...	...	...	...	2
— Hawes, St. Stephens, b. Hearne	...	...	...	...	0
E. J. Moss, b. Hearne...	...	...	...	...	12
— Collins, b. Hearne	...	...	...	...	0
T. G. Richmond, not out	...	...	...	...	1
W. Thomson, b. Hearne	...	...	...	...	0
Byes	...	...	...	...	3
					61

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

	Runs.	Balls.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Dodds,.....	9	35	3	2	1
Thompson,.....	17	45	1	2	10
Duff,.....	22	45	0	3	0
Davies,.....	18	30	1	1	2
Wheeler,.....	23	60	2	4	0
Hearne,.....	35	57	1	5	0

The Japanese lad who assaulted, with a sword, a French gentleman on the Bluff some days ago, has been sentenced to a fine of yen 7.50, and to pay a few sen for the damage done to the hat. The boy turns out to be a notoriously bad character; and the sentence imposed upon him appears, to European notions, wholly incommensurate with his offence. It is inflicted, however, under that provision of the existing law which allows the old, the infirm, and children to commute penal sentences for a pecuniary consideration.

A despatch from Lord Kimberley to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong on postal matters and enclosing a letter from Mr. S. A. Blackwood, of the General Post Office, London, is published in the *Gazette*. The amounts due from Eastern colonies on account of additional loss to the Imperial Exchequer through reduction of postage on their correspondence have been ascertained to be as follows:—Ceylon, £1,816; Hongkong, £2,456; Labuan, £27. Mr. Blackwood adds, in reference to this Colony:—"The Colony of Hongkong has already remitted a sum of £3,150 on account of its share of the loss for the year 1878-79; so that after defraying the amount ascertained to be due, there will still remain a sum of £694, which, added to the balance of £683, brought forward from the previous account, brings the surplus in hand for the two years to a total amount of £1,377. The sum it is proposed to adjust in the next year's account, which will probably show a larger contribution to be payable by Hongkong in consequence of the further reduction in the rates of Postage from the 1st of April, 1879, under the regulations of the Convention of Paris."—*Daily Press*.

On Tuesday night between ten and eleven o'clock, Constable Green noticed a coolie carrying four bundles on a pole through the Public Garden. The constable's suspicions were aroused and he accosted the man, who immediately dropped his burden and vanished in the darkness. Feeling convinced that he had detected a robbery, Green sounded his whistle, whereupon he was almost immediately joined by the Municipal Superintendent and one of the residents in the neighbourhood. Investigation disclosed that the frustrated thief had been carrying four bales of tea, and on the park being searched three more were discovered close alongside the fence of No. 32.

Yesterday morning the plan of operations of the thieves—of whom there must have been several—was clearly discernible. Tea was found spilled along through the yard of No. 32 towards the tea-firing premises of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., and loose tea on the roof of a shed showed where the bales had been thrown over the wall and fallen before being carried to the park fence.

The value of the property attempted to be stolen is estimated at about \$75.00, and would thus have furnished a very respectable plunder to the rascals engaged in the scheme. Several coolies were in custody yesterday on suspicion, and Mr. Groom has adopted a course which will probably result in the guilty persons being discovered—every Japanese employed—men, women and children—has been discharged until the thieves are known.—*Hiogo News*.

An accident occurred in Water Street the other afternoon. Perhaps it may not appear much that a jinrikisha is broken to pieces and its drawer badly injured. Still, trap-drivers should be circumspect, and not attach to their flimsy carriages horses that are utterly beyond their control.

We have lately paid a passing visit to the works of the Japan ... Co., No. 181, Oriskany-st. We find that, under the present proprietary, the premises and machinery have been placed in thorough repair, and the latter is now producing ice of very superior quality. But what is more to the purpose, so far as the public are concerned, is, that the company, relying on the excellence of their production, have reduced the price some thirty-three per cent when compared with last year's charges.

Official information has been said to have received in Shanghai of the death of the Western Chinese Empress.

We are informed that the Caraudini Operatic and Ballad Company will arrive here on Thursday next. The troupe is now in Kobe. Our contemporary, the *Hiogo News*, states that both in Hongkong and Shanghai, the local journals have spoken very highly of the entertainments given by this company, the singing of Miss Marie Caraudini receiving special and enthusiastic mention. We notice that these artistes confine themselves principally to English opera and ballads, which we fancy most American and English people prefer infinitely before vocal gymnastics in Italian, that occasionally threaten injury to the auditory apparatus.

Judging from the general appearance of Admiral Kawamura, and the fairly good shooting which he made on the Yokohama Rifle Range during the rain of Tuesday, he has recovered from the effects of the fall from his horse during the Imperial trip from Uraga to Yokosuka.

An important case is said to be pending in Her Majesty's Court for Japan, between the local Japanese agent of the sometime proprietor of the Takashima coal-mines and the English firm which formerly represented Mr. Goto's interests in Yokohama.

It is really distressing to see the number of helpless toddling infants that are allowed to wander untended outside the tea-firing godowns in narrow Water Street. They are in constant danger of their lives from hurrying jinrikisha and still more rapid gig of broker; and frequently the occupant or driver of either vehicle experiences a thrill of horror at the narrow escape that he has had of crushing out some young life. Would it be a great tax on the energy of the foremen of the firms who employ female labour in their workshops to insist, either that the children should be left at home, or, at least, that they should be kept in the yard of the respective establishments where their mothers toil, or otherwise out of peril.

The *Straits Times* is informed that H. E. Governor Weld received a telegram from Earl Kimberley on the 20th instant, stating that the Detached Squadron, with the two sons of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on board, is not to be expected in Singapore before next Christmas.

The following is the revised route of the Flying Squadron, under the command of Admiral Lord Clanwilliam:—The vessels will leave Fiji on July 17th, and reach Yokohama on

August 26th, where they will remain fifteen days. They will leave Yokohama on the 10th, and reach Kobe on September 14th, and after staying seven days they will leave for Nagasaki on the 21st, and arrive on September 25th: here they will remain a week. Leaving Nagasaki on October 2nd, they will arrive on the 7th at Chefoo where they will remain for thirty days. They will arrive at Shanghai on November 11th, and remain ten days: Hongkong on November 28th, and remain fourteen days; Singapore on December 24th, and remain fourteen days; reach the Cape of Good Hope on March 6th, and remain fourteen days; leave the Cape on March 19th, and arrive at Portsmouth on May 24th, 1882, having accomplished a cruise of 5,400 knots. Letters will be despatched by the following mails from London:—leave July 15th, *via* Brindisi, and reach Yokohama on August 29th; leave July 22nd, *via* Marseilles, and reach Yokohama on September 6th.

The past week (to May 28th) has been somewhat characterised in Nagasaki and the locality by the visitation of numerous shocks of earthquake. The first and most severe one occurred at 7.30 on Sunday evening, commencing with a low rumbling undulation, and gradually increasing in intensity for about ten seconds, when it slowly abated: lasting in all about fifteen seconds. The vibration was sufficient to cause chandeliers and other suspended articles to sway, the plaster in some places to slightly crack, the walls and timbers to creak, and not a few of the occupants (most of whom were at dinner) to beat a hasty retreat to the open air. It was felt with equal severity in the surrounding districts connected by telegraph, and even extended beyond the Goto Islands, as the brig *Pelham* reports having experienced it eighty miles away, causing those on board to fear they had struck some hidden danger. The next shock was felt about ten minutes later, and was followed by five other very slight ones at various intervals during the night. A repetition occurred on Monday night, when two slight rumblings were felt: one at 10 p.m., the other at 12.30. During the small hours on Thursday morning several instances of simultaneous awakening were reported, in all probability attributable to the same cause. Again at 8.15 yesterday morning a slight shaking up was felt throughout the settlement.—*R. S. and Nagasaki Express.*

His Excellency Admiral Lesowsky has taken up his quarters on board the cruiser *Europa*, and is daily expected to leave for Yokohama. The *Europa* steamed out about 4 p.m. yesterday afternoon (27th) but returned again about 5. The movements of the Russian men-of-war have been very uncertain, and nothing is definitely known as to their future manoeuvres. It is, however, reported on good authority that a large fleet will again rendezvous here in the winter.—*Idem.*

A more impudent robbery than was committed in the harbour on Sunday night last, it would be difficult to conceive. H.M.S. *Lily* having received orders to proceed to Kobe, some six tons of English coal was shipped by the navy contractors into a damby, for the purpose of putting on board the *Lily* early on Monday morning, to form her full complement of fuel. But on Monday both damby and coal had disappeared. Search was made for the boat, and it was eventually discovered ashore at the head of the bay—minus the coal. The matter was taken in hand by the police, but up to the present no trace of the offenders has been discovered.—*Idem.*

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states as a rumour that His Excellency Kuroda, Chief of the Colonization Commission, who is still confined to his residence through indisposition, sent a sealed note to His Excellency Sanjo, Prime Minister, on the 3rd instant, with reference to the recent abolition of the Tokio branch of the *Kaitakushi*.

It was previously announced that General Tani Kanjo,

director of the *Shikan* and *Toyama Gakko* (Military Colleges) had tendered his resignation, which we now read was accepted on the 3rd instant by the Government.

The *Choya Shinbun* states that during the summer vacation in July next one of the Privy Councillors will proceed to Hokkaido on a tour of inspection.

The *Akebono Shinbun* suggests that General Torio Kotaya who has been living in retirement in Osaka has been summoned to Tokio and is likely to receive the appointment of Minister to France, in place of the late Mr. Sameshima.

Their Excellencies General Saigo, Admiral Kawamura, Privy Councillors, and Sano, Finance Minister, with Rear-Admiral Hayashi, received the Russian Admiral Lessofofsky in Yokohama on the afternoon of the 6th instant, and accompanied him to the lodging provided for him at Tsunasaaka-cho, Mita, Tokiyo.

Their Imperial Highnesses Arisugawa-no-Miya, Fushimi-no-Miya, Shirakawa-no-Miya, and Their Excellencies General Saigo, and Oyama inspected the Imperial yacht *Jingeikwan* in Yokohama on the 7th instant. On the previous day Rear-Admiral Yanagi visited the British surveying-vessel *Flying Fish*.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states:—Vice-Admiral Hayashi, who is appointed special Commissioner for entertaining Admiral Lessofofsky, requested the National Exhibition Department to invite the Admiral to the ceremony of presenting awards to Exhibitors on the 10th instant. Admiral Lessofofsky is said to have notified some of the authorities of his wish to visit the *Shikan Gakko* (one of the Military Colleges).

The *Choya Shinbun* writes:—One of the Assistant Chief Secretaries of the Home Department, and two other officials in the Cabinet, are said to have been ordered to proceed to the prefecture of Shimane on urgent business. What may that business be?

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes that some days ago the Foreign Department issued a circular to every other Department stating that:—"The recently arrived Koreans have in view, under private orders from their Government, to investigate our Governmental management. Each of them being directed to inquire into one special branch of affairs you are charged to afford them every facility in all your departments."

His Excellency Sanjo has entertained four members of the Korean party at his private residence.

The Emperor and Empress will shortly receive Admiral Lessofofsky and his wife. Admiral and Madame Lessofofsky visited the National Exhibition on the 8th instant. Many entertainments are projected in honor of the Admiral.

Their Majesties the Emperor, Empress, and Empress Dowager were present on the 8th instant at races held in the Fukiage Park, and seven *tan* of *Shiro Nanako* (valuable white stuff) were presented to each successful competitor.

We read that the Emperor will be present at the Mita races on the 25th or 26th instant; and that there will be a display of day fireworks on the occasion.

Yesterday was observed as a public holiday in Tokio in honour of the ceremony of presenting awards to successful competitors in the National Exhibition. His Imperial Majesty presided.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Military Criminal Code, which has lately been drawn up, will, it is said, be issued early next month and be put in force in November next.

It has been notified by the Naval Department to the Eastern Admiralty Office that His Majesty the Emperor intends to witness a regatta to be held in the river Sumida shortly. Crews and boats of the *Tenkuba*, *Asama*, *Kongo*, *Jingei*, and several other men-of-war in Yokohama and Yokosuka, will compete. (The 15th is the day appointed).

Work on Nos. 2 and 3 torpedo boats, now being constructed at Yokosuka, is reported to be proceeding rapidly.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states:—Last year a proposal was made in the Cabinet to increase the appropriation for the Navy, while decreasing that of the Army; the latter, however, having achieved meritorious distinction during the time of the insurrection in 1877, it would be a work of difficulty to reduce the esta-

blishment. Therefore it is said to have been decided that the Navy must be consolidated by diminishing the expenses of all other Government Departments, except that of the Army which will remain as before.

It is asserted by the *Mainichi Shinbun* that about two hundred soldiers, selected by the Korean Government from men of Kanjo, are being daily drilled in the Japanese Legation at Seoul.

It is said that the French Military Code and Procedure are being translated in the War Department.

We read that on the 9th instant, several high military officers met in the residence of His Excellency General Saigo.

It is reported from Yokosuka that repairs to the *Shibin-kan*, have been finished; and that the construction of the new vessel *Kinmon-kan* is almost complete. Her figure-head is an image of Jingu Kogu.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states:—With reference to the construction of railways throughout the Empire, several rumours have been heard. Now it is reported that some discussions have sprung up among the Ministers of State, and Privy Councillors; and that one of the latter, who previously subscribed for many shares of the Railway Company, has definitely declined to take them up.

The climate being very warm in the Ogasawara (Bonin) islands, the *Rozoku* and *Kohaku-kunsho* (sugar cane) it is thought will thrive there, and some cuttings have been sent by the Industrial Section of the Tokio *Fucho*.

According to official returns Japan in 1873 possessed 110 steamers, of (together) 26,088.66 tons; 36 sailing vessels (built on foreign models), 8,483.63 tons; and 22,692 Japanese junks, 3,702,167 *koku* burden. In 1879 she had 166 steamers of (together) 42,763 tons; 174 sailing vessels 27,551.86 tons, and 18,714 junks, 3,285,656 *koku*. These the figures show an increase, in the interval, of 56 steamers, and 138 sailing vessels; and a decrease of junks.

It is reported that in the province of Koshin the silk season is better than it has been during ten years past.

A Tokio paper announces that formerly the cost of telegraphic wire was sixty yen per one *ri*, but since the Public Works Department has commenced to manufacture it with native ore this expense has been reduced to forty yen for the same distance. The lines will be further extended during the current year.

The *Bukka Shinpo* states that in Yokohama business in silk has been active since the 25th ultimo; but that there is no appreciable change in price. During last month the total arrivals were 836 bales; deliveries taken into foreign firms 1,798, of which 513½ were refused on inspection and 721 exported. The tea-trade is also as brisk as before, and all arrivals are quickly purchased by foreigners. Hence present quotations will be maintained for a while without any downward tendency. Although the market price of the staple is now two or three dollars lower than it was some time ago, yet in reality it may be said to have risen one or two dollars, as recent arrivals are generally very inferior to previous ones,—seven or eight-tenths having been parched by the sun. The appearance of so badly prepared an article is indeed lamentable, but is profitable at present to the producers and perhaps, in this case, unavoidable. We (the *Bukka*) are much afraid that the inferior stuff will surely lose quality in the forthcoming rainy season, and that great losses will be caused to holders. If this is so, what will be the effect on our tea merchants?

According to the sixth annual report of the Mint, from August 16th, 1879, to June 30th, 1880, the coins turned out in that period were; 469,429 gold yen; 3,306,835 trade silver yen; 3,314,844.60 yen subsidiary silver; 903,587.39 yen copper. Since the opening of the Mint up to June 1881 the total outturn of specie has been yen 90,966,974.41.

Report has it that the Tobacco-stamp Regulations are to be reformed shortly; and that the necessary steps are being taken in the Cabinet.

The *Hochi Shinbun* gives the following, which may be of interest to foreign merchants:—Our silk merchants, who are constant sufferers from the arbitrary conduct of foreign

traders, and are grieved at the interference with our commercial rights, have, with a view to rectify the abuses which have existed among the foreign merchants for a long time and to advance the prosperity of our country, drawn up the following by-laws, for the guidance of the silk producers in the prefectures of Gumma and Niigata:—

To reform long existing abuses in effecting sales of silk and the business belonging to it, not only the goods but even samples will not be sold by ourselves conveying them to foreign residents; but should be disposed of through foreigners coming to us and making contracts for the purchase in *Toiya* (native wholesalers' ware-houses).

Inspection of goods before and after contract is made, weighing, and payments etc., should all be conducted in the *Toiya*; and afterwards the conveyance of goods should be made by purchasers in what manner they deem best.

Payment for goods sold by contract should be received in the *Toiya*.

The above three conditions having been agreed to and accepted by our members, in affixing their seals, we must definitely abide by the promise made and not break it whatever may happen.

But before practically adopting the measure, there are matters which must previously be taken into consideration. Even in one bale of silk there are differences in quality, and also among other goods some are superior and genuine, while others are inferior and counterfeit; therefore purchasers have to inspect them anyhow. Hence it is to be expected that owing to reform in the methods of sales, press and complexity of business will result when a great quantity of sales are effected, and thus inconveniences may more or less be experienced. Hence purchasers, persisting in continual grumbling, will attempt to dispense with the by-laws. If, at that time, our merchants should give them the least ground for complaint, the regulations will become of no value and our desire will be in vain; therefore we must most carefully adhere to our convention. As badly made or inferior goods cannot be fully inspected, purchasers will, under some pretext or other, hesitate to effect purchases; and consequently dealing will, it is feared, become stagnant; but this would be harmful for a short time only, and would be a benefit in future. Because if there be fear of stagnation, every native merchant will, it is certain, endeavor to avoid it and to gain the confidence of purchasers, by making strict inquiries into the quality and packing &c. of the goods. Thus, as merchants dislike to deal in any bad or fraudulent articles, transactions in these objects will be declined; and hence it will, no doubt, arrive that producers will eschew the abuses of inequitable and counterfeit manufacture, and will fall into a righteous method in their business. If so the by-laws will, as far as foreign trade is concerned, eliminate abuses in effecting sales, and in the interior, put a check on inferior products. Thus we may in a degree benefit the producers and merchants, and—higher achievement still—restore our commercial rights. Is this not a sensible and beneficial measure? We must rigidly adhere to our convention and not break it, whatever may occur.

On receipt of the news that many poor *Shizoku* in Naga district, Kagoshima prefecture, hold frequent meetings to consult upon measures for petitioning the local authorities for relief in their distress, the Prefect applied to the Central Government for a special appropriation of thirty thousand yen as a fund for planting sugar-cane, in order to place within reach of the *Shizoku* a means to earn their livelihood.

A telegram received by the *Bokkei Shokwai*, Yokohama, from France under the date of 4th instant, stated that silkworms in Europe are healthy, and that the prices of Japanese silks are unchanged.

The same commercial organ states that during last May the foreign ships which arrived in Yokohama from abroad were 18 steamers of together 32,457 tons burden; 10 sailing vessels 4,074 tons; while departures of the same classes were 17 steamers of 28,354 tons, and 13 sailing vessels of 7,236 tons. Native vessels arriving from abroad were 6 steamers of 8,885 tons; and from domestic ports 122 steamers and 15 sailing vessels. Japanese craft which sailed to foreign ports were 6 steamers

of 9,441 tons; and to domestic ports 30 steamers and 16 sailing vessels.

The aqueduct carried from the Chikawa to the grounds of the National Exhibition, will, after the close of that institution, be extended to several parts of the Hongo-Ku. The district office therefore announces that anyone desiring to have the water laid on to his residence should at once make application.

There being numerous *Nara* and *Kunoki* (kinds of oak) in Shinchi and two other districts in Ibaraki prefecture, many men of enterprise applied last year to the Agricultural Bureau for a loan to establish a tussar silk industry on a grand scale, but the demand was not complied with. It is now reported that wealthy merchants in the three districts intend establishing a company to be named *Kioris Tensan Kicaiaka* at Ishioka-machi, Shinchi, with their own capital.

The *Mainichi* states that Korean merchants advance in business capacity. Some of them intend to found in Shinjori a Chamber of Commerce, on the model of the Japanese institution at Fusan. Again, Koreans, departing from their former custom, will have business transactions with wholesale Japanese merchants only. Consequently the traders from the island of Tsushima, who used formerly to deal by armed force only, having lost employment of that kind, are reduced to progressive poverty from day to day. The exchange rate of Japanese paper money against Korean cash had improved to the rate of 270 of the former to 100 of the latter, and rice is cheaper than before.

During last May the silver and copper coins turned out in the Osaka Mint were 135,000 yen of the former and 180,000 of the latter, making a total of 315,000 yen.

A life insurance company, based on European methods, has been projected by Messrs. Obata, Hayashi, and several other gentlemen, and will probably be put into operation shortly.

It is said that in Osaka copper *rin* have become so scarce that retail merchants are obliged to employ chits for one or two *rin* change in their business.

An association composed of more than five hundred *Shizoku* in Akashi, Harima province, has established a weaving factory under the name of *Kiohusha*.

The *Choya Shinbun* announces that the granite quarries in the Kankio mountain in the district of Shinji, Ibaraki prefecture, are being worked successfully.

A Tokio journal states that, with a view to develop the mining industry, two Englishmen, have been engaged by the Public Works Department, at a monthly salary of about two hundred and seventy yen in paper money, and sent to the Kamaiishi mine.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the returns of foreign trade and statements of the exchange rates of Japanese and foreign specie during last year, compiled by the Finance Department, have been forwarded to His Majesty the Emperor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following we extract from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*:—Among the Korean party, Messrs. Kin, Ki, Bin, and Ko are said to be gentlemen of good birth, but since their arrival in Japan they have been very humble, and pay the utmost attention to everything. Their principal object seems to be to look into Japanese domestic and foreign policy and military and naval organizations, and at the same time the changes of national conditions and the progress of the people since Japan permitted foreign intercourse. On the 1st instant they visited the Agricultural and Commercial Department, and made sensible inquiries of the Minister and Vice-Minister about husbandry, commerce and industries. Next day they called on Mr. Yoshikawa, Assistant Vice-Minister of the Foreign Department and had a long conversation with reference to foreign matters. It is said that the funds which the party has brought is only about fifteen thousand yen worth of Korean cash. With a view to save expense as far as possible, they have removed from their lodging at Shiba (which was provided by the Japanese Government) to cheap inns in the city.

On the 1st instant about ten members of the Korean party visited the Oji paper mill, and on the next day three went to the Naval Department, where they inspected every section

and witnessed the drill on board the *Kenko* and *Settsu*; target practice; and fencing &c. On the morning of the same day some of them called on Mr. Matsudaira Taro, Japanese Consul at Vladivostock, at present staying in his residence at Lida-machi, Tokio. The Consul gave them information on the condition of the country, its topographical features, and the commerce of the Russian port.

According to the *Choya Shinbun* some of the Koreans are anxious to make a trip to the island of Sado.

The *Hochi Shinbun* mentions that one of the Koreans has visited and inspected its printing office.

The *Hochi Shinbun* gives as an official report that in the districts of Mine, Yofu, in Hizen province, a recent constant rainfall has caused an inundation. Wheat fields have been damaged to a considerable extent.

We take the following from the same source:—Two or three tenths of the exhibits in the National Exhibition still remain unsold; but if they have to be returned to the exhibitors, these will of course, suffer loss, and thus may, it is feared, decline to bring forth any exhibits on future occasions. Hence it is supposed that the articles shall be purchased by the Museum Bureau, and that the exhibitors have been desired to furnish a statement of their cost. Another account is that after the First National Exhibition, that of 1877, the proceeds of the sale of tickets were distributed among the exhibitors; but that this year such course will not be followed.

On the 5th instant several private gentlemen gave an entertainment to the Koreans in the villa of Mr. Okura at Mukojima.

During last week the visitors to the National Exhibition were:—On Sunday, May 29th 5,437; 30th 5,332; 31st 4,209; June 1st 7,391; 2nd 5,534; 3rd 5,371; 4th (Saturday) 14,278.

One who has lately returned from Okinawa prefecture informs the *Hochi Shinbun* that one of the most dreadful and hateful things in the islands is the *Habu* (a poisonous serpent). The majority of those who there lose their lives have been bitten by serpents. Although a few of the victims have escaped with their lives yet they have been paralyzed. Nevertheless, the islanders wear, as a rule, nothing but *Basho Kins* (a stuff made of silk and fibre of banana leaves), and walk barefooted by night without carrying, in most cases, any light. If walking without light by night be prohibited, it is thought that accidents will be averted to some extent. The traveller has brought back one of the most poisonous of this genus of serpents. He calls it *Ki* (golden) *Habu*. It is four feet in length. He says that it survived forty minutes after it had been immersed in alcohol. Indeed, it is well named *Habu* (the word in Lochooan meaning a rice-spoon); because its head exactly resembles that implement. The serpents are pugnacious during Spring and Summer, especially after rain, issuing from their hiding places in shrub and grass, and attacking passers-by. The *Hochi* adds that the husbands of women who have been bitten will, when they can, kill the reptile, cut off its head, and cook and eat the body. Hence, we are gravely informed that it is doubtful whether the body of the serpent is poisonous. The traveller remarks that it was also not pleasant to see women selling a kind of eel, called *gerabu unagi*, which they carry in their hands.

A gentleman in Fukui prefecture named Sugita Sadaichi has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for having published a work entitled "*Keisei Shinron*" (New treatise on administering the affairs of a community), wherein he wrote something injurious to the national welfare. All copies remaining unsold have been confiscated. The *Hochi Shinbun* says that the writer inculpated intends to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Some of the Koreans, now in Tokio, are said to contemplate ascending Fijiyama during the summer.

The Central Board of Health held a meeting on the 6th instant to deliberate upon measures to prevent the outbreak of any epidemic.

The latest report from Korea states that Kim-ko-shin (who came to Japan last year as Envoy) had been again appointed to Japan with ministerial functions, but repeatedly declined to accept the office, so that finally the King became much annoyed against him, deprived him of his official rank, and banished him

to Fuhei Fu, distant eight or nine *ri* from Seoul. Another rumour announces that Kin-ko-shiu will take courage and come eastward, the bearer of his master's message.

Since the establishment of the Okinawa *ken* several local abuses among the islanders have been abolished one by one, through the earnest endeavors of Mr. Nabeshima, the late Prefect. Yet the custom of *Senkoku Shiki* (bone-washing ceremony) has not been done away with. The rite is this:—Three years after burial a body is disinterred and washed until the skeleton is perfectly clean. The bones are then properly adjusted and the relatives of the deceased assemble and worship before the relic. Of late people have performed this ceremony on the corpses of some of those who fell victims to cholera in the year before last. The authorities, fearing an outbreak of epidemic, endeavor to prevent the proceedings; but the obstinate inhabitants refuse to obey. Therefore a report has lately been made to the Central Government. The *Choya*, with customary intelligence, declines to vouch for the truth of this statement which it promulgates.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following:—During last year 553 houses in Tokio were entered by robbers, who killed 7 persons, wounded 56, and stole yen 6,307.25. Of highway robberies there were 74, with two persons killed, seven wounded, and yen 599,308 stolen. Larcenies from houses were 33,260, yen stolen 67,446,636. The numbers of pockets picked were 516, with a total loss of yen 2,834,494. Persons deceived by swindlers, 631; yen lost 2,357. Money was accidentally lost to the amount of yen 16,129.62; and 5,456 articles were lost. Fires 119. Houses burned 4,903. Robbers arrested 281 males, and 2 females. Petty thieves 981 males and 48 females. Incendiaries 19 males and 2 females. Murderers 27 males and 2 females. Paper money counterfeiters 1. Rapes 3. Gamblers 732 males, 18 females. Criminals escaped from prisons 44.

Hitherto when any bridge was finished, only its name and the date of its completion were inscribed on its approaches; but it has lately been decided that hereafter the names of the builders shall also be noted.

Typhus fever is said to have made its appearance here and there in Tokio, especially in Asakusa-ku, where twenty-five or twenty-six persons have already lost their lives from that disease.

It is reported that from the 28th to the 30th ultimo hailstorms were prevalent in Osaka, Okayama, Yamanashi, and the respective neighborhoods. Much damage has been done to land under cultivation.

The wheat crops throughout the Empire are very promising this year. Nevertheless it is reported that in the village of Tarumi, Mimasaka province, locusts made their appearance in the beginning of May and have made much havoc in the young corn. The farmers were making strenuous efforts to extirpate them, but without much success.

It is said to have been decided by the Yokosuka dockyard authorities, that on and after the 1st instant, paper money will not be received in payment for repairs of vessels.

In the *Mainichi Shinbun* we read that the island of Zekkeito, off Fusan, Korea, which is six *ri* in circumference, is only about one hundred and twenty yards distant from the Japanese settlement. It was left in its natural state for a long time past and no steps were undertaken for the reclamation of the waste lands, the only inhabitants being some ten families. As the western people came to Fusan last year many said that when Korea will open intercourse with them the island will be made their settlement. It is rumoured at that time that one of them had asked our officials why Japanese did not settle in the island. Perceiving that foreigners fix their longing eyes on it, the Seoul Government is reported to have decided on establishing a garrison there. With reference to this, many rumours are current in Fusan to the effect that, although as far as the present state of things is concerned, this may be a sensible measure, yet as foreign intercourse would be unavoidable anyhow, and as the island is really suitable for a foreign settlement, the Korean Government will surely find out in future that the foundation of a garrison there was useless.

It is reported that in the sea of Otaru, Hokkaido, a strong gale suddenly occurred on the 20th of May last and that about one hundred fishermen perished; and that during the next night a fire broke out in that town. The Mitsui Bank offices, and other prominent institutions were burned.

Recent rains have been beneficial to the prospects of the rice crop in Kanagawa.

The *Akebono Shinbun* gives the following:—"Some time ago a certain paper stated that trouble had occurred between members of *Shinshu* (one of the Buddhist sects) and some Russian ecclesiastics in the district of Nukata, Mikawa province: that the former had brought an action in Okazaki Court against the latter; and that the plaintiffs, having lost their case, had appealed to the Tokio Joto Saibancho. The origin of this trouble is reported to be as follows: A *shizoku* of Greek faith living at Okazaki, and named Wakabayashi Gunji, buried in November last his deceased wife with rites of his church in the cemetery at Meidaiji-mura, which is a common possession of the villagers. Some of the people having seen in the graveyard a cross, the sight of which they hate, were much exasperated, and urged Gunji to remove the emblem. Although the convent, admitting having buried the deceased without requesting either Shinto or Buddhist priest, thus accused himself, and have been treated according to law, yet he strongly persisted on his right against the villagers and declined to agree to their demand. Therefore the lawsuit above mentioned ensued. A certain man tells us that this case must not be regarded heedlessly; because there have long been in Mikawa numerous *Shinshu* followers (Tokugawa Iyeyasu was greatly annoyed by them) and they have become more and more bigoted since this suit arose. So earnest, indeed, are they that they are determined, failing to gain their cause in the Superior Court, to sacrifice their lives to Niorai (Buddha) in the cause of Buddhism, and the endeavour to expel the foreign religion. They have gained many adherents while awaiting the decision of the Court. If they should lose their case, it is impossible to foresee what riots may result. On the other hand, it is said that Archimandrite Nicolai renders monetary assistance to the defendant and also anxiously awaits judgement. It is a well known fact that Russia has intrigued under the pretext of protecting Christians of the Greek Church. Hence, although she will not be able to take against Japan such measures as she formerly adopted towards Turkey, yet in the matter referred to much interest should be felt in the judgment of the Joto Saibancho."

Locusts have appeared in the province of Hidaka, Hokkaido; and although every possible effort has been made to extirpate them since last year, yet not only does it seem to be impossible to destroy them entirely, but, on the contrary, it is feared that they may extend their ravages to Oshiu. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce is said to have decided to take measures for the destruction of the pest.

The *Hochi Shinbun* writes thus:—Of the Korean party recently arrived, two young men by name Yukitsuyei (twenty-five) and Riuteishiu (twenty-six years) entered, on the 8th inst., into the well-known private boarding-school Keiogijiku, at Mita, Tokio. They are men of a class corresponding to that of *shizoku* in Japan, and are well educated and clever. Only some thirty days have elapsed since they left their homes; yet they are said to have acquired considerable knowledge of Japanese, so that they can now speak pretty well. They propose, first of all, to perfect themselves in the language, and then to study Japanese translations of European books, and subsequently to enter on a course of western languages. Hitherto many half-cast boys of foreigners have been educated in that school, but the two Koreans are the first instance of the entrance of pure foreigners.

On the afternoon of the 30th ultimo there was a violent thunder-storm accompanied by hailstones, each of the size of a *Bica* (*Eriobotrya Japonica*) prevailed in several villages in the district of Shishikuri, Harima province. They accumulated to a depth of sixteen inches, causing much damage to the wheat fields. Similar phenomena are reported from Mimasaka province.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday 5th June, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.Yen 11,903.88
 Merchandise, &c." 944.61

Total " 12,848.49

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.Yen 7,781.94
 Merchandise, &c." 1,118.61

Total " 8,900.55

Miles open 18.

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday 5th June, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.Yen 21,170.60
 Merchandise, &c." 3,339.78

Total.....Yen 24,510.38

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.Yen 17,112.03
 Merchandise, &c." 3,292.24

Total.....Yen 20,404.27

Miles open 55.

TREBLE ACROSTIC.

At length our valiant Premier's launched his craft,
 What shall we call her, no pretty name I fear?
 Triple alliance in the black flag aft
 Denotes she's nothing but a privateer.

1.

Reading writing and 'rithmetic suggest
 Three letters that would suit our poem best.

2.

Oh for the good old days when, in the hold,
 We found our prizes stowed with Spanish gold.

3.

The upper sail, it tells a tale
 In these forsaken days;
 Long may it be the spreading tree
 To shade our wicked ways.

4.

The mystic garment I would give you here,
 Some seamen do in innocence reverse.

5.

The Auckland Isles one hero once did claim;
 He left them nothing but an empty name.

FUJIYAMA.

15th April, 1881.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 11th June, 1881.)

				Discount on Yen Sati.		Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidary (Acr.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
				A. M.	Closing.				
1881									
Saturday	June	4	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	—	—	—	—
Monday	"	6	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	"	7	62	61 1/2	61 1/2	—	—	—	—
Wednesday	"	8	61 1/2	62	61 1/2	—	—	—	—
Thursday	"	9	62	62 1/2	62 1/2	—	—	—	—
Friday	"	10	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	—	—	—	—
Saturday	"	11	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	—	—	—	—

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

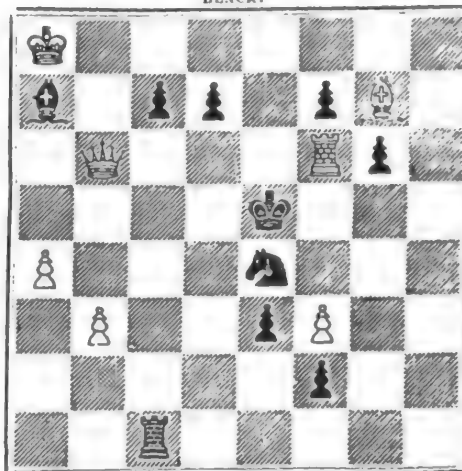
DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By I. MINCKWITH.

(From the Chess World.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF MAY 4. BY W. S. PAVITT.

White.

1.—Kt. to K. 6.

2.—Q. to Q. B. 3.

3.—Kt. to Q. B. 5, mate.

Black.

1.—R. takes Kt.

2.—B. takes Q. or B.

if 1.—B. takes B.

2.—Kt. to Q. B. 5, ch.

3.—Q. mates.

No correct answers received.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

June 5, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 June 5, British gunboat *Lily*, Grove, 700 tons, 3-guns, 95 H.P. from Kobe.
 June 6, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,404, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 June 6, Russian cruiser *Europe*, Captain Gripenberg, 3,000 tons, 14-guns, from Nagasaki via Kobe.
 June 6, French corvette *Champlain*, Captain Michand, 1,940 tons, 10-guns, 450 H.P., from Kobe.
 June 6, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Wynn, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 6, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 800, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 6, Japanese steamer *Akitakawa Maru*, Frahm, 1,146, from the North. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 6, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 8, German steamer *Quinta*, Thomsen, 875, from Hongkong, General, to Edward Fischer & Co.
 June 8, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 9, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Walker, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 9, German schooner *Hecht*, Floetz, 358, from Takao, Sugar, to Yuck Chee.
 June 9, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlelsen, 1,133, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 10, French steamer *Menzalet*, Homery, 1,273, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 June 10, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.
 June 11, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Messrs. Hutchinson, Ginsburg, Dr. Scriber and Ah Wye in cabin; 23 Chinese and 13 children in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Gaelic* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Mrs. L. L. Ruth, Miss Ruth, and Miss Busch in cabin; and 1 Chinese in steerage. For San Francisco: 596 Chinese in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. Siebel, Fitzgerald, and 12 Japanese in cabin; 1 Chinese and 217 Japanese in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* from Kobe:—1 Japanese in cabin.
 Per German steamer *Quinta* from Hongkong:—570 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru* from Hakodate:—80 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagaya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Macy, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Firebrace, Miss G. Firebrace, Mr. Firebrace, Mr. and Mrs. Yamada, Mrs. Sangio, Messrs. F. E. Foster, J. D. Ellics, Simon, Strauss, Samuel, Jacobs, and 19 Japanese in cabin; 1 European and 4 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kokonoy Maru* from Hakodate:—Mr. Duus, in cabin: 3 Europeans and 130 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—Mr. J. H. Wong, and servant in cabin. From Marseilles: Messrs. Klaas, Chimatsu Sadamu, Shirosu, K. Asano and Y. Asano in cabin. From Saigon: Mr. Le Breton in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Comd. Shufeldt, Miss Shufeldt, Mr. Noose, Mr. R. B. Fishburne, Miss Ballagh, Mr. S. Frudel, Miss Hampton, Miss Gilchrist, Mr. J. A. Massue, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morse, 3 children and servant, Mr. Edgar Abbott, Mr. N. Jago, Rev. and Mrs. Whiting and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Atterbury, Miss M. D. Atterbury, Rev. A. G. Atterbury, Mr. Tarobe Ikeda, Mrs. M. G. Webster, Miss Webster, Miss M. S. Mead and Rev. and Mr. Houston and 3 children in cabin. For Hongkong: Mr. F. Solinger and Mr. and Mrs. M. Horwitz and 5 children in cabin; and 96 Chinese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

June 5, French steamer *Tanaia*, Reynier, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
June 6, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
June 6, Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru*, Frahm, 852, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
June 8, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 524, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
June 8, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
June 9, British steamer *Raidnorshire*, Davies, 1,200, for Kobe, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.
June 9, British gunboat *Flying Fish*, Captain Hoskyn, 727 tons, 4-guns, 120 H.P., for Kobe.
June 9, Japanese steamer *Tokui Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
June 9, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
June 10, German steamer *Quinta*, Thomsen, 800, for Vancouver's Island, General, despatched by Edward Fischer & Co.
June 11, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tanaia* for Hongkong:—General Legendre, Messrs. Apcar, C. Paul, U. Ouhena, Kurose, M. Mosi, J. Alfred and J. Baker.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Paymaster Whitehouse, U.S.N. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, children and servant, Dr. D. B. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Whelock, Dr. Perkins, Captain Barnett, Messrs. G. J. Edwards, Chamanord, P. Colomb, Rumine and servant, Bonar, Collins, Hearn and 31 Japanese in cabin.

Per German steamer *Quinta*, for Vancouver's Island:—520 Chinese.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—For London: Madame de Virgen, Count Ehrenward, Messrs. H. S. Ashber, J. D. Ellics and Joseph Samuels. For Liverpool: Messrs. C. R. Markes, L. Dickson, Gardner, and A. Greppi. For San Francisco: Mrs. Valentine and Infant, Messrs. Ed. Greay, Captain R. Campbell, C. H. Fleming, W. Kennedy, Captain R. G. Hancock, and Mrs. Webster and European maid in cabin; 1 European and 596 Chinese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanaia* for Hongkong:—

Silk, for France ... 370 bales.
" " London ... 14 "

Total ... 384 bales.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* from Hongkong:—

Treasure ... \$1,800.00

Per British steamer *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	25	50	245	320
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hiogo	136	333	3,260	3,729
Yokohama	3,109	1,380	6,909	11,398
Hongkong	184	6,207	944	7,335
Total	3,454	7,970	11,358	22,782
SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	5	381	—	386
Hongkong	8	56	19	83
Yokohama	—	199	3	202
Total	13	636	22	671

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—
Merchandise ... 1,217 pkgs.
Sugar ... 471 "

Total ... 1,688 pkgs.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic*, reports:—Left Hongkong at 3 p.m. 30th May. Experienced strong northeast winds in the China seas, and calms on the coast of Japan. Arrived at Yokohama on the 5th at 9 p.m.

The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports:—Left San Francisco May 23rd at 3.54 p.m. To June 5th had strong to moderate S.W. to N.N.W. winds. Thence to June 8th East winds and cloudy; and thence to Yokohama light N.W. winds. Arrived June 10th at 5 p.m. Time 17 days, 7 hours and 33 min.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	June 28th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	June 19th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	June 20th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	June 23rd
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	June 16th

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	July 9th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	June 25th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	June 12th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	June 19th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	June 15th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	June 13th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	July 13th
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	June 14th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	Yokohama
Nov. 22	Malacca	"	Yoko. & Hiogo
Dec. 17	Marie	ANTWERP	" "
" 24	Mora	"	" "
" 17	R. Robinson	NEW YORK	" "
Jan. 31	Huguenot	CARDIFF	" "
Feb. 31	Frank Carvil	"	" "
Feb. 12	Benjamin Sewell	NEW YORK	" "
" 15	M. L. Stone	LONDON	" "
" 22	Paul Revere	NEW YORK	" "
Mar. 11	Rossario	SAN FRANCISCO	Hiogo
" 12	Belle of Bath	LIVERPOOL	Yoko. & Hiogo
April 1	Hector (s.s.)	"	" "
" 4	Agenor (s.s.)	BOSTON	" "
" 5	Frank Pendleton (s.s.)	CARDIFF	Yokohama
" 7	Forest King	NEW YORK	Hiogo
" 14	Santon	ANTWERP	" "
" 17	Jason (s.s.)	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 18	Euphrates (s.s.)	"	" "
" 24	F. B. Watson	NEW YORK	Hiogo

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
April 29	Forward Ho	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 29	Charlwood	"	" "
" 29	Merionethshire (s.s.)	"	" "
" 29	Sarpedon (s.s.)	"	" "
" 39	Laurence Delap	ANNAPOLIS	" "
" 29	Nancy Pendleton	BELFAST, ME.	" "
" 29	Paul Jones	P'MOUTH U.S.A.	" "
" 29	Carondelet	CARDIFF	" "
" 29	M'Laurin	"	" "

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONN.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
City of Tokio	Maury	American steamer	5,079	San Francisco	June 10	P. M. Co.
Kamtchatka	Barnett	British steamer	702	London	May 20	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	June 10	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Walker	Japanese steamer	1,914	Shanghai & ports	June 9	M. B. Co.
Niigata Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,603	Hongkong via Kobe	June 6	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong via Nagasaki	June 5	P. & O. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	May 28	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Black Diamond	Boyd	German barque	601	Nagasaki	May 27	P. Bohm
Eden	J. Nairn	British barque	313	Takao	June 1	Chinese
Fleetwing	McPhaiden	British barque	789	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 19	Mollison, Fraser & Co.
Hecht	Floetz	German schooner	358	Takao	June 9	Yuck Chee

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONN.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Monocacy	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
ENGLISH—Lily... ..	3	700	95	Gunboat	Kobe	Grove
FRENCH—Adonis	4	800	250	Gunboat	Kobe	Caillard
Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Kobe	Michaud
Kersaint	—	1,200	—	Corvette	Kobe	Rouquette
Thémis	18	3,800	175	Corvette	Kobe	Alquier
RUSSIAN—Europe	14	3,000	—	Cruiser	Kobe	Gripenberg

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong via Kobe... ..	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	June 13th, at 6 P.M.
Vladivostok via Kobe and Nagasaki	Kamtchatka	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About 12th June
New York	Euphrates	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York	Ecambia	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports	Nagoya Maru	M. B. Co.	June 14th, at 6 P.M.
For London via Kobe, N'asaki & China ports	Jason	Butterfield & Swire	About 17th June
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	June 19th, at 9 A.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.,

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Yokohama, June 11th, 1881.

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Yokohama, 21st January, 1881.

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KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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April, 1880.

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"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
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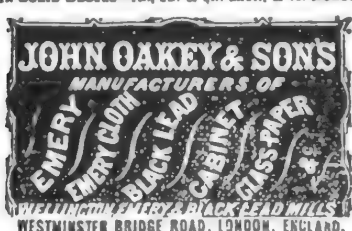
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Yokohama, 26th February, 1881.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, 11th JUNE, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

New York, May 22nd.—The *World's* London special says: Although, as I cabled you yesterday, the return of Eckroyd, the Conservative candidate for Preston, over Henry Yates Thompson, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who represented the ultra-radical section of the Liberal party does not affect the strength of the parties in the House, it has a novel and peculiar significance. Eckroyd is a cotton-spinner. The Eckroyds and Ackroyds, of Lancashire, have been captains of industry for several generations, and he came out on a platform of retaliatory duties or reciprocity of tariffs. The agitation is led in Parliament by David McIver, the member for Birkenhead, who is well known in America for his connection with the Cunard Line of steamships. McIver has brought up the question in the House once or twice, only to be snuffed out by the taunt that he could not find a second of his way of thinking. Mr. Eckroyd, however, will be an able coadjutor. Thoroughly identified, as I have said, with the great manufacturing interest of Lancashire, his return by a majority of over 1600 votes is a substantial evidence of the growth of the new movement, which, if there be any truth in the old legend, "As goes Lancashire so goes England," will make itself felt and respected at the polls, whereon a manufacturing constituency is canvassed. This victory was achieved, too, in spite of the large Irish vote being cast for Thompson, out of gratitude for the *Pall Mall's* opposition to the Coercion Act.

Bright, like the trusty old warhorse that he is, sniffed the battle from afar. The debate on the Irish Land bill kept him in the House, but he deluged the constituency with letters addressed to the leading Liberals of Preston, calling on them to rebuke the re-actionary policy of which Eckroyd was the champion. Bright does not stop to argue with the retaliatory people. He simply sets them down as the heathen of political economy, and advocates their extermination as a matter of faith and morality. "Thank God!" cried the French bigot after a Huguenot massacre, "there are no heretics there," and Bright is fully of similarly intolerant devotion to free trade orthodoxy.

Thompson the Liberal candidate, came out as a Bright free-trader, and many old veterans of the Corn Law League went to his aid; but the Shibboleth of Manchester has lost its potency. What is the use of quoting Adam Smith or Cobden to a lot of cotton operatives, who know from bitter personal experience that the trade of England and the bread and butter of the workingmen are threatened by the system which throws open the home market to nations which bar their doors against the British?

Eckroyd and his friends, in reply to the stock of aphorisms of the free trade speakers, simply pointed to the gangs of operatives who walked the streets because of short time at the mills, and called upon the manufacturers to explain why "full time" has become a rare thing in Lancashire. It was a question between theory and experience, between the doctrinaires and the workingmen, and the latter swept the constituency. Bright would not be convinced, though one rose from the dead, of the fact that England is tiring of one-sided free trade; but unless the signs of the times are misleading, the triumph of the McIver party at Preston is only the precursor of a national victory before very long.

The *Times*, in its city article, on Friday, reluctantly admits "that it is becoming necessary in this country to fight the whole battle of free trade over again;" and the other day the *Glasgow Herald* frankly acknowledged that even in Scotland, the fortress of the Liberal party, the working classes and manufacturers are beginning to discredit free trade, or rather that free trade which pits England against nations armed with high tariffs and expects her to win. Even Mr. Gladstone is beginning to waver. On Thursday a deputation of sugar refiners waited on him and stated their case, viz.: that the protected sugar refiners of France have almost closed the colossal refineries on the Clyde. It will be recollected that a commission appointed to consider the subject some months ago reported in favor of countervailing duties. This report, although made by men above the suspicion of being actuated by selfish

motives, was rejected by the free traders, but is now being discussed with respectful attention.

In reply to the deputation the Premier made some remarks which have been interpreted as implying that he is open to a change of opinion. France is not the only nation on whose exports the agitators proposed to elap retaliatory duties. The feeling against the admission of American goods is even more intense, because in many lines, the competition is more keenly felt than that of the protected French artisans, and there is a widespread belief, moreover, that to the example of the United States is due the reactionary policy which now prevails on the continent. The younger liberals, those who are not personally identified with the Corn Law League, are inclined to break away from the free trade tradition to join, if not to lead, the new movement. The war cry of Mr. Thompson's friends at Preston was, "Vote for cheap bread;" but the magic of this old slogan was lost upon the workingmen, to whom "cheapness" means nothing when they do not earn enough to be able to distinguish it from "dearness." "If you could buy bread for tuppence a loaf," said the Yankee to the Irish emigrant, "why did you come to New York?" "Because," replied Pat, and there is a whole volume of political economy in the answer, "Because I could not get the tuppence." The ministerial papers this morning, are all silent on the great defeat at Preston. The *Tory Globe* of this evening, however, comes out flatly for retaliation. "The patience of the English working-classes," says the *Globe*, "is fairly worn out, and, come what may, they insist on receiving fair treatment in the matter of reciprocal commerce."

The arrest of Father Sheehy, of Killmallock, for inciting a strike among the peasant laborers employed on the large estates in County Limerick, has created great excitement throughout Ireland, and among the Irish members of the House of Commons. It is the first arrest of an Irish priest for an offence of the kind since the old penal days. In a former affair, Father Sheehy was judicially murdered, being convicted, as you will remember, of killing a man whose body could not be found, for the good reason that he had left the country in the best of health, and remember that "Sheehy, the Soggarth," was the cry that fired the hatred of many a peasant in the conflicts with the Orange yeomanry; remember that "Sheehy, the Soggarth," is now the cry throughout Munster and Connaught, and you may safely count on hearing of a large increase in the number of Agrarian outrages and a series of collisions between Parnell's followers and Forster. Sheehy's course will be condemned by his Bishop. Bishop Butler, of Limerick, being it is said as stiff an opponent of the Agrarian agitation as Dr. Moriarty, of Kesh, was of Fenianism; and the Archbishop McCabe's repeated warning to the clergy will be supplemented before long by an authoritative declaration from the Vatican.

England has no diplomatic relations with Rome, but the Catholic nobles of England and Cardinal Manning, who are unalterably opposed to the Land League, keep His Holiness well informed on Irish affairs, and always contrive to influence his utterances to the side of the British Government, or shall I say, of law and order. During the troubles of 1847-8, the Vatican came out with an emphatic rebuke of those Irish priests who, like Father Sheehy, put off their vestments to play the demagogue, and the present Pope is said to be as much opposed to clerical interference in quasi-political movements as any of his predecessors.

The arrest will probably heal the breach between Parnell and those Home Rulers who repudiated his orders to abstain from voting on Lord Elcho's amendment; but it will be opened afresh before long. "It is a good sign," said Castlereagh, "to see the Irish leaders at war with each other, for then it is not to be supposed that they are combining against the State," and certainly if he were alive now, Lord Londonderry would have reason to rejoice, for the Irish party is completely at sixes and sevens.

From a party point of view, Father Sheehy's arrest is one of the biggest blunders the Ministry has been guilty of. It will array the Irish vote against them not only in Ireland, but in the large cities and towns of England, where that element holds the balance of power. The

Radicals are well aware of this, but apart from the disasters in which the arrest will involve them, they complain bitterly that the Government should find it necessary to govern Ireland with a Coercion Act of which a Tory Government would be ashamed. The Irish members will give the Premier many a *mauvais quart d'heure* over this matter before the session closes.

Sir Stafford Northcote is much blamed for his tactics on the Irish Land bill, in compelling his party to go into a division on the second reading. The result was to give Mr. Gladstone a much larger majority than the party lines fairly warrant. Many Conservatives refused to vote, while others voted with the Government. The weakness of Lord Elcho's amendment lay in the fact that it blinked the absolute necessity that exists for reform of some kind or other in the Irish land laws, and forced the party to support a naked negative in the bill. The *Standard* and other Conservative papers contend that Sir Stafford should have reserved his strength for forcing the amendments in committee. This blunder at the outset of the new leadership of the party creates general dissatisfaction.

Gladstone has recovered from the attack of dysentery which prostrated him some days ago, and appears in his old place in the House, but the signs of decay are becoming more and more manifest in him. This has been a trying session for him. The Clerical parties are still abusing him for not slamming the door of the House in Bradlaugh's face. It is strange that the Premier, who has been all his life an intense High Churchman, should be so bitterly hated by the members of the Established Church. Disraeli's creed was once described as the blank left between the Old and the New Testaments, and yet the parsons found regard for him. Their hostility to Mr. Gladstone arises in some degree from a fear that he will lay sacrilegious hands upon the establishment and turn it loose among the dissenters, as he did the Irish Church; but that does not account altogether for the venomous eagerness with which they pursue him when, as in the Bradlaugh business, a mob is at his heels.

The attempt to stir up a feeling in England against France over the Tunis affair, and which was mainly fostered by the Tories, has proved a fizzle. The English people do not care about Tunis, and their verdict is that France is only doing in the north what England has done in the south of Africa. The London papers have expressed great indignation at the answer of the Paris journals, which was in effect, "Mind your own business." But the masses put a high value on the good understanding which has so long existed between the two countries.

The conference on the proposed new commercial treaty will begin in a few days, and if it is successful a strong effort will be made to induce the Government to impose heavy duties on wine, silk, and other French products.

Orders for 2,000,000 copies of the revised New Testament have already been received and partly filled. Public feeling, however, is strongly against the work, and many of the alterations are looked upon as needless and mischievous. The changes in the Lord's Prayer have raised a storm of protests. Even the Greek purists condemn them, while in the popular judgment the tampering with a form of prayer familiar to every family in the land is sufficient to condemn the entire work. The book sells for the moment, but the old version will hold its ground. The crowds at the distributing offices have been so great that the traffic in the streets has been almost stopped. The Revision Committee on the Old Testament has closed its sixty-ninth session, and carried the revision to the end of the "Songs of Solomon."

New York, May 22nd.—The *Tribune's* special says: The signs of discontent under the Free Trade legislation increase. Large classes of workmen are manifesting a disposition to retaliate against the foreign tariff. The question excites fresh attention in consequence of the coming revision of the French Commercial Treaties. It is reported to be the intention of the French to add 15 per cent to the duties on American manufactures, but no responsible statesman believes it possible to form a Protectionist party here.

The Land League at home are now stirring up the peasantry to acts of violence; hence the increase of arrests under the Coercion Act. There is reason to suppose that the Catholic priest just imprisoned, over whose case the Irish members raised such a disturbance in Parliament yesterday, was instigated by the League to provoke his own

arrest, in order to arouse the religious feelings of the peasants against the Government.

The *Standard* considered the Conservatives committed a gross error in tactics by opposing the second reading of the Land bill. It rebukes Lord Salisbury's reckless attack, and seems disposed to support a considerable measure of land reforms. It expresses, undoubtedly, the views of many Conservative landlords. The Preston election astonishes both the Liberals and Tories. It was expected that a Tory would be elected, nobody dreamed that he would be returned by double the former majority. The local journals say that the result is due mainly to local causes, especially to the sympathy of numerous workmen with the protectionist views of the Tory candidates.

Bucharest, May 22d.—The fêtes in honor of the elevation of Roumania to a Kingdom began to-day with the coronation of King Charles with a crown of steel manufactured from cannon captured at Plevna, which was placed on his Majesty's head by the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. There was an immense concourse present and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

London, May 22d.—The French forces in Tunis number 35,700 men. Much discontent prevails because of the dismissal of officials at the instance of Roustau, the French Minister, who is carrying everything with him. The Ministers had decided to depose the Bey of Tunis, but learning that France had undertaken to protect him, they abandoned the intention.

New York, May 2nd.—The *Herald's* Madrid special says: To-day begin the festivities of the Centenary of Calderon. For more than ten days Madrid has presented an aspect of extraordinary animation. Sometimes as many as twelve thousand strangers have arrived on one day's trains. Already more than 90,000 people have come.

London, May 21st.—Further correspondence relative to Tunisian affairs is published. Earl Granville, the Foreign Secretary, in a despatch to Chalmel Lacour, the French Ambassador here, dated yesterday, explains the views of the Government in regard to the action of the French in Tunis and the treaty with the Bey. He states that the Government does not wish to lay too much stress on the inconsistencies of the language in the conversation, or on the various reasons given at Paris and Tunis for the French intervention, "but," he says, "it can hardly be doubted that the treaty with Tunis goes far beyond any question of security to the frontier, and amounts practically to a Protectorate, which Her Majesty's Government understood to have been disclaimed." Earl Granville adds: "In order that there may be no misapprehension, the General Convention of July, 1875, between Great Britain and Tunis is, and remains, in force. That Convention secures to British subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation, all the privileges, favors, and immunities, which might then, or hereafter, be granted to the subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation, of any other nation whatever."

Paris, May 21st.—Barthelemy St. Hilaire, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, attended the first meeting of the Committee of Deputies on the Tunisian Treaty to-day. He stated that the Porte had resigned itself to the new situation and relinquished the idea of sending troops to Tripoli. He said France contemplated reorganizing the Tunisian finances, and would occupy points surrounding the Kroumir country.

The official report of the fighting between the French troops under Colonel Innocenti and a body of Insurgents under the Chief of Bouamaoua rebels, says: "When in the neighborhood of Chellala Oran, Colonel Innocenti's column encountered a strong hostile force, whose foot soldiers advanced boldly to within 100 yards, but, sustaining considerable loss, fled. The enemy's horsemen attacked General Goumez's native auxiliaries, who retreated."

Moscow, May 21st.—The police are taking precautions against a rumored impending attack on the Jews. Some Jewish families have already fled and others are depositing their valuables in the banks.

Vienna, May 21st.—The Galician corn merchants have renewed urgent warning to withdraw the grain stored in Russia, as there is danger of general plunder and destruction. Advices from Warsaw state that numerous Jewish fugitives are arriving there from all parts of Russia, and many will emigrate to America.

New York, May 21st.—The New York *Tribune's* Lon-

don special says the English outcry against the French seizure of Tunis has necessarily diminished since the publication of the despatches proving that the consent of England was pledged in advance at Berlin by Lord Salisbury. The loudest protests were those of the Conservative journals, which now take refuge in silence. But the general feeling remains that France has committed an act of wanton violence, cloaked till the last moment by false professions of innocence. Gladstone's speech indicates that the Government feels compelled to abstain from a diplomatic protest, their hands being tied by their predecessor's conduct, but it will be long before the irritation created by the duplicity of the French proceedings subsides. Lord Salisbury suffers severely, partly from the rashness of inviting the French to undertake a buccannering enterprise, and partly from attempting to deny his pledge to M. Waddington, which is now proved that he gave.

It is admitted that the Land bill, though the second reading was passed by an unexpectedly heavy majority, only now approaches its most serious difficulties. Hundreds of amendments await discussion in the committee. Many Tories privately, and some publicly, avow their intention to retard its progress by every possible device, while avoiding the appearance of organized obstruction. The Parnellites, not daring openly to defeat the bill, are resorting to intrigue and strategy to oppose it. The Government on the other hand perceiving what tactics their opponents adopt, are more strongly inclined than ever to insist upon carrying the essential features of the bill through committee unmodified. The Irish members of Parliament are behaving as badly as possible and are attacking Forster personally with gross insults. The Parnellites now systematically put frivolous questions and raise debates by moving the adjournment of the House twice or thrice each evening.

London, May 20th.—In the House of Lords, last evening, Granville said that Russia, with the support of Germany, recently proposed a conference of the Powers, with the view to joint action against assassination. From no sympathy with Nihilism, he said her Majesty's Government declined to participate in the conference, believing that it would have no practical result, and that for the Government to join it would not be agreeable to either Parliament or the country; that refusal, however, being made, it is more incumbent on us to use all means which our laws put at our disposal for the punishment of persons guilty of inciting to murder, and he believes these means would be found adequate for that purpose.

London, May 20th.—In the House of Commons to-day, Collins (Conservative) took the Parliamentary oath and occupied the seat for Knaresborough, to which he was recently elected, vice Sir Henry M. Thompson, unseated. An attempt by Sir Wilfred Lawson (Radical) to question him concerning his religious opinions, was prevented by an uproar of the Conservatives.

Sir Wilfred Lawson said: The precedent relative to Bradlaugh had instituted parliamentary inquisition, and all should be treated alike.

The Speaker pointed out that Collins's case differed from that of Bradlaugh.

Gladstone endorsed the Speaker's ruling.

Lawson ultimately withdrew his motion for adjournment, with which he concluded his remarks.

Stanhope, the former Under Secretary of State for India, asked whether the recent statement of Sir Louis Mallet at the Monetary Conference with reference to the course of India on the silver question was authorized.

Lord Hartington, the Indian Secretary, replied that Sir Louis Mallet was instructed not to commit the Indian Government to any special course of action. There could be, he said, no misunderstanding abroad as to the attitude of England's relation to bimetallicism.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, having in reply to a question by O'Sullivan confirmed the report of the arrest of the priest, Father Sheehy, at Killmarnock, expressed regret that it should have been necessary to imprison a Catholic clergyman.

O'Sullivan moved an adjournment for the purpose of calling attention to the circumstance.

Forster said the arrest was not made without sanction. He declined to enter into discussion of the cause for the arrest upon motion for adjournment, but was ready to meet

any motion impugning his conduct in the administration of the Coercion Act.

Lord Spencer Churchill and Government had by their apathy encouraged disturbances in Ireland.

Gladstone declared that the government had not arrested anyone, priest or laymen, for being a member of the Land League. They had only arrested perpetrators or abettors of outrages. If any member, he said, proposed that discussion of the arrests in Ireland be taken up at the morning sitting, on Tuesday next, the Government would not object.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he thought the House generally might support this proposal.

Several Home Rule members, including Parnell, then denounced the arrest of Priest Sheehy.

O'Sullivan's motion for an adjournment was negative—130 to 32.

Father Sheehy and three other men, arrested at Killmarnock under the Coercion Act, are charged with assembling with others and attempting by threats to incite persons to quit their employment.

The Post Office at Skibbereen has been burned down.

Among the Irish members who voted for the second reading of the Land bill were William Shaw, Mitchell Henry, David Latouche Colthurst, George Errington, John Philip Nolan, P. J. Smythe, John O'Connor Bower and Daniel O'Donoghue. Several Irish Conservative members abstained from voting.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. Co.'s steamship *Menzaleh*, with the London mail of the 29th April, arrived here yesterday. The subjoined telegrams are taken from the *Straits Times Extra* and other sources:—

London, 10th May.—Bank Shares:—Oriental Bank Corporation £20; Chartered Bank £23 10s.; Chartered Mercantile Bank £22 10s.; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £45.

Paris, 10th May.—At the meeting of the Metallic Conference to-day, the Italian delegates spoke on behalf of a bimetallic standard. The delegate from the Swiss Confederation, M. Burkard Bischoff, dwelt upon the scarcity of gold in the Swiss Confederation. M. Thoenner, the Russian delegate, advocated a gold standard.

London, 11th May.—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the action of the Secretary of State for India in sending delegates to the Metallic Conference in no way committed the Indian Government to anything in the nature of adoption of bi-currency. The Secretary of State for India will not encourage any material change in the monetary policy of India, but any measure calculated to promote the re-establishment of the value of silver will be favourably considered.

Mr. Bradlaugh, in the House of Commons last night, re-demanded his right to take the oath. Declining to withdraw, he was ejected and forbidden to enter the precincts of the House until he engages himself to create no further disturbance.

Vienna, 10th May.—The nuptials of the Prince Imperial of Austria and the Princess Stephanie of Belgium were celebrated to-day.

Algiers, 10th May.—The French troops are nearing the city of Tunis.

London, 12th May.—Mr. Bradlaugh has written a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, stating that his late expulsion from the House was illegal.

Sir Wilfred Lawson gave notice in the House of Commons of a motion that the exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh from the precincts of the House of Commons was illegal.

Paris, 11th May.—The French Government has sent a circular to its representatives abroad stating it will require the rectification of the Tunisian frontier with a guarantee against hostile intrigues in Tunis.

Algiers, 11th May.—The French troops have occupied the town of Sabella in Tunis.

St. Petersburg, 11th May.—Consols closed London yesterday 102½.

Cairo, 12th May.—News has been received here that order has been restored in Mecca.

St. Petersburg, 12th May.—Serious riots against the Jews have occurred in South Russia.

Paris, 12th May.—The French Ministry have informed the Chambers that they have demanded of the Bey of Tunis to furnish durable guarantees of the permanent tranquillity of the Algerian-Tunisian frontiers, but disavowed a policy of annexation and emphatically declared the matter solely concerned the French.

London, 12th May.—At the Metallic Conference meeting held to-day, Mr. Horton, delegate from the United States, and M. Cornushi, the French delegate, advocated a bi-metallic standard.

London, 13th May.—The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Capetown, stating that fighting has taken place in the Transvaal between the native tribes and Boers.

Consols closed yesterday at 102½.

Algiers, 13th May.—The Bey of Tunis has accepted the ultimatum of the French Government and has signed a treaty agreeing to the appointment of a French Resident in Tunis. The French troops have consequently not occupied the City of Tunis.

London, 13th May.—The Franco-Tunisian treaty places Tunis in a state of vassalage towards France. The latter has control of the finances and all foreign relations, and is entitled to send troops to any part of the country. Great excitement prevails in Italy in consequence of the treaty.

London, 14th May.—Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons last night concerning the Oaths Bill, to the effect that in consequence of the opposition it has met with the Ministry will withdraw the bill until the Irish Land Bill is passed.

The French treaty with Tunis has caused a great sensation throughout Europe.

London, 13th May.—Bombay homeward mail arrived at Brindisi 13th.

Bank Shares.—Oriental Bank £20 10s.; Chartered Bank £23 10s.; Chartered Mercantile £23; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £45.

Athens, 13th May.—The conditions imposed by Turkey are causing the Greek Government to delay entering into a Convention on the frontier question. A feeling of uneasiness is prevailing in Greece, owing to the continual influx of Turkish troops into Thessaly.

London, 14th May.—A long and animated discussion took place in the House, relating to the Government withholding important Afghan despatches until after the debate on the 24th March last.

Lord Hartington stated that the Government was not responsible for the delay in producing papers in question.

St. Petersburg, 15th May.—The members of the Russian Ministry who have resigned are General Loris-Melikoff, M. A. Abaza, M. N. de Giers, and Baron A. de Nicolai. The above were all Liberal members of the Government.

London, 15th May.—Numerous further arrests of Land Leaguers have been made in Ireland.

Paris, 14th May.—At the meeting of the Metallic Conference held here to-day, M. de Normandie, the French delegate, said that the state of affairs in England since 1837 showed that the dangers of the present system could not be remedied under a gold standard. Mr. Pierson, delegate from the Netherlands Government, advocated, while Mr. Brock, the Norwegian delegate, opposed, the bi-metallic standard.

Rome, 16th May.—Signor Sella, of the Right, has been deputed by King Humbert to form a new Ministry.

Algiers, 15th May.—The Bey of Tunis has informed the Porte that the treaty just concluded with the French Government was extorted by superior force. The Porte, in reply, denies that the Bey of Tunis is competent to conclude the said treaty.

London, 17th May.—The House of Commons last night resumed the debate on the Irish Land Bill. Mr. Gladstone said that Government attached its fortunes to the bill: the rejection of the present bill would necessitate a larger measure in the fortunes and therefore the Government would strongly oppose any amendments vitally affecting its principles.

Constantinople, 16th May.—The diplomatic body here have rejected the conditions imposed by Turkey in connection with the Greek frontier question.

St. Petersburg, 16th May.—The Russian press announce that an extensive reduction in military expenditure is contemplated by the Government.

General Skobelev arrived here to-day.

Latest quotations of Consols in London are 102½.

Paris, 17th May.—At a meeting of the Metallic Conference to-day, Mr. Howe, United States delegate, and M. Vrolik, delegate for the Netherlands Government, spoke on behalf of a bi-metallic standard. M. Forsvall, of Sweden, defended a gold standard. Sir Louis Mallet pointed out the evils which depreciation of silver has caused in India, and intimated his readiness to support any measure tending to increase its value.

Constantinople, 17th May.—The Porte has withdrawn the conditions in connection with the Greek frontier question objected to by the diplomatic body, and it is now expected the Convention with Greece will be signed.

Midhat Pasha has been deposed from his position as Governor-General of Syria, and has been accused of complicity with the murder of Abdul Aziz. He was ordered to be arrested, but has fled to the French Consul there to protect him.

St. Petersburg, 18th May.—M. de Ostrowski has been appointed Minister of Imperial domains.

London, 18th May.—Mr. Gladstone is again indisposed and has been ordered by his physicians to take rest.

London, 18th May.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Paris that Sir Louis Mallet said at the Metallic Conference yesterday that the Indian Government would engage not to alter the present system of free mintage of silver during a period to be settled by ulterior negotiations, provided a certain number of the principal states would also maintain such free mintage for the same period in the ratio of 15½. Sir L. Mallet urged France and America to persevere, notwithstanding the rejective attitude of England and Germany. His speech made a good impression.

Constantinople, 18th May.—Midhat Pasha has surrendered himself to the Turkish authorities, the consuls at Smyrna having refused him asylum.

London, 19th May.—Mr. Gladstone has so far recovered from his indisposition as to be able to transact business.

Consols closed last evening 102½.

St. Petersburg, 18th May.—A circular has been issued by Court Ignatiev, the new Minister of the Interior, stating that autocracy alone is able to remedy the evils concerned with the internal affairs of the Empire. The Government will endeavour to extirpate the spirit of rebellion, and strengthen the faith and morals of the people, and to alleviate the condition of the peasantry.

London, May 6th.—In pursuance to a notice of motion by Earl Granville in the House of Lords on the 8th instant, he last night proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Haines and all officers and men engaged in the War. The House of Lords unanimously adopted Lord Granville's proposal.

In the House of Commons the same vote of thanks was proposed by Lord Hartington and seconded by Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. T. M. Healy, member for Wexford, proposed an amendment which was seconded by Mr. O'Kelly, member for Roscommon, as a protest against an unjust war. Several Radical members bitterly attacked Gen. Roberts' conduct at Cabul. The House of Commons ultimately agreed to Lord Hartington's motion by 304 votes against 20.

INDIAN NEWS.

Simla, May 13th.—It is reported at Quetta, that 2,000 Khasadars and 500 Sowars have been sent from Candahar to Girishk; that all is quiet in Candahar, and that the Alizai Chiefs have returned from Candahar to Zamindawar after receiving khillats and pay.

Allahabad, May 16th.—News from Herat through Kandahar is, that Ayub Khan has recently disarmed and disbanded some of his Herati regiments, and that the regiments at Kushk fearing punishment, on account of the murder of Mahomed Jan, have refused to obey Ayub's summons and are come into Herat.

Ayub Khan is said to be on good terms with the Wali of Maimenn, and to be endeavouring to effect a reconciliation with the Yalantush Khan.

Sirdar Abdul Wahab is still in Taiwara, but there is a report that Aulia Khan has collected a number of men at Sujah Choh, and is meditating an attack upon him.

In Kandahar all is quiet, though the Ameer's officials are said to be exacting money, and otherwise oppressing the people.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 15TH YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 6TH DAY.

BIRTH.

On the 17th instant, the wife of J. RICKETT, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 11th instant, N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., late Commander P. & O. Co.'s service, aged 62 years.

The letter from "T. W.," which has lately appeared in the columns of the *Economist*, is really pleasant reading after the weary array of figures we have lately been called on to peruse; figures which, though prepared with great care and deserving of every attention, bewilder many readers and are ignored by the majority. But we fail fully to appreciate "T. W.'s" arguments. The remedy he proposes for this most inconvenient depreciation is, if we follow him rightly, an increase of the metallic reserves. But how is this to act? Does it mean the first step towards redemption? If so of course there is nothing more to be said. Resume specie payments and the disease is cured at once. That this is the design of "T. W.'s" suggestion is certainly suggested by an expression employed in the second paragraph of his letter, where he speaks of a "metallic reserve adequate to assure redemption." On the other hand had this been his idea, he would scarcely have failed to express it more clearly, lucidity being a characteristic of his style. We are driven then to suppose that he contemplates the moral effect of a Treasury well stocked with

metallic media, or in other words the reassuring influence of a knowledge that the Government *could* pay if it *would*. We doubt very much whether any such knowledge would ever be a valid factor of appreciation here. Since their first innate objection to admit promissory notes to the ranks of gold and silver was overcome, there is no evidence that the people of Japan have ever troubled themselves at all about the Government's ability or inability to redeem its promises. They care little and know less about the state of the Treasury. If the Minister of Finance were to publish a declaration to-morrow to the effect that there are a hundred million silver yen in the Okurasho, the country folk would probably believe him, but a *koku* of rice would certainly fetch as many *kinsatsu* as ever in the market. Paper money is not by any means a new thing in Japan. We know very well that in feudal times there were something like a thousand different denominations of *kinsatsu* circulating in the various fiefs, and that one of the Central Government's first duties was to call in these local tokens and issue in their place a currency which should be a legal tender everywhere. There was no question then about a metallic reserve any more than there has been at any of the epochs when paper money has exhibited the most marked inclination to depreciation.

We observe with pleasure that "T. W." roundly condemns the wild expedient of borrowing money abroad to bolster up the currency at home. It would be difficult to conceive anything more totally opposed to all economic principles, and we believe that the idea has long ago been abandoned by the Government, if indeed it was ever seriously entertained.

England has at last returned from the error of her ways and is about to become a country of breech-loaders. "With regard to the heavier guns," said Mr. Trevelyan in the House of Commons on the 28th of April, "it is intended that all ships now under construction shall be armed with the new 43-ton breech-loading gun, which we have reason to hope will be inferior in range, penetration and accuracy to no gun of about the same calibre which is now in course of construction in any country, and far superior to those of that calibre with which the other great navies of the world are at present armed."

As we said before, when writing on this subject, England has hitherto been carrying a heavy weight in the Artillery race. Yet she has almost held her own. Can there be any doubt about the result now that she has taken the lead out of her saddle?

"Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends;
"I have a strange infirmity, which is nothing
"To those that know me."

The *Gazette's* tardy tribute to the efficiency of the Mitsui Bishi Steam Ship Company exemplifies the obsolete nature of that journal's information even more strikingly than the four-year old facts and figures with which it has assailed our arguments. The Company is reminded that foreign travellers have a grievance to complain of, since "they are obliged to pay for their passages in silver while a Japanese is only

called on for currency." "Perhaps some method of remedying this inequality may be found," says our contemporary.

Now the editorial paragraph containing these remarks appeared on the 11th of June; i.e., eleven days after the Company had publicly advertised its intention of abolishing the distinction complained of, and three days before that abolition came into force!

We are sometimes inclined to fancy that the only independent Journal is made the victim of practical jokes by malicious reporters. Others, however, explain its vagaries by a theory that even the proudest of journalists is occasionally visited by a dare-devil mood, and that at such times he experiences a sort of heroic ecstasy in braving all risks of contradiction or exposure. Just for the sake of determining which of these explanations is correct, will our contemporary kindly inform us where it discovered that the Engineering College is a "Section of the Tokiyo University?" Perhaps the *Gazette* thinks that the Public Works Department (to which the Engineering College belongs) is a bureau of the Educational Department (to which the Tokiyo University belongs), or *vice versa*.

But the *Gazette* has something even more startling than this to tell us. The Engineering College "was better known and respected," it says, "when it was associated with Messrs. Perry and Ayrton than it has been since." Has our contemporary forgotten that he lent his own columns for the ventilation of that marvellous manifesto which Mr. Perry had seen fit to forward to a Japanese Minister? A gentleman of brilliant parts, who is earning, and deserves to earn, high repute as a scholar, Mr. Perry's last acts in Japan amply demonstrated their wisdom who refused to renew his engagement, and when he left the Engineering College, his colleagues, one and all, thought it necessary to place on record their disapproval of his attitude towards the Minister of Public Works.

We write this with the greatest reluctance; but the *Gazette's* ill-advised statements leave us no choice. Of Mr. Perry's very exceptional attainments there can be no question. His employers and his colleagues alike were fully sensible of his ability, and both he and Mr. Ayrton would assuredly have remained in Japan had it been possible to consider their professional qualifications alone. If the *Gazette* knew nothing of all this, its obvious duty was to refrain from comment.

But this is not all. Our contemporary ventures to tell us that "some of the professors who are now going possess qualifications far more respectable, and greater claims upon the score of merit than some of those who are to remain." We shall not attempt to discover an epithet for such language, but we do most unhesitatingly declare, that the *Gazette* cannot possibly be competent to pass judgment upon the relative merits of the professors of the Engineering College.

The gentlemen who are about to leave are—Mr. Gray, Instructor in Telegraphic Engineering; Mr. Thomson, Instructor in Civil Engineering and Surveying; Mr. Angus, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, and Mr. Barr, Instructor in Technical Drawing.

The gentlemen that remain are—Mr. Dyer, Principal of the College and Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering; Dr. Divers, Professor of Chemistry; Mr. Alexander, Assistant Professor of Engineering; Mr. Conder, Professor of Architecture; Mr. Milne, Professor of Mineralogy, Geology and Mining; and Mr. Dixon, Professor of English and Secretary of the College.

We leave our contemporary to determine what interchange he would recommend between the latter and the former.

The last few days have furnished another instance of that strange spirit of mistaken patriotism that sometimes makes it difficult to determine whether Japanese political agitators are called heroes or fanatics.

In the spring of this year there came to Tokiyo a lad of twenty one, by name Akazawa. He was well born, and brought from his native place (Muramatsu in Yechigo) the reputation of one thoroughly versed in the sciences of literature and arms alike. His visit to the capital was not undertaken with any avowed purpose other than a natural desire to see the world. So at any-rate his friends supposed, but the event has not borne out their supposition. For before travelling southward, Akazawa had passed some time in Niigata and there enrolled himself among the ranks of the National Assembly Society. That he was deeply imbued with the tenets of his party and prepared to employ any weapon in the "good cause," is now apparent, though till the end his conduct afforded no evidence of such a disposition.

On the 8th instant he presented himself at the office of the Privy Council and would have handed in a petition, but the sentries saw something doubtful in his appearance and so sent him away unheard. From thence he proceeded to the residence of the Prime Minister, only, however, to meet with similar ill-success. Petitions presented in this fashion are no longer received. Returning to the house of his uncle—Sumita, abbot of Honriu temple in Kikuzawa street—the lad declined to join in the evening meal and retired at once to his own room, where he busied himself for a time writing letters. The old priest, however, feeling uneasy about his guest, took occasion to look into the room, and there to his consternation he saw Akazawa, stripped to his waist, and holding a naked dirk in his hand. His uncle had only just come in time to prevent a suicide.

It was with no small pains that the young "patriot's" weapon was wrested from him. He had gone too far, he said, to turn back. His original purpose had been nothing less than to kill the three Ministers of State and the ten Privy Councillors, who seemed to him to be the chief impediments to the achievement of his party's purpose. But—curious comment on the altered times—he could find no fellow-thinker, and so, rightly deeming that thirteen assassinations might scarcely be consummated without an accomplice, he resolved to resort to petitions, for which his own death should procure a hearing. He had written letters explaining his views to his family and bidding them farewell, and so, he said, it was better to die a patriot than to live a malefactor. His uncle, however, thought it wise to ask the opinion of the police, and those matter-of-fact persons decided that the old priest could not do better than take charge of the lad until his case received due investigation. Akazawa is accordingly now confined and carefully watched in the temple of Honriu, where it is to be hoped that reflection will induce a gentler mood.

Imperial Notifications Nos. 51 and 52, dated the 15th instant and addressed to all Government Officers, Central and Local, promulgate, respectively, the constitution and titles of officials of schools (University and downward), those of the Library and Educational Museum, under the immediate control of the Department of Education; and those of officials etc. of all schools established by and for Cities, Prefectures, Towns and Villages. The latter Notification is unimportant because it only fixes the titles of teachers and officers of the schools therein referred to, as well as their

relative ranks as compared with those of the Government officers generally. Of the former, however, a more extended notice appears to be necessary. We should mention, at the outset, that there has hitherto been no constitution, properly so called, for those schools, etc., but that the determination of their officers' respective functions was left to the discretion of the Minister of Education himself.

According to Notification (51) there are to be attached to the Tokio University (1) a President (Sōrei) who will be charged with the general direction—under the orders of the Minister of Education—of all affairs relating to the university and its branches, as well as with the supervision of the officials connected therewith; (2) Directors (chō) of the various Departments of the University, (those of Law, Science Literature etc.) as well as of the Preparatory School. These Directors will be charged with the control and conduct of all business connected with the respective Departments under the orders of the President above referred to; (3) Teachers having five different titles, and (4) a number of clerks.

The Foreign language School, Normal School, Middle Schools and Artisans' Schools, as well as the Public Library and Educational Museum, are, it appears, to be independent of the authorities of the University; for their Directors are to control and conduct the business of the respective institutions, and to supervise their teachers and officials under the orders of the Minister of Education.

The scale of salaries of all the officials above referred to is appended, from which we observe that they are hereafter to be paid in annual sums instead of monthly as hitherto. The amount of the President's salary is fixed at a sum varying from 3,000 to 4,800 yen per annum. This difference has regard, we believe, to the qualifications of the person filling the post as also to the number of years he may have already served in that post. The salary of the Directors is fixed at a sum varying from 960 to 3,000 yen, the amount in this case being determined not only by the same considerations as those that obtain in the case of the President, but also by the importance of the institution to which the Director is attached. Finally the salary of the different classes of teachers is to be from 144 to 4,800 yen.

The above enactments will not affect the schools, &c. under the control of other Departments of State, as for instance the Engineering College which belongs to the Department of Public Works. They refer—as the Notification expressly states—only to institutions under the Department of Education.

An Imperial Decree, issued on the 11th instant, announces the determination of H. M. the Mikado to make a progress, starting from Tokiyo in the month of July next, to the Prefectures of Yamagata (Uzen) and Akita (Ugo) as well as the Island of Yezo—politically known as the Hokkaidō.

If our memory serves us right, His Majesty has—since removing the Capital to Tokiyo—visited Osaka and several places in Chiugoku and Kiushū in 1872; the provinces in Oshiu and Ushiu in 1876, the province of Yamato in 1877 (on which occasion His Majesty remained in Kiyoto until the suppression of the Satsuma Rebellion), the provinces through which run the Hoku-rikudo and Tōkaidō, in 1878, and the Prefectures of Yamanashi, and Miye as well as the City of Kiyoto in 1880; so that, on the completion of the announced progress, His Majesty will have visited nearly all the provinces in the Empire except those of Shikoku.

Neither the proposed route nor the *personnel* of the suite has yet been announced. Neither is any exact date fixed for the Emperor's departure, but we believe it will not be before the end or at soonest, the middle of July,

since we learn that the *avant-courreur* (Sempatsu) headed by H. E. Kūno, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, are to leave the Capital only in the beginning of next month.

In recording last week the number of cases brought before Japanese Courts, we commented upon the paucity of judges as compared with the magnitude of their apparent duties. Subsequent enquiries have to some extent explained the discrepancy.

There are, it appears, a class of civil cases, called *kwan-kai*, which are brought before the Divisional Courts, not for judgment but for arbitration. The intention underlying the establishment of this variety of case is to prevent litigation by empowering Courts, presided over by Assistant Judges, to "persuade" (*kwan-kai*) the parties concerned to come to an amicable arrangement. It is therefore expressly provided that the services of counsel are not available in cases of this sort. The parties are required to appear in person, or to be represented by their relatives, in the event of illness, and no costs are allowed. Moreover, whatever be the magnitude of the interests involved, it is directed that civil cases shall, as far as possible, be brought up in this form. "As far as possible" is the expression in the enactment, but as a matter of fact almost all civil cases are thus instituted *pour commencer*, even when it is evident from the outset that an "amicable settlement" is hopeless. Should the terms of arbitration proposed by the judge prove unsatisfactory, the case is simply dismissed and the petition marked "not capable of amicable arrangement," after which an action may be laid in the Local Court of First Instance.

Such is the almost universal habit of the Japanese at present. The 670,955 cases which we spoke of last week as having come before the Divisional Courts, are all of the *kwan-kai* class. Out of that number 114,495 were withdrawn by mutual consent, while 154,242 were ultimately brought before the Provincial Courts, and must consequently have come originally before the Divisional Courts as *kwan-kai*, occupying probably very little time.

The most interesting point in all this is, that of all the civil cases in which the intervention of the Courts was invoked last year, less than a fourth actually became matters of litigation. Three-fourths were either withdrawn or "settled amicably." Would that it were so everywhere!

The remarks made by Sir John Pope Hennessy when laying the census returns of Hongkong before the Legislative Council on the 3rd instant, are full of interest even for the foreign community in Japan. His Excellency points out that the returns furnish data for answering three questions, viz:—(1) How far the Colony of Hongkong has really fulfilled the objects for which it was established; (2) Whether it is true that there are no trades and manufactures in the Colony, and (3) Whether the large transactions in land that have recently taken place, are speculative, or *bona fide* results of healthy commercial progress.

The first question involves a further query:—"With what object was the Colony established?" This Sir John answers on the authority of Mr. Gladstone's utterances made thirty-five years ago, and on that of events which have since then justified those utterances. Hongkong is a purely commercial colony, and the "substantial prosperity" it has achieved in the last four years "can only be equalled in the Australian Colonies." This is in truth a tantalizing contrast to the state of things at present existing in Japan, but Hongkong, too, has had its gloomy days; days when the local newspapers lifted up their voices and cried:—"The

fate of Hongkong is sealed. What little trade we ever possessed here has been all but extinguished." Now, however, that "little trade" supports a community paying taxes to the amount of a million and a quarter dollars *per annum*, and includes an item of sixty-eight million dollars yearly with India. There ought not to be much more doubt as to whether the Island of Victoria is a military or a trading station, neither ought the colonists to grumble any longer about that old *bête noir*, the contingent to the red-coats.

The question about the trades and manufactures is answered no less satisfactorily. Sir John cites a great number of industries now successfully carried on in Hongkong, amongst them a ketchup manufactory, from which hundreds of barrels are forwarded every year to Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, who bottle the sauce and reship a good deal of it to China! In this context it is interesting to remark, that the trade in Bombay yarn is steadily increasing—from \$1,706,918 in 1877 to 5,251,246 in 1880—and that the rapid development of activity in this and other items, promises one day "to outstrip, and perhaps enable the Indian Government to curtail, the trade in opium."

It is, however, to the Governor's remarks with regard to the third question that we particularly desire to direct our readers' attention. The large item of \$1,700,000 on the transfer of property, almost entirely for commercial purposes, to the Chinese community during the last eighteen months, is justified by the fact that in four years and four months the native population of the Colony has increased by 20,532. Beyond a doubt Sir John Hennessy's so called "philo-Chinese" policy has had the effect of attracting considerable numbers of Chinese to Hongkong, of inducing them to settle there, and of thus increasing the prosperity not of the native community alone, but also of the foreign, for Sir John is plainly of opinion that the two are inseparably connected. What he says is well worthy of study:—

But it is not merely Chinese who are making money. The Europeans are making money also. And as we watch the transfer of business houses in this Colony, and see the Chinese trader coming closer, day by day, to the manufacturer of England, it is a deeply interesting fact to note, that, with the growing prosperity of the place, there arises a demand for British enterprise, for enterprise that the Chinese mind, with its unrivalled trading instincts and natural commercial skill, cannot at present supply. I refer to our local Companies, founded by Europeans. Is there any one here who can say that in any other Colony there are public Companies more prosperous than the public Companies of Hongkong? Take them all in all, the public Companies founded by the enterprise and ability of our European merchants in this Colony, are at this moment eminently prosperous,—our Dock Company, Sugar Companies, River Steamer Companies, Insurance Companies, our Gas Company and our local European Bank. What Eastern Company is more flourishing than the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank? Well, the success that has attended these Companies arises, no doubt, in the first instance from the enterprise of those who originated them, but we must not forget the fact that they are worked in the midst of a Chinese community, and that it is impossible to separate the prosperity of our fellow countrymen from the prosperity of the natives of the Colony.

There is one other consideration which I may venture on this occasion to point out to you. It is this,—that of all the colonies in Her Majesty's Empire, this is, perhaps, the most interesting in what may be called the foreign policy that is forced on the Government. We are close to an extraordinary Empire. This little Colony has with the Empire of China the most intimate commercial relations. What should be the duty of this Colony to the Chinese? Apart from the general principle of doing justice to all, I have to look to the interests of England and the instructions of Her Majesty on this subject, and there is no doubt the interests of England are gravely involved in having this Colony maintain friendly relations with China. The Chinese have at the moment, and have had for many years, a great deal of internal content. And what is the consequence? Throughout China now, there is a development of industrial resources and a production of wealth which cannot fail to benefit the British manufacturer and British ship-owner. China is an essentially progressive nation,—cautious and slow,—but, I say, eminently progressive. It is not progressive in certain respects, no doubt; for instance,

not in that way one sees sometimes depicted in *Punch*, where children assume to lecture their parents, and where the rising generation expresses contempt for grey hairs. That is a species of progress we do not see in China. His Honour on my right will also, perhaps, have noticed in some of the commercial cases before him, that there are some practices sanctioned by our bankruptcy law in which one would be sorry to see China making progress in the sense in which the term is sometimes used in Western nations and the United States. I was much struck the other day on reading some evidence printed by order of the Congress of the United States with respect to the Chinese who had gone from Hongkong to San Francisco. There I find the evidence of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, a gentleman apparently of large business transactions. He speaks of having transactions amounting to millions of dollars with the Chinese. But what he says is, in effect, is this,—'I find I can have these business transactions with the Chinese in San Francisco with perfect safety. I take no bond or security from them. Large sums of money, and goods to a considerable amount, pass. If it were a countryman of my own or any other foreigner, I would have to adopt a different system.' In short, he says,—'I attribute the commercial prosperity of the Chinese in San Francisco to their great commercial probity.' Another leading American merchant of San Francisco, in his evidence, says,—'The Chinese pay their debts ten times more promptly than our white men; they are clear-headed, shrewd, intelligent, and capable of managing business on a large scale; this is especially true of the 'hong merchants of Hongkong.'

Those commercial qualities make China a safely progressive country, and make it the duty and interest of a trading Colony like this, and a commercial Empire like England, to be at peace with China. I would push this principle of peace to the extent of not worrying them with advice. They will understand, in course of time, that there is something to be learned, especially in physical science, from Western nations. But, above all, we should avoid, either in dealing with the Queen's subjects in this Colony, or in our relations with the Empire near us, any attempt to force on the Chinese institutions which are unsuited to them, and some of which we, in course of time, may, perhaps, discover are unsuited to ourselves. These are the principles by which I have endeavoured to guide my four years' administration of this Colony, and now, in submitting to you these returns which correspond with the period of that administration I can only express the hope, and I do it with every confidence, that when the next census is taken, all classes in the Colony will be as prosperous as they are to-day.

There are lessons here for the Japanese as well as for ourselves. They will do well to study the "commercial qualities that make China a safely progressive country," and we shall do well to remember, that, as in Hongkong, so also here, the prosperity of the country we live in is our prosperity. Native and foreign interests are one. An immense stride in the right direction will have been taken when this faith is subscribed to by both sides. If the denizens of some supernal region might look down on us with an intelligent eye, they could scarcely fail to marvel at this strange idiosyncrasy that impels us perpetually to proclaim ourselves aliens by speech and action, while our interests and our desires alike dictate a diametrically opposite course. After all these years we have barely succeeded in finding room to stand here and there on the verges of Japanese territory, and have not yet begun to make it plain that western capital and western enterprise are what the country wants far more than either the abolition of extra-territoriality or the revision of the tariff. The Chinese are fast discovering the invigorating effects of foreign contact. They held back at first, but sagacity has with them supplied the place of versatility, and we dare almost predict that, unless Japan speedily becomes more liberal, she will be distanced in the race despite the long start her early activity gave her.

Our contemporary *The Japan Punch*, in the City Article of his last number—says "The European Conference on the subject of Bi-metallism was designed by rogues for the discomfiture of Phools."

The New York Nation refers to the distinguished French economist, M. Leroy Beaulieu, who it says "continues to heap scorn on the Conference"—and shows by the citation of authorities that there is no probability of the adoption of

Bi-Metallism in England, or Belgium, or Switzerland, or Germany. He treats France, too, as the dupe of the "Yankees" who have got the whole thing up in order to be able to "unload" their silver at the proper time, on the simple-minded and credulous Gauls.

We understand that some simple-minded and credulous Bankers have been found in England, but that they are now sadder and wiser and poorer men.

The interest of the already interesting case, *Tokiyo Lawyers v. Fukuchi*, has been considerably enhanced by the circumstances surrounding the action of Mr. Takanashi, who has accepted a brief from the defendant.

It appears that when the licensed lawyers of Tokiyo held a meeting some time ago to determine what steps should be taken against the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* for the publication of the article in question, Mr. Takanashi not only expressed great dissatisfaction at the tone of the article, but also urged the propriety of proceeding against that paper and signed a document entrusting the conduct of all matters connected with the case to a Committee of nine members selected from among the Tokio Lawyers. On being requested, however, by Mr. Fukuchi to act as his counsel, Mr. Takanashi wrote to the Committee requesting them to erase his name from the list of signatories, and has now appeared to defend the editor. The licensed lawyers, on the other hand, having fully discussed the propriety of Mr. Takanashi's proceedings, have decided to cite him before the procurator as an offender against the rules of the Tokiyo Lawyers' Association, while at same time the *Riesei Kwai* (a private society established by certain lawyers) have agreed to remove his name from the list of members.

Under these circumstances Messrs. Hochi and Takahashi, Counsel for the plaintiff, naturally entered an objection to Mr. Takanashi's appearance on behalf of the defendant when the case came up for hearing on the 15th inst. Their contention is, that although Mr. Takanashi has expressed a wish to have his name cancelled from the document empowering the Committee of nine to institute proceedings, he has not, and could not, thus separate himself from the party of the plaintiffs. Being therefore virtually one of the plaintiffs he cannot, they say, hold a brief for the defendant. Further they urge, that having at the outset taken a leading part in denouncing the injurious character of the article in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, and having consequently been elected on the Committee of nine—though as a matter of fact he declined to act in that capacity—he cannot have changed his opinion. Consequently in agreeing to appear for the defendant, unless he now considers right what he before considered wrong, he will have to perform the very anomalous rôle of attempting to justify before the Court an act of which he secretly disapproves. Messrs. Hochi and Takahashi are not disposed, they say, to enter into discussion with such an adversary. Finally, they contend, that in consequence of his original attitude Takanashi was entrusted with the secrets of the plaintiff, and by now going over to the enemy's camp, his conduct is worse than that of a "rebel or spy in military parlance," since it is the universal rule among lawyers not to disclose the secrets of their party. Takanashi having violated this well-recognized custom of professional barristers has therefore not only forfeited his right to appear as counsel, but also merits a suitable punishment.

Mr. Takanashi, on the other hand, takes a very much broader view of the case. He does not by any means retreat from his previous position, but points out that in assenting to his colleagues' action, he only gave expression to his opinion as an individual. The arguments advanced by a lawyer in a court of law are, or ought to be, based upon

general principles of justice and public benefit. They are in no wise subservient to private opinion. There is therefore nothing inconsistent in the course he originally took as an individual, and that which he now feels constrained to pursue as a barrister. Moreover he did absolutely and distinctly separate himself from the plaintiffs by a written declaration to which they made answer in a document now laid before the court. As for the so called secrets of the plaintiffs, he denies having been made the repository of any such. The present suit is instituted for the purpose of vindicating a reputation alleged to have been injured by a newspaper article, and the case must be decided purely upon its merits and according to the balance of argument. No secret whatsoever is involved. For these reasons, because the court has already recognized him as the defendant's counsel, he claims his right to hold Mr. Fukuchi's brief. Moreover, he prefers an uncomfortably pertinent countercharge against the plaintiffs' counsel. Seeking to obtain redress against the author of a so-called libellous article, they do not themselves hesitate openly to vilify and libel the action of their opponent's counsel by calling him a "rebel and spy."

The discussion is proceeding vigorously; and we are not therefore at liberty to express any opinion on its merits. We may remind the Tokiyo lawyers, however, of something which happened in an English Criminal Court not many years ago. A cruel murder had been committed, and the circumstances of the case were wrapped in considerable obscurity. The counsel for the defence, a barrister of great eminence, was defending his client with conspicuous ability and a very tolerable prospect of success, when the prisoner wrote something on a slip of paper and caused it to be handed to him. It was a confession of guilt. The barrister was horrified. He would have immediately abandoned the case, but a consultation with the judge persuaded him to change his opinion. The Bench held that, though he knew the man to be guilty, it was his imperative duty to continue the defence, for what the law required was not individual knowledge but attested facts.

Our story of the Scotch mist has placed us in an amusing dilemma. We have to decide whether the *Gazette* contributes to its own correspondence, as well as to its editorial, columns—since it is scarcely possible to conceive two persons, one incapable of comprehending the Caledonian shepherd's rebuke to Lord Rutherford, and the other capable of crediting such incomprehension—or whether our anecdote has brought before the public a lineal descendant of one of the four Scotchmen who pointed out the absurdity of wishing for Burns's presence at a dinner party after he had been dead many years. We accept the latter hypothesis as the more charitable.

So then we have a scion of Charles Lamb's four Scotchmen in our midst! And he doesn't see what "God's wull" has to with the mist that "wats the grass and slockens the ewes," though *he does* undertake to correct Sir Water Scott's dialect. The mists, oh! lineal descendant, are cheerless disagreeable things, but it's "God's wull" that we should have them, and "only Independent Journals" are ——. Do you see it now? If not, we refer you for additional particulars to our mutual friend, the "Japan Punch."

Our contemporary, too, cannot make out what "storms in teapots," the four matter-of-fact Caledonians, mists and so forth have to do with dog-stealing in Tokiyo! It is really a pity for his own sake that he should thus persist in pointing our anecdotes.

So far as the *Japan Gazette* is concerned, it is of course useless to publish a letter we have received from Mr. Nembrini, the proprietor of the now celebrated dog. Facts are nothing, it would seem, to our contemporary. "Whatever the exact details of the particular case cited may be," he says, "we adhere to our original version of it." Quite right too. Away with facts! Fiction is far pleasanter and less troublesome to collect. Nevertheless, with Mr. Nembrini's letter before the public, will the *Gazette* permit us to inquire by whom it was requested to correct our "garbled story." We have no desire to pry into editorial secrets, but this is truly a puzzle. As the victim of Autolycus said, one "cannot do't without counters."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to the "dog-stealing affair," I beg to state that your corrections of the *Japan Gazette's* statements are one and all accurate.

I am,

Yours truly,

O. NEMBRINI.

Tokyo, June 14th, 1881.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* writes as follows:—

The executioner Frolow received after the execution, not as at first stated 100, but 200 lashes. As I have already hinted he was blind-drunk at the time of the execution. When the physician desired him to re-adjust the knot on Ryssakow's neck, he replied "No matter; it will do equally well as it is. Had I to hang you, I should adjust it differently."

When Jessi Helfmann was told, that the penalty of death had been passed on all her accomplices, she did not believe it, being quite convinced, that Sophie Perowsky at least would be pardoned. But when newspapers giving an account of the execution were handed to her, she swooned away. Upon her recovery she was told, that a complete confession would preserve her from a like fate. She demanded it is said, certain time for consideration and ultimately made important communications, which led to the arrest of one of the principal conspirators.

In Isajew's house Podbelsky has been also arrested. He was a free student of the University and the promoter of the University scandal, which gave such a shock to Minister Saburou. Sheljabow, it appears, has pointed out Isajew as one of the most active members of the party that keeps the police so busy. Isajew, however, has not yet been arraigned.

I am now in a position to communicate authentic details of the last Rescript of Alexander II. which has been so much spoken about. It is dated 9th March but was printed previously, and the original intention was to publish it on the anniversary of the birth of the Crown-Grand Duke. The publication was, however, postponed till the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor. The Rescript is addressed to the Minister of the Interior, and its opening terms are nearly as follows:—

In order to progress in the path of reformation etc. We consider it necessary to reinforce the Council of the Empire, by adding deputies from all Assemblies and at the same time to increase its functions. Therefore We order that each of the 36 Governments elect 4 deputies from their assemblies; viz. one from the assembly of nobles, one from the representative of the provinces, one from the administrators of the towns, and one from the Communes. The Assemblies will elect their deputy for the Council of the Empire, in the following manner. Each Assembly of each of the 36 provinces will appoint a committee of electors and this committee will nominate the deputy."

The Council of the Empire has a legislative action in the different branches of the administration.

The convocation of the 144 deputies, here ordered, would have been the first step towards the new constitution.

Aksakow, the chief of the Panslavists, recently sent to the Emperor a deputation of nine honorary citizens of Moscow, begging him not to grant the constitution.

Thursday last was a busy day on the Sumidagawa. Tokyo kept holiday and its citizens turned out as the Japanese alone know how to turn out when saints or cherry blossoms

are to be worshipped. The naval boat races were the attraction. Held last year for the first time they have now become an annual institution, and will no doubt take rank as a river festival sent to the Kawa-biraki. The course selected was that portion of the stream which is fringed by the Mukojima cherry trees. A little beyond the tea house of Yao-matsu—which was entirely occupied by naval officers—marques were erected by the margin of the river, and from these a number of both services and some visitors watched the races. Among the visitors present were their Imperial Highnesses the Princes Higashi Fushimi, Fushimi, and Yamashi. The ubiquitous Koreans were of course wandering about entangling themselves in tent ropes, exhausting their ejaculations and looking not a little bewildered, but never mobbed or made the objects of any unpleasant inquisitiveness. It would be curious indeed to know by what process this mood of indifference has been begotten among the Japanese. If it is accidental it is singularly fortunate; if intentional, admirably acted, but from whatever source it springs, the natives of the Hermit country must feel that all their seclusion has not made phenomena of them, since even the Japanese *gamia* won't take the trouble to follow them about. They have been fortunate so far in their visit to the capital. The Exhibition has shown them Japan as a commercial power; the review on the General Parade Ground at Hibiya in honor of the Russian Admiral has helped them to guess what her soldiers have become under French tuition; and now these boat races come to deepen the impression that a little western leaven has a not unappreciable effect upon oriental dough.

For, truth to tell, the Japanese sailor is physically the best outcome of his country's altered condition. About 950 blue-jackets took part in the races on Thursday, directly or indirectly, and more stalwart, brawny, well-knit and jolly visaged jacks it would be difficult to find. Really, Miss Bird, it is a very great pity that one with your powers of description should wittingly have chosen so narrow a field of observation. You ought not to have selected your types from a moribund section of the Japanese nation, but rather from those who have developed Anglican muscles under Anglican training. And with what a will they pulled their races, those blue-jackets! A course of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, out and home, was not likely often to permit a very close contest. But that made no difference. Perfect integrity of effort was the rule, and crews coming up to the winning flag with less than a boat's length between them, didn't spurt one bit more lustily or with greater appearance of excitement than a solitary gig, hopelessly distanced and bustling in after every vestige of a competitor had disappeared. A race was a race, however it ended, and plainly the last thing conceived was to cease to be hopeful. The coxswains were a picture in themselves. Such vehemence of genuflection and gesticulation seemed impossible without the aid of electricity, and if none of them threw their heads at their crews it was certainly not for lack of trying. The day's proceedings closed with a race between the *Seagull* and the *Curlew*, sent up by the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club. These boats were anxiously looked for all day by the Regatta Committee, but from unavoidable causes their arrival was deferred until 4 o'clock, by which time the spectators were under the impression that the race would not come off. They were, however, agreeably deceived. The *Seagull* and *Curlew* made their appearance just in time, and pulled a race which ended in a comparatively easy victory for the former. But in one respect the affair was an absurdity. The four oars rowed over the same course as the Japanese boats, that is to say, a mile and a quarter up stream and the same distance back; a course which involved the necessity of turning round a stake boat.

Nor was this all. The Admiralty launch, which lay near the stake boat, enhanced the difficulty by her unaccountable behaviour. Up to the turning point the boats were tolerably even, but, in going round, the *Seagull* bored out somewhat, and the *Curlew* had to give way to prevent a foul. At this moment the launch went ahead, the consequence being that the *Seagull* went between her and the stake boat; and the *Curlew*, to avoid a collision, had to go round outside the launch. When the boats got fairly pointed for the home goal the *Seagull* was some seven lengths ahead in midstream, and, although the coxswain of the *Curlew* got his boat out of the current on the off shore the distance was too great to be recovered, and the *Seagull* came in a winner by about two lengths.

A feature of the affair was the simplicity of all the arrangements. There was not a bottle of beer to be seen anywhere, nor anything approximating to the definition of a drunken sailor. The tiffin consisted of a little deal box with one partition full of rice and the other packed with a modicum of fish, some vegetables and the indescribable knick-knacks that accompany Japanese food. Of this frugal fare Princes, Admirals, middies, cadets and Korcans alike partook, washing it down with a cup of saké and tea *ad lib.* Nobody, however, seemed to want anything better, and it must be confessed that these very sensible arrangements seemed exactly suited to the earnest air of the whole business. It was a naval practice as much as a regatta. The officers were all in uniform; the men remained quietly in or near their boats, only shewing how wildly enthusiastic they could be when they took part themselves, or watched their comrades take part, in the contests, and at 5 o'clock, when the last race had been run, the bugle sounded, the boats were manned, the officers took their places, and the little fleet moved off as though it were going to parade.

Of the crowds that filled every available space by the river's bank; of the delightful shouts when the torpedoes exploded, sending up clouds of white water and making the Sumidagawa rock and seethe in its muddy bed; of the sea of heads on the Adsuma bridge; of the cool, dark day, just calm enough for the rowers, just breezy enough for the spectators; of the grand finale when the winners met to dispute their laurels; of the *Seagull's* easy victory and of sundry other notable matters, we have not space to write; but we sincerely hope that next year will see the Japanese navy strongly represented at our own regatta, and that they will carry off some, at any rate, of the prizes.

The authorities of the Colonization Department have not only closed the executive office in Shiba, Tokiyo, but have also, according to an advertisement in the native papers, determined to dispose of the extensive lot of land at Aoyama, known as the Kaitakushi Nursery Garden, together with all the buildings, trees, flowers &c. thereon. This will be a blow to the residents of Tokiyo, who will no longer be able to get roses for their rooms or vegetables for their tables, unless—which is more than unlikely—a purchaser be found able and willing to keep the place up in its present state. It has been an expensive hobby, and we record its demise with undisguised joy. At the same time if the Department persists in selling the place as one lot, with all the fixtures and appurtenances, there's no telling how much more of the public money it may absorb before a sufficiently sanguine speculator is found. The wisest course would be to hang up the blue and white banner, dispose of everything to the highest bidder, and parcel the land out among people who prefer potatoes to posies.

As yet but small progress has been made in the deliberations of the Tokiyo City Assembly, to which we referred last week. It will, however, interest our readers to know, that the total amount of local expenditure appearing on the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year is about 988,000 yen. Of this sum yen 498,000, or very nearly one half, is the increase consequent on the enactments of Imperial Decree No. 48 of 1880, by which additional burthens were thrown upon the Local Taxes. The remaining half corresponds almost exactly to the total amount of expenditure incurred during the current fiscal year.

Lest anything we have said in the "dog stealing" business should have been misconstrued, we take the opportunity of recording our most unequivocal disapproval of the carelessness displayed by those who purchase foreign dogs for the *is-o-mono*. Nevertheless there are certain features in the case which ought not to be overlooked in passing judgment. The paltry sums paid to persons bringing dogs to the Satsuma Yashiki, do not represent the supposed value of the animals. The dogs are only *borrowed*, and are either set free after they have run their course, or restored, on application, to those who originally brought them. In Japan the common dog has never been regarded as private property, and this theory, still obtains no doubt in some of the provinces. But matters are very different in Tokiyo. There Japanese gentlemen—natives of Sasashu too—at the present moment possess sporting dogs for which they have paid long prices. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that an European dog is a thing of value, and nobody is justified in supposing that the owner of a handsome well-fed and well-cared for pointer or retriever would willingly hire the animal out to be taught bad habits for a consideration of forty or fifty sen! That the dog has no collar is a matter of small moment. A thief would not be likely to expose *that* evidence of his crime. One, and only one tolerably valid plea may be urged in defence of the Satsuma people. They have always registered the names of persons who bring dogs for sale, so as to provide a means of discovering any dishonesty that may be perpetrated. This is at any rate some proof of good intention, but they can scarcely be naïve enough to expect that a thief will hesitate to be also a liar. Look at it how we may, there is not much to be said for the defence. At first, indeed, one might have admitted ignorance or thoughtlessness, but the discovery of any one theft ought to have induced measures of an amply precautionary character. Such measures have now been taken, we understand, but let them be ever so thorough they cannot suffice to remove all unpleasant impressions.

The Exhibition Commissioners have just published a number of tables from which we extract the following comparative figures:—

	1877.	1881.	Increase.
Extent of ground allotted to the Exhibition.....	Yenbo 29,807,000	Yenbo 43,310,000	Yenbo 13,503,000
Extent of buildings.....	" 3,012,000	" 7,463,000	" 4,451,000
Number of Exhibitors....	16,174	27,322	11,148
Number of Exhibits.....	84,232	331,169	246,937
Value of Exhibits.....	Yen 26,637,114	Yen 647,864,068	Yen 621,226,954

The sums set against the "value of exhibits" do not of course represent the *total* values of the articles in the preceding columns. Exhibits from Government Departments Bureaux &c., not being for sale, their prices are not marked, and they are consequently excluded from the table of values.

We have been "requested" to call our readers' attention to the fact that a case of international interest will shortly

be tried before the Supreme Court in Tokiyo. The plaintiff is a gentleman who claims from the Japanese Government a sum of which the full amount is not yet disclosed, and of which the payment is contingent on a disclosure. The Counsel for the prosecution is a distinguished barrister who instructs judges in the art of not answering questions, and then bullies them for observing his instructions, and the issue at stake is "extra-territoriality."

The *Gazette* publishes some correspondence between seventy-five residents of Yokohama, the acting British Consul, and the Governor of Kanagawa, on the subject of Will Adams's tomb near Yokosuka, which, it appears, has recently been much defaced, while the garden enclosed around it has been denuded and desecrated. The *Gazette* says :—

The object of the seventy-five British residents of Japan commends itself as in every respect praiseworthy ; and as Mr. Dolmen has interested himself, and obtained from Mr. Nomura Yasuishi, prefect of Kanagawa, a courteously worded promise that the law will be enforced against future ignorant offenders who may, from mere wantonness, destroy a simple memorial erected to mark the resting place of the remains of Will Adams, the pioneer Englishman in Japan, it is proposed to proceed forthwith with the restoration of the monument, to prepare an inscription to be placed upon it, and to make arrangements for the whole to be permanently kept in order. For this purpose, a small sum of money will be necessary, and the gentlemen who have taken the initiative think their proper course is to offer the signatories an opportunity of subscribing a trifle to carry out the design. Subscriptions will be received and acknowledged by us.

The appeal is one that should touch the hearts of all Englishmen and most other foreigners in Japan, to whom the story of "Anjin-sama's" simple but far from ignoble life in this Empire is familiar. Yet, as a matter of fact, and on principles of common honesty, no such subscription as that now invited should be necessary. The tomb itself was discovered, and then partially renovated, by Mr. James Walter some ten years ago. In January, 1878, an eccentric but generous American, Mr. Norman Wiard, who had previously resided in Yokosuka for about seven months, and had frequently visited Adams's grave, concluded a contract with a farmer named Ansai Ren Roku to erect a new stone wall twenty feet square around the sepulchre, and to plant trees within that enclosure. For this the foreigner paid fifty Mexican dollars. At the same time a bargain was made by Mr. Wiard with Ansai Ren Roku that the latter should keep the grave and surroundings in good order for the term of ten years from January, 1878, to January, 1880. For this service the farmer received the further sum of \$50 (Mexican) or at the rate of \$5 per annum in advance, undertaking to replace any trees which might die, and to keep the masonry in an efficient state of repair.

Mr. Wiard at first desired, as he was then leaving Japan, to deposit the money with Mr. Russell Robertson, who should pay due installments to Ansai Ren Roku annually, as this would, Mr. Wiard thought, more effectually ensure the proper fulfillment of the contract, but Mr. Robertson, for reasons certainly honourable and presumably good, declined to be the depository of Mr. Wiard's donation. Hence the latter handed the full sum of one hundred dollars to the farmer. A tomb-stone was then placed at the side of the grave, bearing the inscription that it had been renovated by Mr. Norman Wiard, and that Ansai Ren Roku had undertaken the conservation of the place for ten years.

This contract was made through the farmer's son-in-law, a Dutchman named Poll, who, we believe, is still residing in Yokosuka.

ANOTHER "DEPRECIATED CURRENCY."

THE patience of the public has been sorely tried of late by endless essays upon the currency question, arrays of indigestible figures and old arguments paraded over and over again in various guises but with familiar features. "J. G." says *quantity* is the *origo mali*, and as though to illustrate his statement puts into circulation an inexhaustible alloy of arithmetic, platitudes and quotation, until the community thoroughly apprehends the depreciatory effect of redundancy. "T. W." on the other hand accuses quality, and he also exemplifies his position by showing how forcible reasons become when backed by a reserve of sound facts. Both have examined the subject with infinite pains, and both have been proportionately applauded, but the public has meanwhile grown a little weary of the whole thing. By way of diversion therefore, and for other reasons presently to be made apparent, let us consider a different species of depreciation which has for some time been going on unobserved and which affects our pockets even more proximately.

We allude to the depreciation of the foreign currency.

In nine cases out of ten, analyses of the conditions existing to-day in Japan, to be exhaustive must be retrospective. The circumstances for which we claim attention on the present occasion are no exception. Their origin carries us back to the opening of the ports, the good old days when "Mexicans were plenty and mails few." In those days, then, the foreign banks established themselves with a currency known as the "No. 1" Mexican dollar, and carried on their transactions for a time in that coin. Difficulties as to "No. 1" and "No. 2" soon, however, cropped up, and proved so insuperable that an arrangement was ultimately arrived at by all the Bank Managers. "No. 1" was expunged, and its place taken by "*bona fide* Mexican dollars without cracks or chops." This arrangement was committed to writing and signed, we believe, by the various Managers. Thenceforth there was no more trouble ; no more confusion about "No. 1" and "No. 2" By a simple and sensible device "shroffage" was completely eliminated from the catalogue of "commercial incidents."

At that period the coinage consisted altogether of what are known as "Sun" dollars. Subsequently, however the "Scale" dollars appeared, and were at once admitted to the ranks of the "*bona fide* dollars without cracks or chops." The "Scale" dollars thus became currency, and were moreover *acknowledged as such in Hongkong*, a fact of no trifling importance in its bearing on the foreign currency of Japan.

This state of things was without any element likely to shorten its existence. It might have obtained unaltered until to-day, had not a disturbing ingredient been introduced. That ingredient was the Japanese silver yen.

Our readers will easily remember the day—for it was justly regarded as an epoch—when an advertisement appeared in the local journals, to the effect that the two foreign Banks then in Japan, would thenceforth receive silver yen at par with Mexican dollars. Amateur plutonomists were disposed to congratulate Japan on the fact. Nor were they without warrant. That curious blunder in the treaty—that unwittingly wicked Article X.—which, disregarding quality, took cognizance only of quantity,

had for some time put a profit of 9 *per cent.* into their pockets who exchanged the foreign, against the native, currency. Hence a constant drain of specie from the never too-amply-supplied Empire. Before very long, however, this difference in touch was discovered, and another unit, the "new *bu*" was introduced. But the remedy was only temporary. Japan had previously suffered from our inadvertence; she was now to suffer from her own improbity. Not only was the old *bu* alloyed down to the 898 standard, but its fineness was reduced by rapid strides, for the very short-sighted purpose of recouping the losses incurred under the previous system. The result need scarcely be recorded. Each additionally adulterated *bu* was employed to buy up a purer predecessor, which was incontinently sent to the melting pot, so that, as men were wont to say who valued epigram above elegance, "instead of doing the foreigner, the native himself was diddled." The Restoration of course put a period to this. A Mint was established and the co-operation of the Oriental Bank secured. All seemed then *coulour de rose*, when suddenly the unhappy blunder of a gold currency was committed. This, added to the custom-conferred preference possessed by the Mexican dollar, set the mischief going again. The new coinage found no stable place as currency, but was relegated to the rank of commodities. It was purchased and exported like any other article of commerce. Thus the drain of bullion has gone on almost without interruption ever since the opening of the ports; not that drain of bullion which, improperly regarded as the index of an adverse balance of trade, really represents the profit upon exports; but a drain which was altogether prejudicial to Japan and one that did absolutely diminish her purchasing power. The advertisement of the Banks therefore marked a veritable epoch. The obstructive Mexican would now be banished, the Mint would become a mine, and the metallic reserves required as a basis for the paper currency would be gradually restored to the country.

It was only natural that the Japanese Government should be willing to pay something for this advantage. It was natural also, that the foreign Banks should expect some "consideration." An arrangement was therefore made by which the latter received a deposit of 800,000 yen each for three years without interest; that is to say, a bonus of some 50,000 yen per Bank.

But what was the function which the Banks undertook to perform in *lieu* of this consideration? They undertook to depreciate the foreign currency, or, in other words, to lessen the value of their customer's deposits. The Japanese silver *yen* are not current in Hongkong, and cannot consequently be of equal value with "*bonâ fide* Mexican dollars without cracks or chops." Plainly, therefore, the foreign community has been subjected to a loss for the benefit of the Banks, which have had not only their free deposit, but also a gain upon all the *bonâ fide* Mexicans they have exported. The action of depreciation is to drive out the best, and retain the worst, coin, and that is precisely what has happened. The Banks have exported all the Mexican dollars on their own account and retained only local currency—silver *yen*—which they hand to their depositors in exchange for "*bonâ fide* dollars without cracks or chops."

Strangest of all, this financial freak actually received the

approval of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. For the moment at least it seems to have been believed that trade could be benefitted by tampering with the currency; than which faith no greater fallacy exists. A monster example of the same fatuity has been lately furnished by the "Bi-metallism" agitation. If drowning men catch at straws, the supporters of the European Conference may be fairly described as clutching at chaff.

But we have no intention of wandering into theory on the general subject of currency. Our immediate purpose is of a much more practical nature. We desire to direct the attention of the foreign community to the action—inadvertent or otherwise—of the two Banks, which by consenting, for a consideration, to receive silver *yen* at par with Mexican Dollars, have beyond a doubt deranged and depreciated the foreign currency in Japan.

Let us be distinctly understood. We do not profess to determine whether those who are responsible for all this, thoroughly appreciated what they were about. The two Banks of course saw for themselves a direct and immediate gain. The Japanese Government—for the reasons detailed above—also anticipated a tangible advantage. The position of the Government, however, seems unassailable. They made a proposal and offered a consideration. The Banks accepted that and received this, but by so doing, depreciated the currency at the cost of their constituents. These are the plain facts. The motives are a barren subject for discussion now. All that remains to consider is the remedy.

Are the Banks secured by the fact that their depositors have by this time consented, directly or indirectly, to what has been done? We doubt it very much indeed. Consent was given under misapprehension and was consequent upon the acts and representations of the Banks themselves. Certainly the function of a Bank is to protect not to sacrifice, the interests of its clients. That function has been violated in the present case and there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining redress. Those, at any rate, who deposited *bonâ fide* Mexicans prior to Sept. 19th, 1879, may demand repayment in the same coin, seeing that clean dollars may be at five per cent premium in China when silver *yen* are not even at par. That cannot be a sound state of affairs which permits a Bank to return its client a coin of less value than it receives from him. *Consuetudo pro lege servatur.* Whatever is done had better be done speedily.

THE COAST TRADE MONOPOLY.

THE *Japan Gazette* has assigned to us the role of "apologist for and defender of Mr. Iwasaki Yataro and the Mitsu Bishi Steam Ship Company." We have no objection to assume that character at our contemporary's desire, but we must repeat the proviso with which we prefaced our previous remarks, viz., that so long as the *Gazette* alone is the accuser, Mr. Iwasaki's cause requires no advocacy.

It would seem that we have entered the lists all too late for our contemporary's impatience. "*At last*," he says, "the *Japan Mail* has taken up the position of apologist" etc. There is a refreshing dash of juvenility in this lusty mettlelessness, and we are honestly glad to have furnished the occasion so ardently desired. Let us see, then, in what fashion it has been utilized.

Our contemporary opens the case for the prosecution by a very curious specimen of pleading. He accuses us of "defending the merits of an undertaking which have (sic) only been attacked by ourselves." This he proves thus: An anonymous writer in the *Japan Times* attacked the Mitsu Bishi Company three years ago. The *Japan Times* was afterward temporarily incorporated with the *Japan Mail* and the anonymous writer is believed to have occasionally contributed to the columns of the latter journal! *Qui nimium probat, nihil probat.* A case that requires to be supported by such an argument as this must be weak indeed.

But the *Gazette's* case is by no means a weak one. On the contrary, stated as it has been stated in the columns of that newspaper, it has a semblance of considerable strength. It is, however, the strength of ignorance.

The point at issue is simply this:—Has the Government made Mr. Iwasaki Yataro a free present of certain ships, or has it not?

We say:—"It has not. On the contrary, Mr. Iwasaki has purchased those ships; has bound himself to pay for them by yearly instalments and has invariably been true to that engagement."

The *Japan Gazette* says:—It has: the proof being that Mr. Iwasaki himself stated in a Court of law four years ago, that the Government had handed over to him certain steamers without remuneration; that he was the proprietor of those steamers, and that he had never been asked to pay anything for them.

Nothing could be more contradictory than the position we take to-day and that taken by Mr. Iwasaki four years ago. Nevertheless our version remains literally and unequivocally correct. Had the *Japan Gazette* possessed, or taken the trouble to acquire, any information other than that supplied by Court records of past years and files of old newspapers, it would perhaps have hesitated before accusing us of "a statement wholly untrue."

Here are the facts. We state them more minutely than we before deemed necessary, since we are reluctantly obliged to address ourselves not to the public alone, but to an opponent who is obviously benighted.

After the Restoration the Government of Japan found itself possessed of certain ships which had originally belonged to the feudal chiefs. It placed those ships in the hands of a native company—The Yubin Jokisen Kwaisha—and the result was that in four years the Treasury accounts showed a loss of more than half a million yen. Moreover the ships were well nigh unserviceable, while the company's incompetence had become a by-word. The ships were then transferred to Mr. Iwasaki's care. They were not given to him nor even lent. He merely acted as the Government's agent, received a certain sum for his services and paid all moneys earned by the ships into the Treasury. A year's trial sufficed to demonstrate the inconvenience of this arrangement, and recourse was therefore had to a new method. The ships were given to Mr. Iwasaki for a term of 15 years, he undertaking to keep them in thorough repair, to hold them always at the disposal of their owners, and to relieve the Treasury of all pecuniary responsibility in the matter. This was the state of affairs in 1877 when Mr. Iwasaki appeared before a court of law in Yokohama and made the statements upon which our contemporary builds, his case. He had

paid no remuneration for the ships and was their virtual proprietor for fifteen years.

It was not till the autumn of that year (1877) that the steamers were finally transferred to Mr. Iwasaki, who undertook to pay their assessed value by instalments. The liability he thus incurred was a very large one, nor is it yet, we believe, completely discharged, but there has hitherto been no failure to meet its engagements on the part of the Mitsu Bishi Company. At the present moment Mr. Iwasaki is the *bona fide* proprietor of the steamers by purchase.

Have we then warrant for our statement, made in 1881, that the Government has not given but sold its steamers to Mr. Iwasaki, and has our contemporary on his side any warrant for accusing us of a "pure fabrication based upon premises as false as the inferences drawn from them?"

The *Gazette* suggests that we are "inspired by Mr. Iwasaki in person." We have not the pleasure of that gentleman's acquaintance, but the truth is not hidden under a bushel. If our contemporary really knows nothing of what has happened during the last four years, he ought not to assume equal ignorance on his readers' part, and he ought certainly to seek the information which is equally accessible to all, before rashly charging others with an "attempt to delude by distorting facts."

Of a precisely similar character are the *Gazette's* arguments with regard to the condition of the Company. Nearly four years ago Mr. Iwasaki stated that he had incurred heavy losses and that his business was unprofitable. Does this prove anything about his circumstances to-day? Really, one is almost inclined to suspect that there is something of senile silliness in our contemporary's inability to disentangle himself from the associations of the past.

Nevertheless, upon the strength of these two facts with which the world has long been familiar, viz., that four years ago Mr. Iwasaki had paid nothing for the greater part of the steamers flying the three-diamond flag, and that four years ago the Mitsu Bishi Company was not successful, the *Gazette* does not hesitate to infer to-day, that Mr. Iwasaki has never paid anything for those ships and that he is still running them at a loss! We, knowing the opposite of both propositions to be true, have ventured to make our knowledge public, and to our no small astonishment find ourselves accused (1) of "foisting upon the public assertions believed to be untrue in every particular; (2) of circulating a "pure fabrication based upon premises as false as the inferences drawn from them;" (3) of an "assertion wholly untrue;" (4) of writing "for a present or prospective benefit;" (5) of "not being blessed with the proverbial good memory indispensable etc.," and (6) of an "attempt to delude by distorting facts." We must decline to meet our contemporary upon the platform where such weapons as these are employed, but we have no hesitation in telling him, that if we believed any one of these six accusations might be honestly preferred against himself, no consideration could have induced us to discuss the question with him at all.

Before we dismiss the subject it will be interesting to place some of the *Gazette's* arguments and conclusions side by side. We are told, for example, that Mr. Iwasaki enjoys the very great advantage of carrying on a large business without sinking any capital, since his steamers

cost him nothing. In spite of that advantage, however, and in spite of the efficient working of his company, to which the *Gazette* "has much pleasure in adding its testimony," he is unable to make the business profitable. On the other hand, the Company is closely protected from outside competition; its existence is a fatal check to the development of shipping industry; it is a "Government monopoly" and at the same time "a private undertaking carried on for the enrichment of an individual" who is "authorized to tax the people by levying exorbitant transit dues."

We can well believe that the example of such ill success with opportunities so exceptional might be sufficient to deter competition, but that ambitious ship-owners are waiting to take the place of a company which can barely exist under the most favorable auspices, is a hypothesis not easy to entertain.

Again we are assured that "what the people want is cheap carriage and abundance of vessels," while at the same time the Government is accused of seeking to "found a merchant navy before the trade which shall employ it." In other words the Government is blamed for endeavouring to bring about what the *Gazette* itself pronounces indispensable!

But enough of these discrepancies. Our contemporary's susceptibilities have evidently been so sorely wounded already, that like the writer of Perth, his power of discrimination has deserted him. He must not be disappointed to find that the public remains unconvinced by arguments which tend to prove the opposite of the proposition they seek to establish. If the "living personification of Government favour" cannot make the coast-wise carrying trade profitable, what would be the fate of purely private enterprise? Adopt the *Gazette's* premises and there is no escaping the conclusion, that the Mitsu Bishi Company is protected from competition by causes altogether unconnected with State patronage. In other words, if there were no Mitsu Bishi Company there would be no steamers at all engaged in the coast trade, unless somebody were found sufficiently patriotic to carry on a constantly losing business. The *Gazette* probably believes this as little as we do ourselves.

For the rest we agree in the main with our contemporary's ideas. The commerce of Japan is a mere fraction of what it might be, but the Mitsu Bishi Company is not to blame for this. Here indeed the *Gazette* writes the truth with one hand and erases it with the other. It tells us, following Adam Smith and M'Culloch, that "naval power is the effect not the cause of commerce," and then proceeds to declare that "without a cheap and efficient coast service, the people are devoid of the true stimulus to industry." Facile and efficient means of transport are certainly this country's most urgent need, but produce must be carried to the coast before it can be carried anywhere. These processes—production, internal transport and exportation—have a contemporary, rather than a consequent development, but to commence by the last, would be a fatal inversion. The Government has done much to generate industrial enterprise, but we cannot believe that its efforts have been always well directed. They have sometimes tended to stifle rather than to foster the desired spirit, and sometimes to cultivate exotics which can only flourish in an artificial atmosphere. Still the general tendency of the

essay has been in the right direction, and a considerable measure of success has been attained. To complete that measure another factor must be introduced; the country must be entirely opened to foreign intercourse. Foreign enterprise, foreign capital, foreign experience and foreign skill; these are the only stimulants that can speedily rouse Japan from her present lethargy. Nobody pretends that foreigners would not gain materially by such an addition to trade facilities as the opening of the country must afford, but their gain would be the veriest bagatelle compared with the consequent benefit to Japan. The position is so plain that words to describe it fail from the very sense of their own weakness. Here is a nation totally unfitted by habit and tradition for the emergency by which it is at present confronted; a nation whose energies have for centuries been directed to nothing beyond the attainment of ease, and which has scarcely yet begun to acquire faith in the security of property: a nation almost completely without commercial training and accustomed to look to its rulers for the inception and conduct of every enterprise other than the tilling of the fields and the gatherings of their fruits. Of what avail is it to tell such a nation that its affairs are becoming hopelessly embarrassed, or that there is imperative need of an unprecedented effort, when the great mass of the people find themselves revelling in the enjoyment of an affluence and safety never before exemplified? Desire is the germ of ambition, and their old desires are at present so unusually satisfied, that the Japanese have not yet had time to conceive new ones. It was certainly the Government's duty to make some provision for the commercial as well as the literary education of the people, but unfortunately the performance of this very duty could not but tend to foster the ancient faith in paternal legislation. Moreover the Government has often been constrained to work with tools imperfectly tempered, and the result in that though, the seeds of enterprise have here and there taken root, the soil still remains for the most part fallow. We say "for the most part," because although—as pointed out in a previous article—very considerable evidences of commercial activity are not wanting, that activity is almost entirely confined to the open ports or their neighbourhood. The Government has often been more zealous than judicious. It has done much good and some mischief, but side by side with it stands an ally all powerful though unappreciated. That ally is foreign example. Nothing but direct contact with the fire of Western energy can thaw the cold contentment of this people. Japan's present policy is mere patchwork. She is sewing new cloth on an old garment, and beyond a doubt the rent will eventually be made worse. We can well understand and sympathize with her desire to localize influences by which her self-respect has been weakened and her national rights invaded. But there is no rose without a thorn. Her vital need is the development of her resources, and if once she throws open her ports to foreign ships and her marts to foreign merchants, that development will be a mere matter of months. Tampering with the currency; redeeming *kinsatsu* here and exchanging them there, is much as though a man were to regulate his diet while he is drinking poison. What has happened in Japan is that her issue of paper money, though not by any means in excess of her commercial capabilities, has unduly anticipat-

ed their growth. To foster the latter must be her immediate care, for to retrace her steps would be ruin. Instead, therefore, of employing paid agents, who are sometimes incompetent, often ill-advised and always expensive, let her have recourse to those who will not only work for nothing but also throw in to the bargain enterprise, capital, experience and skill. When this is done we shall soon have roads, railways, ships, commercial activity and a currency at par, neither will pragmatical journalists be any longer disturbed by nightmares about imaginary monopolies.

A PRIVATE TRIP IN COREA.

The following correspondence has been kindly placed at our disposal by Dr. Frank Cowan:—

Nagasaki, Japan, 7th June, 1881.

GENL. A. C. JONES,

United States Consul, Nagasaki.

DEAR SIR:—To you, the nearest representative of my country, and the friend to whom I am indebted most for the success of my undertaking, I beg leave to report my return to-day from Corea, and the results of my explorations in the "Forbidden land" and at two points on the eastern coast, namely, Fusan, 160 miles north of Nagasaki, and Genzanshin, or Ginzan, 310 miles north of Fusan, both treaty ports opened to the Japanese exclusively, the former for the past five years, the latter, for the last twelve months.

As a naturalist, and nominally as surgeon of the Japanese steamer the *Tsuruga Maru*, on which I took passage, I entered the ports mentioned above; and with the best facilities which could be furnished me by the officers of the ship, two Japanese photographers, the Japanese naval surgeon and his assistant at Genzanshin, the agent of the Mitsui Bishi Company at that port, and other courteous gentlemen, I was enabled to explore the country in the neighborhood of the treaty ports, investigate the manners and customs of the strongly secluded and semi-civilized inhabitants, and secure small collections of natural and artificial objects, and data of information, which, I trust, will form a nucleus of actual knowledge to the outside world with respect to the last of the isolated countries of the Orient. The results of my expedition may be summarized as follows:—

Geographic.—Photographs of several walled cities and towns; a map of Corea, by a native artist; and pencil sketches by myself of the prominent and peculiar landmarks of the coast, harbors, islands, rocks, etc.

Geologic.—Specimens of minerals; sketches of the curious cavern on Deer Island; the stratified islands at the entrance of Fusan Harbor; and the remarkable mass of basalt near the entrance to Nunghing, or Genzanshin Bay—a mass which, presenting columns rising to the height of 125 or 150 feet, and arranged in horseshoe recesses and jutting promontories, comprises a natural curiosity as marvellous as the Giant's Causeway of Ireland and the Isle of Staffa on the west coast of Scotland; with notes on the gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead, with which Corea for centuries has been known to abound. With respect to gold, I am of the opinion that the next of the countries on the golden rim of the Pacific, after Peru, California, and Australia, to disturb the monetary equilibrium of the world, will be Corea. From Fusan to Genzanshin, or the Gold Mountain, a distance of 310 miles, the geologic structure is not incompatible with the theory that the whole region is productive of the precious metal.

Ethnologic.—Photographs of officials, merchants, peasants, children, houses, temples, etc.; articles of dress, ornaments, utensils, and implements of cotton, silk, horse-hair, horn, wood, tortoise-shell, iron, brass, pottery, rattan, grass, and paper. In this connection, I may mention a screen, with eight colored pictures by a native artist, representing a royal hunt, in which the weapons of the Coreans and the principal game of their country are delineated with specific distinctness. Other notable curios are a physician's needle and case; a straw corselet, bought from the back of a peasant; and a horsehair bag, for

enclosing musk, and suspension to the handle of the fan. With notes and sketches of manners and customs, dwellings, nets, harness, implements, graves, etc. With respect to the people, I may say here in brief that they approximate the people of the mountains of the north of China and of western Thibet. In stature they are larger than the Chinese of Central China as 10 to 9; the Japanese, as 10 to 7; and are less than the Bhootans of the Himalayas, as 10 to 10½ or 11. The women are remarkably large and well-developed, carrying burdens on the head and doing the hard work generally. And with respect to my relations with the Coreans, I may add, that, bearing no banner more alarming than a butterfly-net, and no weapons more formidable and provocative of war than a pencil and pill-box, I excited only a good-humored curiosity and a smile of mingled amazement and amusement at my incomprehensible occupation, and was unmolested accordingly. I saw nothing in the shape of a weapon among them, and nothing in their features and manners of the ferocious wreckers and piratical cut-throats, of which I have read and heard as forming an alarming proportion of the people of this strange peninsula.

Botanic.—Specimens of the useful woods and plants. For three packages of medicinal herbs from the extreme north of the country, I am indebted to the Japanese consul at Genzanshin. I may mention also specimens of cork obtained in the country, and information with respect to a potato, growing wild on the mountains, the tubers of which are prized highly as food, attaining a size of two inches and more in diameter, having a faint yellow tinge and a good flavor. I am not aware that the potato is found in an uncultivated state in any other country; and albeit presumed to be a native of an undetermined part of America, it may belong in fact to the unexplored wilds of Corea. In this connection, I may observe a close resemblance between the flora of Corea and that of parallel latitudes of eastern north America.

Zoologic.—Lists of mammals, birds, and fish, obtained from an examination of the packs of skins and boats of the fishermen in the ports, and from observation during my excursions; collections of butterflies and beetles, of which I made a specialty. I was surprised at the large number of whales in the Japan Sea, north of Cape Pellissier. In one forenoon, I counted as many as fourteen, sperm and scrag; and, during the voyage, without keeping a special lookout, twenty-four. The large oyster, which abounds in the great Harbor of Genzanshin, is equal to the second quality of American oyster. With respect to the large pearls of Corea, to which frequent allusion is made in Chinese history, I found none;—ornaments, in fact, being rare, limited to several only for the hair and hat, of jade, tortoise-shell, lead, and felspar.

Commercial.—List of the articles exported, being in brief, gold, in nugget, dust, and sheet; copper; lead; beans; peas; rice; wheat; hemp or jute (Japanese *asa*); silk, raw and in goods; paper-fibre plants; wood, in logs to China for ships, etc., and to Japan for clogs, etc.; oxen and horses; green hides and furs of ox, dog, deer, tiger, leopard, bear, fox, wolf, sable, badger, etc.; bones of ox and horse; feathers of eagle; beche-de-mer; dried sardines (Japanese *iwashi*); isinglass; shark-fins; shell (*Halotis*) for inlaying (Japanese *awabe*); ginseng; ogon powder; peony bark; and gall-nuts—a list which might be extended largely in a few years of exertion on the part of those having business relations with the country.

Again acknowledging my great obligations to you and others in penetrating the mysterious confines of Corea, and expressing the wish that, at no distant day, I may be able to publish, for the benefit of all concerned, the results of my explorations at length, with illustrations from the photographs, the screen, and interesting objects in my possession, I remain.

Yours truly,

FRANK COWAN.

United States Consulate,
Nagasaki, Japan, June 8th, 1881.

DR. FRANK COWAN.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your very interesting letter containing an account of your visit to Corea, which I shall take pleasure in forwarding to the Department of

State, for the very valuable information it gives of that unknown land.

I congratulate you on your successful visit, and your safe return.

Very truly yours,

A. C. JONES.

THE SINGER OF SUWA.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SATSUMA REBELLION.

Prelude.

The wonderful charm of O Yoné was her smile—a smile that lightened her otherwise pleasant features in a way few could explain—a smile that suffused her eyes with liquid brilliancy—a smile that revealed two bewitching dimples—in fact, a smile that did many fascinating things. This, let me repeat, was her special charm; for her regular features, beyond possessing all the grace and delicacy of repose, peculiar to young Japanese womanhood, would not have struck one as being exceptionally beautiful. But there was a world of sympathy in her smile; and, with a temper of surpassing sweetness, it is not astonishing that in suitors for her hand, O Yoné could perhaps have out-numbered most of her more favoured sisters. For O Yoné was one of the most popular singers of the Suwa district in the quaint old city of Nagasaki, and it was natural for homage to be laid at her feet. The wonder always was that none of the very eligible young swains had succeeded in carrying her from the scene of her triumphs, and of this fact, the jealous fair ones were not slow to take advantage. How much credit little O Yoné received at their hands, need scarcely be told. But she was not in want of compassion; she could afford to smile complacently, and surely that was sufficient to dispel all feeble insinuations. Few knew that the betrothed of her childhood—young Yoshitaro—would soon return from that far-off country where he had gone some four years before to study the new order of things, and, in returning, would claim her as his own. And could there in the changed life of Old Japan be anything happier in store for a little maid? She had feared that the fair-haired and blue-eyed damsels amongst whom her lover was living might try to wile him from her,—for of course all were sure to be captivated by him—but it was a foolish thought. They might be paler-limbed; they might be very wise and know all about the sun and the stars and the great ships that plough the ocean; they might ride on horse-back and emulate the sterner sex in other manly pursuits,—but this was not Yoshitaro's ideal.

He had been sent by a paternal government, without a present income but having a pretty full coffer at its disposal, to finish his education in England, and few better selections in that respect had ever been made. Somehow, unfortunately, at about the time I speak of, the contents of the ancient coffer were disappearing in a way no one could clearly understand—not even its possessors, it was broadly hinted—and as something had to be done, it was deemed necessary to recall Yoshitaro, with many other students, from their foreign homes before the object of his life had been attained. It was a fact to be deplored, and enough to sour a young ambitious spirit; but Yoshitaro returned all the same.

On his arrival he received a temporary appointment in the civil service, in his native town of Nagasaki, from which, however, he did not derive sufficient to maintain himself and O Yoné. Their union was, therefore, of necessity, indefinitely postponed. But they were happy: they were basking in the reality of Claude Melnotte's brightest day-dream, for

"the heavens
Still left them youth and love."

CHAP. I.—BEFORE.

Nagasaki has an old world interest of its own. As you enter its renowned harbour, you are within a stone's throw of the island of Pappenberg with all its memories of the massnered Christians; a minute more and you look upon the old Dutch settlement of Desima, which deserves immortality, if not for the questionable trading of the Hollanders,

at any rate for the sake of good old Knempfer and other scholars who lived there and first made our forefathers acquainted with this wonderful land and its strange people. Behind and around lie the everlasting hills on whose sides repose the bones of many generations, and on whose summits stand those tiny temples, objects of veneration and pilgrimage time out of mind to this very day. The good folks too of Nagasaki maintain their ancient festivals with an energy not seen elsewhere—often high on the hill-tops where the breezes fan the cheeks with a refreshing fragrance. Let me take you to one of these—kite-flying day on Kompira. The weather was charming that spring of 1876 as it always is on this eventful occasion. I accompanied Yoshitaro and O Yoné and party to the scene. We leisurely wended our way by the hillside paths; past the chequered fields of sprouting grain, past the pleasure-seekers of all ages; past the temples and graveyards; past the refreshment booths and toy-stalls; past the hideous row of beggars, so sadly in contrast with the gay throng around. And how well we know them. We know that old woman with the mark of the leper upon her; we know the old man with frightfully distorted limbs; we know the emaciated creature with the body that is seemingly never awake; we know that blind man with his picture of a Final Judgment whereon Justice is being meted out with a pair of scales, and representative demons look on with glee dancing in their glaring eyes; we know those women with bamboo hats, like umbrellas in size, and lungs that are tireless; and we know too that we are the white-faced man whom they suppose to have lots of money—but who has'nt! And then appears the gigantic picnic ground with the paper army already in conflict in mid air. How pleasant it is to listen to the music and the singing of those merry groups; to the shouts which hail the victors in the innumerable struggles taking place far up in the clear, transparent atmosphere; to see the ever-changing panorama of brilliant colours, and to feel the breeze blowing from off yonder island shore! You may be sure it is not long before our party becomes as joyous as school-children. It is the first occasion on which our hero and heroine have appeared in public together, and many inquisitive eyes are turned towards them. O Yoné is charming beyond description to-day; her dress is a marvel of soft colour, and the graceful curves of her neck and arms as she passes round the *saké* cup were never seen to more advantage; whilst the old familiar smile captivates all hearts.

"Now," she said to me, "do you not sometimes wish you were a Japanese?"

"I would desire to be one always," I replied, "but for one reason."

"And what is that?" she asked eagerly.

"There cannot be more than one Yoshitaro!" and a merry peal of laughter followed. She had brought the *samisen*, that infallible resource of the Japanese singer; and the first request of Yoshitaro for a song was met by this sally, uproariously received, from a popular native lyric:—

You are to-day my only love,
Nor do I feel a wish to range,
Yet other charms my heart may move
And soon compel my love to change.

And then in those intervals incidental to Japanese feasts, she sang many little fragments in varied moods, like the following, from her simple but overflowing *repertoire*.

• • • • •
Bewildered by my love or no
In truth I cannot say;
There is a charm in all he does
That steals my heart away.

• • • • •
If thy love be deep and true;
Ne'er forget—remember ever:
Keep me always in thy view
Once and once, for all and ever.

• • • • •
When boundless tracts and oceans wide
Between us stretch, let words sustain
A love which fate can ne'er divide,
Till Time unites us once again.

• • • • •
Drink not, below'd one beyond measure.
Quench not with wine the soul's pure fire;
Mind and health are wrecked by pleasure;
Still to higher aims aspire.

O Yoné sang as she had never sung before; but she was as a lark then, with her notes ringing far above the close, confined streets.

It was truly a day to be remembered and a memory to cherish.

CHAP. II.—AFTER.

The tenth year of Meiji was ushered in with the usual good wishes; there was a hurrying to and fro for the first few days of the first month for the exchange of mutual congratulations; no apprehensions of the morrow clouded the minds of native officialdom. But no sooner had matters resumed their ordinary routine than the blow fell. Without a moment's warning every servant of His Imperial Majesty found himself discharged—adrift on the world—and the business of the nation was virtually at a stand-still. A veritable "jishin"—an earthquake, as the Japanese happily call these convulsions—had occurred. Yes, the coffer's contents had disappeared, without a shadow of doubt, and it was advisable, at all events, if they could not be recovered, that retrenchment should take place in some way. Schools and other institutions were closed, and the little boys who certainly had not made away with the valuables had to suffer. Will it always be the story of the sins of the fathers being visited on the children? When matters were adjusted, the majority, as usually happens in such cases, was reinstated; but many thousands had to retire and seek a means of sustenance elsewhere. Among the unfortunates was poor Yoshitaro. Another blow sufficient to embitter a young life, you would say, did you not know that the true Japanese student is less impressible. He may have been disappointed, but he was not discouraged. But a still heavier calamity was about to fall on a light-hearted people. There had been rumours for a time of strange, high-handed proceedings of the Satsuma *samurai*—the men of the most warlike province in the empire. The existence and probable object of their formidable military school was tolerably well known, but so long as no constitutional law was transgressed, no steps could, under the circumstances, be taken to nip its dangerous growth. This, however, could not last forever. The die was cast. And on the 4th of February, 1877, tidings reached the Government that the men of Satsuma were up in arms, under the leadership of Saigo Takamori, a former Councillor of State, and one who had done the country good service in his time; and on their way to Kioto, the ancient and beautiful capital of Japan. The position was critical, for it was felt and honestly expressed that, however misguided Saigo had been, he was acting from the purest motives of patriotism. He had nothing to gain in a worldly sense from success; as one of the highest offices of the crown would gladly have been put at his disposal, had he chosen to accept it. Negotiation was attempted and failed. The inevitable—for such it was to many who knew Japan well—had come, and civil war, the saddest of all national quarrels, in which brother fights against brother was actually proclaimed.* In the hour of trial, however, the great mass of the people remained loyal; large numbers of volunteers joined the cause of the constitution and went to the front. Amongst the latter was Yoshitaro; a noble return for the unreasonable treatment he had received at his country's hands, but a duty he owed her nevertheless. He was a *samurai*, and it would ill become him while no other claim weighed upon him, to remain idle and look upon the overthrow, perhaps, of those who, although like all mortals, not perfect, were yet trying to lift their country into a newer and more enlightened existence.

And having once again taken a tender farewell of little O Yoné, he left Nagasaki to join the Imperialist force, then concentrating around Kumamoto. This city had been early invested by the rebels, and Yoshitaro was in time to take a part in many of the hard, hand-to-hand combats which were a feature of this stage of the war. It was not until the 20th March that the battle of Tawarazaka, the first general engagement, took place. The Imperialists were victorious, but the triumph was dearly bought; about 1,800 killed and 2,400 wounded of the loyal troops; 1,200 killed and 2,100 wounded of the rebels being the casualties of the day.

* General Saigo, brother of the rebel leader and a distinguished soldier, was Minister of War during the Rebellion.

On the summit of one of the wooden eminences with which the country around the scene of the battle is dotted, a number of the Satsuma men took shelter and made a last desperate stand. Here they fought, as they always did fight, with the reckless valour which was but a part of their nature. Alas! that nations, like more solid substances, can only be purified by passing through fire.

But the rebels are at bay and must be dislodged at any cost. Before the Imperialists could reach the wood in which the enemy had taken his stand, and there decide the question hand to hand, they had to traverse a wide extent of bare rice land in the face of a withering fire. There was a momentary halt of the Mikado's troops. Yoshitaro waved his sword aloft, rushed forward and fell mortally wounded while leading the attack. But the position was carried, and our hero was taken from the field with a glow of triumph on his features.

This then was the irony of fate:—to be sent to a distant land to learn the peaceful art's for his country's sake, and then to have to die for her as his forefathers died in the rude and warlike times of Taiko Sama. He was taken with the wounded to Nagasaki, only to pass peacefully away on the day following his arrival in his native place.

On the hill called Inaridaki, overlooking the famed harbour and town of Nagasaki, repose the remains of many of the victims of the great Satsuma Rebellion. It is a lovely spot, and the cemetery is tended with much care. Small memorial stones with appropriate inscriptions have been placed over the graves. And on a certain day of each month you may see the graceful figure of the young singer of Suwa, placing at the foot of one of these, with a simple prayer on her lips, the vase of water and the spray of evergreen, or azalea. She is the same O Yoné, with her smile as radiant as ever, but the shadow of a great sorrow is upon her that tells a tale apart.

W. B. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR:—The inaccuracies of the reports printed by your contemporary, the *Gazette*, are really verging upon absurdity. In its issue of yesterday (Friday) that journal states:—

(1) That the boat races on the Sumida-gawa, on the 16th, were the first Japanese regatta yet held in Tokio! (2) That the sports commenced at 8 A.M. (3) That among the guests there were also several foreign diplomatists and members of the legations present. (4) That the boats kept close together in most of the races! (5) That the course was one mile and a quarter! (6) That the numbers of boats entered for the several events were—7, 7, 7, 10, 12, 6, 6, 14, 10, 12, 10, 6, 6, 6, 11

These statements are one and all incorrect, the last being a most marvellous specimen of "seeing double." As a matter of fact more than four boats were not entered for any race, three being the average number. The *Gazette* has perhaps mistaken numbers of oars for numbers of boats, though such an error is scarcely conceivable.

Yours truly,

UTMOST ASTONISHMENT.

Tokio, June 18th, 1881.

THE NAVAL REGATTA.

The following is an account of the events on Thursday at the Naval Regatta held on the Sumida River.

RACE 1.—FOR GIGS.

<i>Jingei</i>	1
<i>Fuso</i>	2

Three boats came to the post and got away well together. After pulling about one hundred yards, the *Jingei* went to the front and maintained the position to the finish. The *Fuso* was a bad second.

RACE 2.—FOR GIGS.

<i>Kasuga</i>	1
<i>Nishiki</i>	2

For this race three boats went up to the start, the first named being the favorite. After a few difficulties the boats went away well together, the favorite being in the rear. On reaching the stake boat the *Kasuga* had improved her position somewhat, and on the home stretch came away from the others and won easily.

RACE 3.—FOR GIGS.

Marine Department	1
<i>Seiki</i>	2

This was a contest between the gigs of the Marine Department, *Adsuma*, and *Seiki*, and after a good race was won by the former. There was a splendid struggle for second place, the *Seiki* only securing that position by about twelve feet.

RACE 4.—JOLLY BOATS.

<i>Kongo</i>	1
Branch Marine Department	2

A hollow affair. The *Kongo* took the lead at starting and won by over two hundred yards.

RACE 5.—CUTTERS.

<i>Tenkuba</i>	1
Marine Head Department	2

This was a very interesting trial of strength. Four boats came to the flag and got off well together. It was almost a bow to bow struggle to the rounding point, the crowds of naval people on the banks shouting to their friends for continued exertion. However, on the row in, the first named got away and came in a winner. The struggle for a second place was most desperate.

RACE 6.—FOR GIGS.

<i>Fujiyama</i>	1
<i>Tsibo</i>	2

For this event four boats started. After the first quarter mile the two boats named above went to the front. This position was maintained to within one hundred yards of the winning post, each leading by a few feet alternately. At length, after a succession of mutual spurts, the *Fuji* got a lead and won by a short length.

RACE 7.—FOR GIGS.

<i>Kongo</i>	1
<i>Amaki</i>	2

Four boats started; and after a short burst the *Kongo* took first place and eventually won by fully three hundred yards.

RACE 8.—FOR CUTTERS.

Marine Head Department	1
<i>Fujiyama</i>	2

For this race three boats started. It was a grand struggle to the stake boat. The winner was manned by boys only, who at starting could not hold their own with the heavier crews. However, with that power of continuous exertion which is given to youthful frames, they stuck to their work in a most surprising manner, and although outpaced at the start, succeeded in rowing down their opponents in the home run. After a splendid finish they scored the fastest time up to noon. The race was the most popular one of the day: the youngsters of the same Department, who filled the tents on the bank, were fairly wild with excitement.

RACE 9.—FOR BARGES.

<i>Asama</i> 1st barge	1
" 2nd "	2

Four fourteen-oared barges came to the scratch, and from their being very evenly matched, the rowing was a very pretty sight. The race itself was a most exciting one, and as far as the spectators were concerned was most popular. The four went on abreast. One would show a slight lead and then be ousted from the position by a spurt from another, and this continuously for half a mile. At length superior strength in the *Asama's* No. 1 began to tell, and she gradually drew away and won the race. Second place was won by only a quarter of a length.

RACE 10.—JOLLY BOATS.

<i>Adsuma</i>	1
<i>Settan</i>	2

This was the first race in the afternoon and was an easy win for the *Adsuma*. She came in one hundred yards to the good: the same distance separated second and third.

RACE 11.—FOR CUTTERS.

<i>Fujiyama</i>	1
<i>Jingri</i>	2

Three boats started. The *Fuji* drew away and won as she pleased.

RACE 12.—FOR JOLLY BOATS.

Marine Head Department	1
<i>Amaki</i>	2

Three boats went up to the starting point, but after they got away the result was never in doubt. The first named went ahead, the others tailing off. The respective positions were maintained to the end.

RACE 13.—FOR GIGS.

<i>Hiyai</i>	1
<i>Hocho</i>	2

This was a repetition of race twelve.

RACE 14.—FOR GIGS.

<i>Kasuga</i>	1
<i>Hiyai</i>	2

The boats got away to a very bad start, the *Kasuga* losing fully a length and a half. However, on the run in she pulled up the difference, and came in ahead with about ten yards to the good.

RACE 15.—FOR GIGS.

<i>Settan</i>	1
<i>Seiki</i>	2

A very hollow affair. The *Settan* took the lead at starting and retained it to the end. A good race for second place.

This ended the meeting so far as the programme was laid down, but the Minister of Marine, from his private purse, offered prizes to be rowed for by the winning crews. It is needless to say that the latter were, like Barkia, "willing," and the rowing off (for the Championship as we heard a Japanese remark in *English*) resulted as follows:—

SIX-OARED GIGS:—

Marine Branch Department	1
--------------------------------	---

JOLLY-BOATS:—

Marine Head Department	1
------------------------------	---

CUTTERS:—

Marine Head Department	1
------------------------------	---

FOUR-OARED GIGS:—

<i>Settan</i>	1
---------------------	---

SEAGULL

<i>Love</i>	1
<i>Sutter</i>	2
<i>Walter</i>	3
<i>Boag</i>	Stroke.
<i>Playfair</i>	Cox.

CURLEW

<i>Symes</i>	1
<i>Wood</i>	2
<i>Hamilton</i>	3
<i>Litchfield</i>	Stroke.
<i>Rickett</i>	Cox.

The day's proceedings closed with a race between the above boats sent up from the Yokohama Amateur Bowing Club, and was the greatest mistake of the Regatta. The boats were anxiously looked for all day by the Regatta Committee, but as they did not arrive by four o'clock, a rumour got current among the spectators that the race would not come off. However, at half past four the boats turned up, and we were informed by one of the officers that, on account of the great length of the boats, and the difficulty of turning them, the course would be from the stake boat up the river to the finishing barge. On learning this we made our way through the crowd for the starting point; but before reaching half way a gun was fired, and we noticed the boats coming up the river

at a rapid rate. They were both pretty even until near the turning boat where a steam launch was in waiting. On reaching this point the *Seagull* bored out somewhat in order to get round, and the *Curlew* had to give way to prevent a foul. At this moment the launch went ahead, the consequence being that the *Seagull* went between her and the stake boat; and the *Curlew*, to avoid a collision, had to go round outside the launch. When the boats got fairly pointed for the home goal the *Seagull* was some seven lengths ahead in midstream, and, although the coxswain of the *Curlew* got his boat into smooth water on the off shore the distance was too great to be recovered, and the *Seagull* came in a winner by about two lengths.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 13th June, 1881.

A motion was introduced in the House of Commons by Monk (Member for Gloucester City) to the effect that the treaty with France would not satisfy the nation without a reduction of duties. The motion was carried against the Government.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

LONDON, June 4th.

THE OAKS.

The following is the result of the running for the above event:—

Thebais (by Hermit—Devotion)..... 1
Lucy Glitters..... 2
Myra 3

The Irish Land Bill is making slow progress: there are 1,500 amendments, and the number is daily increasing.

The peasants armed with Sniders have repeatedly attacked the Police at Ennis.

The majority of the London Press urge the suppression of the Land League.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The O. & O. str. *Oceanic* left Hongkong for Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon.

The O. & O. steamer *Belgic* sailed from San Francisco for this port on the 11th instant.

The *Lord of the Isles*, which left here on May 24th, had a fine run of five days and three hours to Amoy. She was to leave that port for New York on the 5th of June.

The first and second prizes of the June Manila Lottery fell to tickets Nos. 15,876 and 4,902 respectively.

A letter in the *Straits Times* states that the Venerable Archdeacon Hose was to be consecrated Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

The "World-renowned and Popular Carandini Operatic and Ballad Company" gave its first performance at the Gaiety Theatre last evening before a comparatively small audience. We know the indisposition always manifested in warm weather, and how difficult it is to get an average house when once "the leafy month of June" is with us; added to this the threatening weather doubtless kept some folks away. The troupe consists of Madame Carandini herself—who boasts we believe a long and honourable career in the Australian colonies,—of Miss Marie Carandini—a young lady of personal attractions with a light Soprano voice,—of Miss Marion Linden—pianist and accompanist,—of Mr. Walter Sherwin, light Tenor,—and of Mr. Otto Fischer, heavy Bass. The programme was long and varied, each part opening with a duet on the pianoforte by the two young ladies, and containing a mixture of old and new pieces, from Cherry's ancient song "Will o' the wisp" (which we have not heard for the last twenty years) down to the latest "River ditty" of "Twickenham Ferry." There was also an assortment of old Scotch airs like "the Blue Bells of Scotland" and "When ye gang awa' Jamie," while the only classical number was Handel's "Lascia chio piange" given by Mr. Fischer, as an encore, in the second

part. A portion of the audience seemed highly gratified, and although we fear that the style of performance will not meet with the unqualified approbation of our ultra-critical friends, yet there are some among us who delight in this kind of music; and such we would recommend to put in an appearance at the Gaiety on Monday next, when the second performance will be given.

The private match between a crew of Youngsters and Veterans came off on Friday evening; and a goodly number of spectators were present to witness the sport. At about ten minutes to six o'clock the crews paddled down to the starting post (a *land* mile from the boat-house) and took up their positions, the veterans inside. A very level start was effected by Mr. Playfair, and the boats both got away together, the "boys" with perhaps a little the best of the lead. The veterans, however, put in a few stiff strokes and got level for a few moments, but the "boys" being a much lighter crew, and a short "chop" being on, their boat was much livelier, and they again got a slight lead. After thoroughly settling down both crews were pulling thirty-two to the minute, and kept up the same rate and positions to the Pacific Mail Wharf. At this point it was evident that the tug of war must come, and both crews simultaneously worked their stroke up to thirty-six. After a few seconds the "boys" broke away, and after a game struggle won by about two lengths. Time by Mr. Playfair's (starter and time-keeper's stop-watch) 6 min. 33 secs. The following were the crews.

"OUR BOYS."

Bow.—F. W. Samuels }
2.—C. E. Fenner }
3.—W. W. Till }
Stroke.—J. T. Boag }
Cox.—F. W. Playfair }

"OUR VETERANS."

Bow.—J. Leckie }
2.—J. Dodds }
3.—G. Hamilton }
Stroke.—H. C. Litchfield }
Cox.—A. H. O. Hazelwood }

The following is the score of the base-ball match played on Thursday between the Yokohama B. B. Club and officers of the U. S. Navy:—

LOCAL TEAM.				NAVY TEAM.					
	POS.	RUNS.	OUTS.		POS.	RUNS.	OUTS.		
Merriman, W.	c.	5	0	Maloney.....	2b.	2	3		
Scidmore	c.f.	2	3	Barry	l.f.	1	1		
Denison	l.f.	0	4	Hodges	c.	2	3		
Churchill	p.	3	2	King	c.f.	1	4		
Van Buren, H.S.	lb.	2	4	Field	r.f.	1	3		
Merriman, C.	s.a.	0	5	Foulke	3b.	1	3		
Beauchamp	3.b.	2	3	Townley.....	l.b.	1	3		
Samuels	2.b.	2	3	Simpson	s.a.	2	1		
Morse, J. R.	r.f.	1	3	McLane	p.	1	3		
		17	27			12	27		
Innings ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yokohama	2	0	1	1	4	4	2	1	2 = 17
Navy Officers.....	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	6 = 11

The *Japan Herald* formulates a categorical complaint against the light-keepers in Kanonseki light-house for allowing their lamps to go out. This is a matter which certainly demands the attention of the authorities. As the *Herald* remarks:—"After the money the Japanese Government have spent in lighting the coast, and the excellent manner in which the work has been carried out, it is too bad that the precautions should be frustrated by the carelessness of the subordinates employed, and that one of the leading lights to this harbor should be out for a full hour just when it is most required."

Mr. F. da Roza, whose action in the Tokio Saibanaho against Mr. Goto has been dismissed, has sued, through his attorney, Mr. G. W. Hill, the Imperial Government for \$61,481, "for loss, damage, and injury, suffered by the plaintiff by reason of the wrongful action of the Government of Japan, by which the plaintiff has been prevented from enforcing the recovery of a debt due the plaintiff from a Japanese subject, one Goto Shojiro, and by which the plaintiff has been put to great expense, loss, trouble, inconvenience, and damage."

Admiral Ashambekoff and the officers of the *Asia* on Wednesday gave a farewell dinner to Admiral Lessofsky at the Grand Hotel. About sixty persons were present, including the two Russian Admirals' General Saigo and Yamada, Vice Admiral Nakamuda, and the Russian Consuls for Yokohama and Hakodate, the commanders of the men-of-war in harbour, and sundry officers and other guests.

A glare was observed by a jinriki coolie, on Saturday evening at eleven o'clock, in a tea-firing godown in Main Street opposite the French Hotel. By the exertions of some gentlemen who were in the Coffee Room, an entrance was effected. It was found that some baskets had taken fire. The flames were extinguished, and thus what might have been a serious blaze was fortunately prevented.

In the late news from England we read that the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the Russian Government intends to demand of England the extradition of Hartmann, who is accused of having made the attempt to blow up the carriage in which the late Czar was travelling on the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

Monday was the first day of the Yokohama Rifle Association's meeting. The competition was brisk. We subjoin the principal scores:—

1.—LONG RANGE CUP.—1st prize \$20; 2nd \$10; 7 shots at 800 yards.

Eleven competed. The best scores were:—

Gilbert	22 points.
Vivanti	22 "
Barnard	21 "
Guissani	17 "
Cameron	16 "
Schinne	16 "

On shooting off the tie Mr. Gilbert scored 3 against Mr. Vivanti's 0.

2.—ASSOCIATION CUP.—400 and 500 yards: 5 shots at each range. 1st prize \$30; 2nd \$10.

Sixteen competed. The best scores were:—

Beretta	44 points.
A. H. Dare	42 "
Guissani	40 "
Gilbert	40 "
Barnard	37 "
Cameron	34 "
Kingdon	31 "
Schinne	31 "

3.—ALL COMERS' CUP.—1st prize \$20; 2nd prize \$10; 5 shots at 300 yards.

A. H. Dare	20 points.
Gilbert	19 "
Barnard	19 "
Beretta	19 "
Schinne	16 "
Cocking	16 "
Cameron	15 "
Kirkwood	14 "

Sixteen competed. The three who tied for second place took the above order on shooting off.

The weather was very hot throughout the day; and the wind and light were varying and baffling.

We hope to see a good muster to-day to compete for the great prize of the meeting, the SILVER MEDAL.

The second day of the Annual Meeting of the Yokohama Rifle Association was not favored in point of weather. Although fine and not so hot as on the previous day, a gale of wind prevailed that interfered very seriously with shooting and made even experienced riflemen glad to get "on" at all, at the long ranges.

The principal scores were:—

1.—KITA GATA CUP.—1st prize \$20; 2nd prize \$10; 600 yards, 5 shots.

Barnard	18 points.
Cameron	17 "
A. H. Dare	15 "
Beretta	13 "

Thirteen competed.

2.—SILVER MEDAL OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—600, 500 and 200 yards. 5 shots at each range.

Beretta	58 points.
A. H. Dare	53 "
Barnard	51 "
Cameron	51 "
Gilbert	49 "
Guissani	49 "
Favre-Brandt	48 "

There were fourteen competitors. Last year the prize was won with 62 points, the second scoring 48.

3.—CONSOLATION.—One prize \$20; 200 yards, 5 shots.

T. F. Talbot	22 points.
Kingdon	20 "
Guissani	20 "

There were seven competitors.

The second Annual Meeting of the revived Yokohama Rifle Association was thus concluded most successfully. Both first and second days were very trying to competitors; but the competition throughout was most keen, and the winners had a hard fight for their prizes.

We understand that at intervals during the summer prizes will be offered by individuals, or the Association, for competition; and there is no chance of the emulation aroused being allowed to subside.

Tuesday's Cricket-match between those who have been in the east over seven years and those whose arrival was more recent, resulted in an easy win for the Griffins, whose captain had got together a very good team. Duff added four to his score by the only hit of the match that cleared the fence. We were surprised at the number of singles scored, for with the exception of thirty five hits the whole two hundred runs were made by singles. The catch of the day, was made at short leg when Stephens was deprived of an expected three. The score below will speak for itself:—

GRIFFINS.

Trevethick, c. Mollison, b. Wheeler	26
F. W. Playfair, run out	19
C. E. Stephens, c. Barlow, b. Wheeler	3
— Duff, c. Hamilton, b. Hearne	33
W. B. Thomson, c. Mollison, b. Wheeler	13
— Sutter, b. Abbott	30
B. Durant, c. Moberly, b. Wheeler	0
J. H. Thompson, hit wicket, b. Moberly	8
A. Davies, not out	3
G. T. Veitch, b. Abbott	1
J. L. Thompson, c. Hamilton, b. Moberly	1
Byes	5
Wides	7

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VETERANS.

H. Barlow, c. Sutter, b. Duff	0
— De Russett, b. Thomson	0
G. Hamilton, b. Duff	0
J. Dodds, b. Duff	1
E. Abbott, b. Duff	4
E. Wheeler, c. and b. Duff	4
J. P. Mollison, c. Thomson, b. Duff	10
Moberly, b. Sutter	9
A. Hearne, b. Duff	3
D'Almeida, run out	3
A. Milne, not out	3
Byes	9
Leg Byes	1
Wides	4

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ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Wheeler	105	60	1	4	2
Abbott	55	19	1	2	5
Moberly	78	35	1	2	0
Hearne	48	23	1	1	0
Duff	67	22	3	7	0
Thomson	45	9	6	1	1
Sutter	20	6	1	1	3

Prince Nouzour-Eddin, son of Nasser-Eddin the Shah of Persia, will shortly arrive in Paris. The young Prince intends performing a complete tour of Europe, and will begin his peregrinations with France. Another exotic arrival, which has lately been announced, is that of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who

it is said, is going to France with the object of studying the French naval organization, in view of establishing a national navy of his own at Zanzibar.

Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to Constantinople in succession to Mr. Goschen. Lord Dufferin took his departure from St. Petersburg on the 15th of April. The whole of the diplomatic body, the Ministers, and several members of the Russian aristocracy were present at the railway station to bid him farewell. He had a conference with Prince Bismarck in Berlin. It was reported that Sir Augustus Paget had accepted the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg in succession to Lord Dufferin, and that Sir Henry Layard would be appointed Ambassador at Rome. The following day, however, the *Daily News* was requested to state that none of the Embassies abroad have yet become vacant, and that no appointments have been made.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* is informed by the Agents of the *Elgin* (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that they had received a telegram from Singapore on the 6th of June announcing that the steamer *Louloun Castle* had landed at that port the captain, chief engineer, and eighteen hands from the steamer *Elgin*. It would appear that the boat in charge of the second officer is still missing. The *Lapwing* had left Hongkong in quest of it.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Courier* writes:—"There is no political news stirring. The only thing of interest is the arrival of the barque *Emma* with telegraphic poles, and the s.s. *Eldorado* with immense coils of wire for the said poles. This is the first installment of the proposed line between Tientsin and Chinkiang. The Russian gun-boat *Nerpa* represents foreign navies here at present."

A large fire occurred on the 30th of May in the city of Foochow, says the local journal, and raged for about four hours consuming in that time sixty houses, principally occupied by piece goods merchants. An official and guards armed with guns, swords, pikes, &c. came on the scene about 11 p.m. and assisted at the finish of the conflagration. A squadron of light infantry, armed with bows and arrows, did effective work we are told. Foreigners as usual worked with great energy, and their efforts appeared to be much appreciated by some of the unfortunate tenants. The foreign Settlement was for a time in considerable danger, the Customs Fire Brigade being in readiness with two engines for any emergency. Boats from the Revenue Cruisers *Ling Feng* and *Fei Hoo* were landed and their crews told off to different parts of the Settlements. The chief mate and crew of the Swedish brig *Helena* also rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire.—*Shanghai Courier*.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The Empress Dowager has visited the *Kwasoku* silkworm education premises in the Imperial Botanical Garden at Shinjuku. After the inspection of every room, Her Majesty addressed Mr. Tsutsuji, Director of the establishment, expressing her satisfaction with his assiduity, which is testified to by his having brought the industry into its present state of advancement. The august lady expressed the hope that the enterprise would continue to progress. Her Majesty made presents of cakes to all the pupils.

Government Notification:—Notice is hereby given that His Majesty the Emperor will proceed to the prefectures of Yamagata, Akita and Hokkaido in July next.

N. B.:—The date of departure and the route to be taken will be notified hereafter.

SANJO SAN'EYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

June 11th, the 14th year of Meiji.

A rumour is current that Mr. Nagayama, Governor of Niigata prefecture, will shortly be promoted to the post of Senator; and that Mr. Kinashi, his Chief Secretary, will succeed him in the Governorship.

The *Mainichi* is responsible for the following:—It is said that His Excellency General Oyama, Minister of War, will be appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and that General Torio, who has recently come to the capital, will be appointed to the office lately held by General Oyama.

His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, Commander-in-Chief of the army, officially visited Admiral Lessoffsky at his lodging on the afternoon of the 11th instant. It is said that certain high naval officers intend giving an entertainment in Japanese style to the distinguished visitor in the *Momiji-Kwan* club shortly.

The Cabinet is said to have concluded that, at the request of Tokushima *ken*, the island of Awaji, which is now under the jurisdiction of Hiogo *ken*, will be incorporated with the former.

Admiral and Madame Lessoffsky proceeded to the Akasaka Palace at 2 p.m. on the 14th instant, and were received in audience by the Emperor and Empress.

It is said that during the present fiscal year, the allowance to the Government Printing Office will be abolished, and that the salaries of officials and all expenses will have to be defrayed out of the profits gained by the establishment.

It is reported that His Majesty the Emperor will personally preside at the ceremony of closing the National Exhibition on the 30th instant. Their Majesties the Empress and Dowager Empress will visit the buildings on the same day.

Vice-Admiral Nakamura, chief of the Eastern Admiralty Office, visited the Russian man-of-war *Asia* on the 13th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states:—Formerly there was a rumour current that our Government was taking measures for the establishment of fire insurance offices; now it is said that inquiries as to the necessary rules having been completed by a special committee, regulations will shortly be issued by the Home and Finance Departments.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states:—Messrs. Sugi, Vice-Minister, and Tsutsumi, a Chief Secretary of the Imperial Household, will start for the north-east, on the 22nd or 23rd instant, to prepare the way for the proposed Imperial progress; and their Excellencies Matsukata and Kuroda will leave early next month. The reason for His Majesty's trip is said to be that some time ago the people in Akita and Yamagata petitioned that he would honour them with a visit to their localities. Moreover the Chief of the Colonization Commission has requested that His Majesty would attend the ceremony of opening the railways nearly completed in Hokkaido, inspect the actual condition of reclamation works, and witness sundry manoeuvres of the military settlers. These requests having all been received favourably, the tour has been decided upon. It is also announced that on his way His Majesty will visit the lands being reclaimed on the banks of the Inawashiro lake in Fukushima *ken*.

With reference to the approaching trip of the Emperor in the northern provinces we glean from the native papers that the *Kongo-kan* will probably be deputed to carry his Majesty from the Akita province to Otaru in Hokkaido, and that he will return in the *Jingei-kan* from the northern Island to this port. As at present arranged General Oyama, and Messrs. Okuma, Oki, and Kuroda will accompany their Sovereign.

Their Excellencies Okuma, Privy Councillor, and Sano, Finance Minister, and several Secretaries of the Treasury held a private meeting on the 15th instant.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

At the request of the Korean gentlemen, manoeuvres were executed on the 11th instant by the *Kindo-dan* cadets. The *Mainichi* adds that the visitors devote much attention to Japanese military and naval organizations, and have purchased tactical books.

On the 15th instant military manoeuvres were held in the Hibiya parade ground. His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, Commander-in-chief of the army, appeared, representing the Emperor. Admiral Lessoffsky was present. General Miura was in command.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that the *Hosho Kan*, now in Yokohama, will shortly be despatched for Shanghai on urgent business.

It is said that their Excellencies General Suigo and Admiral Kawamura inspected all the Japanese man-of-war in Yokosuka, on the 17th instant.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

A telegram received from Sapporo, Hokkaido, states that, the weather becoming milder, the growth of the mulberry trees is healthy, and that the spring silkworms, which began to hatch out on the 3rd instant, are in a very promising condition.

The *Hochi* is responsible for the following:—"It is reported that many wealthy merchants in the province of Omi, held a meeting in the rooms of the Otsu Chamber of Commerce on the 3rd instant, to deliberate upon the establishment of a direct trading company, and next day applied for a charter to the local authorities. The capital subscribed by the company being only seven hundred thousand yen, some people may say that such amount is small in comparison with the wealth of the locality. We learn, however, that the sum mentioned has been advisedly decided on. One merchant, indeed, offered alone to subscribe one million yen; but it is believed that the trade of the district will not demand the employment of a larger amount of capital than that first mentioned."

Of late fishing has been very successful in the waters of the district of Yamana, in Totomi. During only seven days in the latter part of the last month, the take was so immense that more than forty thousand bags of sardines, valued at thirty thousand yen, were dried.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes the following letter from Mr. Iwahashi Tetsusuke, director of the *Kaishinsha* (Reclamation Company) at Hokkaido, to the Governor of each city and prefecture:—

Sir:—Regretting extremely that the *Shizoku* in the Empire suffer poverty and distress more and more, we have, since the year before last, been making our best efforts to induce them to immigrate to Hokkaido and apply themselves to agriculture; but, as the statement enclosed mentions, we have discovered from experience that those who are above the years of adolescence cannot, for the most part, endure the task; but that there is no difficulty in converting youths into practical farmers. Therefore we desire to have about two thousand of such young people come to the island yearly, in accordance with the rules enclosed. On account, however, of the difficulty of providing for their travelling expenses, we intend to take not more than ten from each city and prefecture this year on trial. Although we are not quite aware of the actual condition of the *Shizoku* under your jurisdiction, yet we conjecture that such must be almost the same in every locality. If, therefore, you approve of our project, we beg you to select from five or six to eight or nine young men of poor *Shizoku*, who are healthy and adapted to agricultural pursuits, before the 10th of next July, and if you intrust them to us, we will take the best care of them. We hope to be able, in the course of time, to allow them to bring their families to the island and to earn a liberal livelihood. We hereby beg that you will consider the above.

It is reported from Kioto that the anti-import opinions of the well known priest Sata Kaiseki are gaining ground more and more in that place, so that he is invited by the citizens, day and night, to preach his doctrines. Consequently, all the dealers in imports are greatly exercised. As the abolition of the use of shirtings would cause considerable inconvenience, several wealthy dry-goods merchants among the believers are consulting on the best means to establish a cotton factory in Kioto or Osaka.

Residents in different rural districts of the Osaka Fu intend, it is reported, to open a competitive exhibition of cereals in the branch of the Western Hongwanji in Osaka.

Hitherto the annual export of silk from the province of Shiu-shiu has been about seven thousand bales; but this year it is reported that, the industry having taken greater extension more than ten thousand bales are likely to be forwarded.

The *Choya Shinbun* states:—The people in the prefectures

of Fukushima and Yamagata have applied to the Central Government through their local authorities urging an appropriation of money for the completion of a tunnel at Kuriko. The necessary amount has been granted.

The *Bukka Shimpō* writes as follows:—In Yokohama silk business was fairly active up to the 9th instant, quotations being unchanged; but a telegram being received by a certain foreign firm on the 10th instant, to the effect that the silk crop is very promising both in France and Italy, almost all foreigners cancelled their contracts. There are many demands for black tea, but as stocks are scarce, no appreciable transactions have been made.

Mr. Yonekura Ippei and two other well known merchants have established a salt company, under the name of the *Tokio Shi-o Kwai-sha*, at Fukagawa. It was opened for business on the 11th instant.

In the province of Bushu and Soshu silkworms are in the fourth lethargy, and some of them have already formed cocoons. Mulberry leaves which before were worth yen 1.50 per *da* (horse-load) have now risen to yen 2.50 for the same quantity. Wheat, owing to the intense cold of last winter, and subsequent drought, has been backward; but since the rainfall of last month has improved in growth.

The construction of a canal from the Otani river in the prefecture of Ibaraki, was first contemplated by Rekko, ex-Daimio of Mito, when *Han* were still in existence, and since that time, has been commenced several times, but so far all attempts have failed. Recently, however, Mr. Yenomoto and two or three other gentlemen, have determined to carry out the work; and Mr. Yoshida Jiro, of the *Mainichi Shinbun*, has started for that locality to inspect the actual state of things there. The proposed canal is four *ri* in length, and requires heavy cutting. It is said, however, that both the Governor and people in that prefecture are earnest in their desire for the work, and that therefore it will soon be completed.

With a view to improve the horse-breeding industry, the Prefects of Miyagi and Yamagata ken have applied to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for a loan of 30,000 yen for the purpose of purchasing foreign stallions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* announces that a despatch dated in the forenoon of the 10th instant has been received by one of the Privy Councillors from the Aki Prefecture. It is to the effect that more than four hundred persons have created a riot, destroyed the Police Station, and are now ravaging the rural districts.

Mr. Tanimoto Michiyuki, Director of the Nippon Railway Company, intends to give an entertainment to Privy Councillors and other gentlemen in the *Momijikwan* club in a few days.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states:—"Several public spirited men in Kagoshima desired to publish a newspaper named the *Kagoshima Shinbun*. They were raising the necessary funds, and applied for the requisite permission to the authorities, but received the telegraphic answer 'Naranu' (disapproved)."

A special meeting of the Kanagawa Ken Assembly was held on the 7th instant in the Yokohama Machiguaisho. Mr. Taniya was elected President and Mr. Fukui Vice-President.

The *Osaka Nippo* states:—It is a rule that no female shall be allowed to visit the coinage department in the Imperial Mint; therefore even when the mother of His Excellency Iwakura, the Third Minister of State, wished to inspect it, she was not permitted; but lately Shinju-In (the Mother of Sanjo, Prime Minister) was especially allowed to visit the establishment, as she had obtained a permit from the Finance Department.

The *Mainichi* announces:—Of late counterfeit paper money has begun to make its appearances both in the capital and prefectures. Since last month, up to the 5th instant, many persons have found themselves in possession of the counterfeit tokens and have informed the police thereof. It is said that the Police are making rigid investigations. Report further adds that the Board is paying careful attention to a certain high official.

With a view to learn the manufacture of ammunition two

subordinates of the Korean party visit the Itabashi arsenal every day.

A report has been received to the effect that cholera has made its appearance in Hiogo and Osaka.

On the 8th instant the ceremony of presenting awards to the exhibitors was held in the Kioto Exhibition. Those who received prizes were :—gold medal 1 ; silver 22 ; bronze 70 ; and certificates 227. The total number of exhibits were 485,075, and visitors 196,000.

On the night of the 2nd instant thirty-seven rings, some gold chains and jewels, valued at six hundred yen, were stolen from the National Exhibition. These were the exhibits of Wakamatsu, Otamachi, Yokohama. It was discovered that a thief had entered by one of the windows which he broken.

During last week the visitors to the National Exhibition were :—5th, (Sunday) 4,563 ; 6th, 2,442 ; 7th, 2,137 ; 8th, 3,719 ; 9th, 3,629 ; 10th none (owing to the ceremony of presenting awards to exhibitors) ; 11th (Saturday) 10,714.

During January last the births in the fifteen urban districts of the Capital were 994 males, 906 females ; and deaths 1,146 of the former, and 944 of the latter.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes the following as the latest report from Korea :—Of late the state of things in that kingdom is exactly similar to that which existed in Japan in the early years of Meiji. Like the Japanese, who desired to go abroad in those times, many Koreans are so determined to visit Japan one after another, that they resemble one hundred rivers in a common current rushing toward the sea. The Governor of Tokugine Fu, and other distinguished local officials, each of whom formerly used to be escorted, when away from their residences, by from forty to eighty retainers carrying strange trumpets and umbrellas, &c., have lately diminished their train more and more ; so that they now take with them only one or two servants beside their sedan-bearers. This wonderful change has been made within only six or seven months.

As many *Shizoku* at Nagoya intend to emigrate to Hokkaido, their former lord has applied to the chief of the Colonization Commission, for a grant of lands.

The *Chuga Shinbun* contains the following :—One of the cadets of the General Staff Office, named Ito Takaji, who was despatched to Fusan, Korea, for the purpose of studying the interior condition and popular feeling of that kingdom, commenced his journey inland on the 31st ultimo, clothed in Korean apparel. However, his knowledge of the Korean tongue being imperfect, and his hair being cut in western style, he was soon detected by the natives. Many Koreans crowded round him and struck him repeatedly, and finally he was put into prison at Tokugine Fu. On receipt of information from the local authorities, the Japanese officials at Fusan sent a police inspector, Oka Hioichi, and recovered the prisoner. Afterwards, the governor of that Fu informed the Japanese Consulate that, of the natives who had molested the cadet, two ringleaders had been sentenced to death. The Consul thereupon wrote to the *Fuhaku* begging that the criminals should be simply warned and not put to death ; but the Korean authorities refused to grant his request, and the two men were executed.

Admiral Lessofsky visited the Exhibition on the morning of the 12th instant, and inspected every department.

The *Mainichi* says that at about three o'clock a.m. on the 13th instant, a fire broke out behind part of the sales shop of Gifu Ken, in the Exhibition ground ; but, fortunately, it was early discovered and extinguished before it had made any progress. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

It is reported that the lawyers at Kobe intend, as those in Tokio have already done, to bring an action against the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* for having defamed them in a late article.

The *Hochi Shinbun* informs us that His Majesty the Emperor pays the utmost attention to the agricultural industries. On the 14th instant he sent two of the servants engaged in the Imperial Botanical Garden to localities in the north eastern part of the Empire, to study horse-ploughing.

The new palace of his Imperial Highness Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya at Surugadai, which has lately been constructed, cost about

one hundred thousand yen, and that of Fushimi-no-Miya at Kioizaka, more than ninety thousand yen. It is said that the expenses will be defrayed out of the privy purse.

The *Akikono Shinbun* states that the wife of a villager named Tayemon, in Tamahata-mura, Yamashima prefecture, lately brought forth a child whose face is human, but whose limbs are similar to those of a horse well hoofed. In fact the babe trots about like that animal. The phenomenon is accounted for by the peasants on the ground that Tayemon, the father, is very fond of horse-flesh.

Despatches from Akita say that thirteen of the ringleaders of the riot to which we recently referred have been arrested.

The *Hochi* says that a battalion of infantry has been ordered from the Shibota, Echigo, barracks to Shonai in Yamagata. It is supposed that the move has some connection with the recent riots in Akita.

A telegram has been received to the effect that a similar case occurred at Omachi, Namekawa, Echigo province at 4 a.m. of the 15th instant, when sixteen streets, with six hundred houses, were reduced to ashes, and six persons were killed. Another fire occurred at 1.30 a.m. on the 10th inst. at Matsudo, Hitachi province, when seventeen houses and one godown were wholly burned.

The *Hochi* contains the following intelligence from Gensan-shin, Korea, under date of the 4th of June :—According to reports from Seoul, the state of things there is improving from day to day. Eighty picked soldiers are daily drilled on a plain near the *Mokicakwan*, by the Japanese sub-Lieutenant Horimoto Reizo. Soon after the anti-foreign party forwarded a memorial to the King, Kinkosiu (who came to Japan as Envoy last year) tendered his resignation, and confined himself to his own residence. More lately he has unexpectedly been sentenced to be exiled for some offence which is not made public.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has a story which reads like an amended translation of an extract from Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris" :—

Otakeya the master of an inn in a certain town in Ise province added the profession of murderer to his other business. When he observed that any solitary traveller, who visited him seemed like a man of money he always conducted him to an inner room, where he slew him in the middle of the night. Then after despoiling the corpse he threw it into a cellar excavated under the floor of the room. Many were his victims ; and the hotel being an extensive building the course of cruel crime was pursued undetected. At the end of last month, however, a Kioto merchant who stopped in the house, and grew suspicious owing to an offensive smell, tried to open the door ; but it was locked on the outside. This made him more fearful ; and hence he removed the mats and floorboards, under which he discovered, to his great alarm, many bloody corpses lying one on the other. Finding no other method of escape from the impending catastrophe, he entered the hole and hid himself under the pile of victims. Shortly afterwards three ruffians came into the room ; and not finding the traveller, thrust their swords into the cellar two or three times, piercing the corpses, but not touching the merchant, who remained unharmed, as the points of the blades just missed his head. Not hearing any sound the murderers imagined that the traveller had succeeded in making his escape, and they themselves ran away in terror. Later on the merchant succeeded in getting out of the house, and made his report to the police, who immediately arrested the inn-keeper.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 12th June, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen	9,062.23
Merchandise, &c.....	"	898.12

Total.....	Yen	9,960.35
Miles open 18.		

Corresponding week last year.		
Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen	8,038.19
Merchandise, &c.....	"	959.69

Total	Yen	8,988.88
Miles open 18.		

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday.
12th June, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 17,740.56
Merchandise, &c.	3,123.44

Total.....	Yen 20,864.00
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Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 12,882.42
Merchandise, &c.....	2,521.88

Total.....	Yen 15,404.30
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Miles open 55.

INQUEST.

Wednesday, June 17th, 1881.

An inquest was commenced this day at the General Hospital, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of J. Gulbrandsen, A.B. of the steamer *Jason*, aged 29; nationality Swedish.

Before Martin Dohmen, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge and Coroner, and the following Jury:—A.M. D'Almeida, J. Annand, and D.S. Brearley.

The jury having viewed the body, heard the following evidence:—Edwin Wheeler, sworn, said: I am a physician and one of the surgeons in charge of this institution. The cause of death was compression of the brain. The man was brought in a little before 10 in the morning. I was here at the time. He was totally unconscious. He had stertorous breathing. His eyes were fixed and the pupils contracted. On examination I found he had a contused wound over the right frontal eminence. There was blood oozing out of the right ear. When he came he was immediately put in a ward, No. 6; and ice was applied, but he never recovered. He died this morning at 4 a.m. I made a *post mortem* examination, and found the cause of death to be compression of the brain, due to hæmorrhage caused by the rupture of some vessels at the base of the brain. The position of the clot was near the left lateral ventricle of the brain. There was also a slight fissure at the base of the skull.

The jury had no questions to ask.

Adjourned to 10 a.m. on the 16th instant, evidence to be taken on board the ship.

Thursday, June 16th, 1881.

Inquest continued on board the *S. S. Jason*. The deceased being a Norwegian subject, Monsieur F. G. Scribe, Acting-Consul for Sweden and Norway, had been invited to attend the inquest, and to watch the proceedings.

Robert John Brown, sworn, said: I am a British subject, and master of this vessel. On the morning of the 14th instant, J. Gulbrandsen was placed by the chief officer in charge of the main hatch to tally cargo. He was assisting to bear over the side a coil of wire rope. While in the act of doing so the derrick guy carried away, the derrick swung in board, the coil of rope caught him and knocked him down No. 4 hatch, into the lower hold. He fell a depth of about thirty-three feet. He was brought on deck as soon as possible, and the surgeon of the ship was in attendance at once, and prescribed as is usual in such cases. He recommended that the man should be removed to the hospital at once, which was done under the charge of the said surgeon. The man died at the General Hospital on the 15th at about 4 a.m. I was not present myself when the accident occurred, but I was called at once to the spot. The derrick guy which gave way, and which was the cause of the accident, was quite new; it ought to stand a weight of six or seven tons; the coil of rope weighed about 18 cwt.

Reginald Watson, sworn, said:—I am a British subject, an A.B. I was present at the winch when the accident occurred. The deceased was assisting me in bearing the coil of rope over the side. The guy carried away suddenly. I immediately stopped the winch and took in the coil of rope. I did not see the man fall into the hatch. The accident was so sudden that I had not time to see what was going on. The guy had been used at the other ports, and was believed to be good condition.

James Martin, sworn, said:—I am a British subject and a stevedore. I was present on board on the 14th inst., when the coil of rope was being discharged. While bear-

ing the coil of wire rope over the side, the standing part of the boom guy carried away, the coil of wire struck the deceased on the side, and knocked him down No. 4 hatch. He struck the between decks, and then fell down the lower hold on his face. I was the first one down in the hold after the accident. I lifted the man up; he was insensible. We then brought him on deck, and put him in charge of the surgeon.

Alfred Williams, sworn, said: I am a British subject and chief officer of the *Jason*. The guy which gave way had been examined before we commenced to discharge cargo, and was believed to be in good condition. No accident of a similar kind has even happened before in this ship. The gear for discharging cargo is the same as that used on board all other steamers. This guy has borne a weight of 4 tons before. I cannot account for the accident.

The jury did not think it necessary to call any further evidence. The Swedish Consul also considered it unnecessary to hear any more witnesses.

The following is the

VERDICT.

We find that the deceased, J. Gulbrandsen, came to his death from injuries received on the morning of the 14th June, 1881, while in the act of discharging a coil of wire rope on board the *S. S. Jason*, of Liverpool, official No. 81,400, then lying in the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), Japan, from which injuries he died on the morning of the 15th of June, 1881, at the General Hospital at Yokohama aforesaid. That the cause of the aforesaid injuries was the accidental giving way of a rope called a derrick guy, in consequence of which the deceased was knocked down by the said coil of wire rope, through the main hatch, into the lower hold of the said ship. That the cause of death was cerebral hæmorrhage.

LAW REPORT.

IN H. B. M. COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge, Wm. MACDONALD, Esq., Nautical Assessor.

Tuesday, June 14th, 1881.

Enomoto Yasobei *versus* Captain George Richardson of the British barque *Ordoric*.

This was a claim for yen 594, compensation for total loss of a junk and cargo said to have been run down by the *Ordoric* on the 4th of May last.

Defendant in his answer alleged:—

1. That the barque was in charge of a Japanese pilot.
2. That the barque was on the port tack, close hauled, and the junk was going free.
3. That the junk improperly tried to cross the bows of the barque.
4. That the junk improperly failed to keep out of the way of the barque.
5. That there was no proper look-out on board the junk; and defendant generally denied any responsibility for damage.

Mr. Litchfield appeared for the defendants, whose agent, Mr. Wilkin, was also in court.

On the plaintiff entering the witness box he explained that the most important of his witnesses, one Edwards, who was in charge of the *Ordoric* at the time of the collision, was absent, having shipped on board the *Hiogo Maru*, and was not likely to return for some days. With the consent of Mr. Litchfield, the case was proceeded with, the plaintiff and his immediate witnesses for the complaint, and one witness, a Japanese pilot, to be examined for the defence. After that the case would be adjourned till the 28th instant.

Enomoto Yasobei, the plaintiff, stated that he was the owner of a Japanese merchant junk, which was lost on the 4th of May while going from Iwase in Kadzusa to Tokio. His craft was of 60 koku, with a crew of three, himself the master. She was nearly full, her cargo being charcoal, firewood and bran, and was under sail at the time of the collision. As was explained by Mr. Macdonald, from a diagram furnished by plaintiff, the craft was sailing nearly full before a E. N. E. wind, on a course about N. W. The wind was strong enough for him to have his sail slightly lowered. His boat carries two masts but he only

had one up at that time. He first saw the vessel at about one cho (120 yards) distance from the spot where he was run down. It was raining and cloudy. He could see the way the vessel was going. After diagrams had been drawn, and books, in default of models, had been arranged on the table, the court (aided by Mr. Macdonald) decided that the witness meant to say the *Ordovic* was heading dead on to his port side. After a great deal of questioning the witness said that he did not alter his course nor did the ship alter hers. The interval and distance were short between the time when he saw the ship and the collision; and a strong wind was blowing. The ship struck his vessel full in the middle. He turned round the bow of the ship and slipped along her port side. His boat was making much water. A Japanese vessel came to his assistance and took him and his men on board. They saved nothing but the clothes they had on.

It was here arranged between Court and Counsel that the value of the things lost should be inquired into at a future stage of the case.

Witness continued:—His boat was waterlogged and drifted to Yokosuka, where she remains with what is left of her cargo in charge of the village authorities. His claim is for yen 594. As far as he knows 40 bales of charcoal, 5 bales of bran, 25 bales of firewood, one oar, and one anchor were saved. Among other things 64 yen were lost. His cargo being a floating one was washed out of the boat. In making his claim he has only calculated the amount actually lost.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—He started from Iwase at about eleven in the forenoon. Iwase is a beach port about 1½ ri from Minami. At the time of the collision he intended to put into Negishi. The wind being foul he had altered his course, and instead of going to Tokio steered for Negishi. The wind was unfavourable when he started—about west of North.—Then it shifted to E.N.E. He did not hear anyone shout to him from the ship before the collision. At that time he was at the stern, steering; one man was beside him; and the other was at the mast. The last mentioned was the forward look-out: it was he who sighted the ship first, and instantly hailed witness, who looked forward and saw the vessel coming across him, and going very fast. The sails were full on the opposite tack to his. At the time the ship struck there was some change in the direction of the vessel. The accident happened so rapidly that he had not much time to observe. His boat was actually crossing in front of the barque and he was struck amidships on the port side. The ship did not give him any assistance: neither he nor his men went on board. He passed up some clothes which were thrown down again. The junk that rescued them had started in their company in the morning and was behind at the time of the accident. That junk, and not the ship, hailed the boat to his rescue. Witness has consulted Mr. Kirkwood about this case.

To Mr. Macdonald:—The look-out man was against the sail, with his face half concealed by the sail. Witness himself was on the port side at the helm: the third man was on the same side hauling on the sail.

Mr. Macdonald:—So they were all in the very position where they could see nothing.

Witness:—After the collision they got clear of the ship very quickly. When they first struck they made signs for a rope, which was thrown to them, and after their clothes had been taken up they were thrown back, falling into the water which already was filling the boat. The men wanted to board the vessel themselves but were warned off and told that they would be rescued by a Japanese boat.

To the Court:—He could not, at the time he was heading for Negishi, have managed so to head us to make any other place nearer Tokio. At the time of the collision the boat was, as near as he could judge, about 1½ ri from land.

Tanuekichi Euomoto, a sailor, one of the junk's crew, and a relation of the plaintiff, deposed that he was look-out man at the time of the collision. His evidence appeared very unsatisfactory. (As the interpreter said he would answer any question in the affirmative). He had seen the ship one hour—two hours—before the collision. She was one cho—two cho—off. There was no change in the course of the ship from the time he saw her until after the collision.

To Mr. Macdonald witness remarked that if they (on the boat) had put their helm to starboard they would have run into the vessel.

To the Court:—The ship struck us in the middle on the port side. After the collision the boat turned round bow onward, and we drifted round on the port side of the ship.

This concluded all the now available evidence for the plaintiffs. The Court adjourned till 2 o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Court Mr. Litchfield called Mr. Isé Deguchi, the Japanese pilot who was in charge of the barque at the time of the collision. He deposed:—

I am a licensed pilot—licensed by the Government. I was in charge of the *Ordovic* on the 4th of May. I went on board off Yokosuka. On the night of the 3rd and morning of the 4th I was at anchor. We began to weigh anchor at half past two on the 4th. The wind to that time had been N. E. Then it shifted East. Having weighed anchor I was bound to Yokohama, and had to beat up. We had made Treaty Point before we came into collision with the junk. We had then made two tacks, first to port, and then to starboard. We struck the junk when on the port tack, that on which we weighed. We were then steering S. E. by E. Report of danger was made to me. I hurried forward and saw a junk very close. Before I went forward I had luffed all I could. All sails were shaking. I hailed the junk and told her to keep away. She luffed up instead. The junk's mast fouled our jib-boom. We were going about S. E. by E.: the junk was steering about N. N. W. Then the junk's centre on the port side fouled our bow. More than five minutes had elapsed since we saw the boat. After the accident I hove to, and brought the boat alongside, and then towed her for half an hour. I took the men's clothes up and told the men to come on board: they would not. The wind was too light for us to keep on towing the boat. Another junk came up. I hailed her. She came alongside and lowered sail. I put the men's clothes in her, and made sail, casting off the junk. When last I saw her the men were getting into the boat I had hailed. The *Ordovic* before the collision was sailing about four or five knots an hour.

The plaintiff denied the statements of this witness, but declined to ask any questions.

To the Court:—I made no mistake in saying that I weighed on the port tack. We had made no tack before the collision. I know the sailing rules issued by the Japanese Government last July. When two ships meet both close-hauled the port one gives way. The junk was going free and should have given way to me. I luffed first because the junk was fouling us. The junk luffed: her sails shook. We were three or four hundred feet apart when we luffed. I have sailed on junks. (Witness disclaimed any practical acquaintance with junks: he had sailed but not worked on them. At last he admitted that he knew that a junk could sail as close to the wind as an English ship, but could not beat so well, losing more leeway). I think we were sailing about four points off the wind.

To Mr. Macdonald:—We were going about two or two and a half knots, and the ship could answer her helm. The sea was calm and the weather clear. I was in charge of the ship, and gave all the orders. The captain gave me charge. We did not strike the junk hard.

To the Court:—The junk fouled us first. When we luffed, of course, the *Ordovic* was not under command. The junk struck our jibboom first and then came on to the ship.

To Mr. Macdonald:—When I left the junk she had water in her but nothing was lost.

To the Court:—While I was towing the junk, we were bow to bow.

This was all the evidence that Mr. Litchfield had for the defence, with the exception of that of the Captain and others of the *Ordovic*, taken on the 30th of May, which His Honour proceeded to read, and which we will publish to-morrow.

The case thus stands adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th instant, at ten a.m.

We subjoin the evidence of the master and others of the *Ordovic* taken on the 30th of May under rule 114.

George Richardson, sworn, examined by Mr. Litchfield, said:—I am defendant in this suit, and master of the barque *Ordovic*. The *Ordovic* anchored in Mississippi Bay on the morning of the 4th instant. I left at 9 a.m. and came ashore and left all in charge of the duly licensed Japanese

pilot. Before I engaged him at Cape Sagami he showed me his license. I can't tell his name, but I left it at the Consulate. When I left the ship there was no wind, or I would not have left her. Besides the pilot there was on board the ship the full complement of 16 hands, including the first and second mates and the carpenter. The tonnage of the *Orlovic* is 625 tons register. The *Orlovic* reached her anchorage in Yokohama between five and six o'clock on the evening of the 4th. I returned on board five minutes after the anchor was down. I was not on board at the time of the collision. When I got on board the wind was about E., moderate breeze. I intend leaving port on Wednesday, going to the light-ship to-morrow (June 1). I am bound to Kobe to discharge the remainder of my cargo from London. I then go to Manila in pursuance of my charter. I heard of the collision when I got on board the ship. I think I saw the plaintiff in a barrister's chambers about four days ago. It was at Mr. Kirkwood's. I went there with the pilot at Mr. Kirkwood's request. It was about ten days ago. (The above evidence was interpreted to the plaintiff by Mr. Hodges.)

Cross-examined by plaintiff: I call the wind a strong breeze. I think there was some rain now and again as the ship was coming to anchor in Yokohama.

By the Court: My first mate has been discharged and is not leaving with me.

Edward Roberts sworn, examined by Mr. Litchfield, said: I am the second mate of the *Orlovic* and hold a second mate's certificate. I have had it for years. The *Orlovic* came to anchor in Mississippi Bay on the morning of the 4th inst. The master went ashore about 9 a.m. It was then quite calm. Pilot was left in charge of the ship; and chief mate and I were on board. We weighed anchor at about 2 p.m. Wind was then about E. When the wind rose we wore on the starboard tack. We could not see Treaty Point on that tack and had to haul about to the port tack. When we tacked, ship was going S. S. E., close hauled. When on this tack we sighted many boats, and one particular boat with which we subsequently came into collision. I did not take particular notice of her until she came under our bows. She was I should think 5 or 6 tons, twice as large as one of the ordinary sampans, but not so large as a big fishing boat. When we first took notice of her she was going under sail as were also boats to the leeward of her. We had all our square sails set except the foretop-gallant sail and royal. We could not see anyone on the boat as all was covered by the sail. There was no one on the boat forward. Pilot ordered the *Orlovic* to be eased and halloed to the boat. The man at the wheel put the helm down. The boat at this time was about a quarter of a mile off. The pilot kept on halloing and at last they heard him on board the boat. When the ship was brought up to the wind the sails were flapping and she almost lost headway. Up to the time of our bringing the ship to the wind the boat held her course. When we hailed the boat she was nearing our lee bow. She was thus nearing us all the time and if she had kept on her course she would not have collided with us. When those on board heard the pilot singing out they changed their course. They luffed up right athwart our bows and ran into our bows on the starboard side. They did not lower the sail and it was full when they struck us. After she struck she swung round our bow and came around on the port side. At this time our way was quite stopped. We threw a rope to the men in the boat. Then we braced up the main yard, we then pulled up their clothes and other things. There were only two men on board. We kept the boat towing for some time (about 10 minutes), and thus kept her in tow till we hailed another sampan to come and take charge of the boat. We filled the main sail and went on. I could not quite tell the damage done to the sampan. I did not see her full of water. We saw the men get in the other boat and she drifted away by herself.

Cross-examined by plaintiff:—The wind was very nearly E. and quite steady, a good breeze. I am sure the pilot changed our course because after we had luffed she could not go and so he changed his course. I saw him change his course.

By the Court:—I did not see him haul in his sheet and change the set of his sails. I did not see more of his hull. Before we luffed we were going 5 or 6 knots. It was not

raining then. There was a man on the port bow, the carpenter was there. The pilot was forward also.

I am quite sure that we luffed before the boat changed its course. I should think the boat was going 5 or 6 knots. I was standing all this time on the poop. The wheel is aft on the poop.

Robert Foulks, sworn, said:—I am carpenter on the *Orlovic*. I remember coming up the bay on the 4th May, and remember about the collision with the Japanese boat. I was on the fore-castle head. I saw the boat and think she was a quarter of a mile off. The barque was then on the port tack, and the boat I think was running free. The barque did change her course. I saw her come up to the wind. When the boat was hit, the ship's sails were shaking. I did not keep the boat in sight all the time up to the collision. When I heard the pilot shouting she was then about two or three ship's lengths away and was at right angles with us. I saw the collision. The middle of the junk struck our stem. I mean the port side of the junk. There were three men about the junk.

By the Court:—The wind was from E. a strong breeze. I think if she had held her course she would not have fouled us. It was about three o'clock that the collision occurred. After the pilot went forward and shouted, she quite changed her course and came up into the wind and ran into us.

John Thoals, sworn, said: I am a German and A.B. on board the *Orlovic*. On the 4th May I was on board when the collision occurred. I was on the look-out in the fore-castle-head. When I first saw the boat she was three-quarters of a mile off on the starboard bow. Ship was on port tack. Wind was E. Weather very changeable, but calm. I reported the boat to the pilot in charge of the vessel. The boat was heading to our bow when I saw her. I watched her up to the time of the collision. When the boat was reported to the pilot he threw the ship up in the wind which stopped our headway. There was no one to be seen on the boat. When the ship luffed up she came broadside on to our stem. Pilot came forward and shouted; and after some time two men came forward. This was only a minute before the collision took place. It was about a minute before the collision that the pilot came forward and sang out to the junk.

By the Court: I am sure that I reported about the boat before we luffed. I am sure the boat would not have come in collision with the barque if she had held her original course. I saw the junk luff up. Her sail did not shake; the boat had a good deal of headway.

This closed the evidence of the *Orlovic* witnesses, with the exception of that of the chief officer, Mr. Edwards, who will be examined if occasion offers.

Before MARTIN DOHMEN Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.
Wednesday, June 16th, 1881.

SUZUKI SOKICHI, vs. I. EATON.

This was a claim for yen 4.15 for wages and various expenses incurred by the plaintiff during his employment by the defendant.

Defendant denied the claim.

Suzuki Sokichi, warned, said:—I am a cook, and was lately in the employ of the defendant. The defendant owes me yen 4.15 for two days' wages and various expenses. This claim is the balance of yen 30.59.

By the defendant:—You sent me away, and that was why my wages were not paid. I asked for my wages but was refused by the defendant. Owing to the high exchange the prices of articles rose in proportion, as for instance sugar which cost 10 sen, now rose to 13 sen. During December my expenses were 23.14 yen; January 23.14 and February 22 yen. I reckon according to the season.

I. Eaton, sworn said:—I am a merchant's assistant. This man was in my employ. He was very lazy and inattentive. Before I discharged him I called on the man who had brought him and had a talk over the matter. The plaintiff remained in my employ to the 2nd of April. The reason of his inattention was his love for gambling, a man always came and played with him, but when I found it out I sent him away. I never gave him permission to run up an account. I always gave him 2 yen every two or three days, and took the account at the end of the month and

sometimes twice a month. I always verified the accounts. He never asked me for a balance, and when he went away seemed quite satisfied. He left me on the 2nd April: I have seen him since, but have never spoken to him. In April and May the accounts were not as large as when the plaintiff was with me.

Plaintiff recalled said that he did not bring the charge sooner because he was sick.

Defendant:—I know that he has been quite well all the time.

His Honour dismissed the case.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

ON THE ENACTMENT OF THE NEW CODES.

(Translated from the *Kinji Hiron*.)

OUR Government, being very anxious to protect the liberties of the people and to promote their happiness, has reformed the laws three times since the Restoration, and relieved people's minds from the apprehension that they may suffer such cruel punishments as were enforced under an intolerant despotism. Moreover, during this interval, it has adjusted the elements of the laws in a liberal manner, and has replaced torture by a system of judging crime on the evidence. This is a most conspicuous proof that the Government highly respects popular rights. Not even content with this, it issued, last July, the Amended Criminal Code and the New Code of Criminal Procedure, by which the rights of men are taken into higher account than before. Not only is the accused to be permitted to have the assistance of legal counsel, but the Courts are to be open to the public. Such privileges are, indeed, seldom accorded by the laws of European nations. Therefore we have earnestly desired that the Government should put these codes into force as soon as possible, to preserve our liberty and augment our happiness. Accordingly (we ask) for what reason does it not enforce them at present when about one year has elapsed since they have been issued? Although a rumour announced that several sorts of courts are requisite to put the new codes into force, and that therefore they will not come into force until after these courts are perfectly established, yet we learned according to two or three papers in the course of last month that in the Judicial Department the necessary preparations had nearly all been made, and that this had been announced to the Cabinet; but that the latter gave no direction about the enforcement. Indeed the sun and moon do not wait for man. We are coming near to the same date as that on which the Codes were published last year; but already these laws, which for the most part are not inferior to those of civilized countries, are covered with dust and left a prey to the book-worm. Is this not a matter for regret? From such a fact a man might be led to doubt whether our Government is not slow to protect our liberty and promote our happiness; but, reflecting on what it has already done, we conclude that it is not unwilling to benefit the people, because it has, as already stated, amended the laws three times since the Restoration in such a way as to augment our happiness step by step. Notwithstanding this, no word has, it is true, as yet been heard about the enforcement of the new Codes, and hence the suspicion that these were issued for the sake, not of preserving and promoting the liberty and happiness of the people, but with some other aim.

As the publication of the new laws occurred just at the time when our Government sent proposals for treaty-revision to every treaty power, it may be doubtful whether the issue was not simply for the sake of accomplishing the abolition of extra-territoriality; and that, as the treaty powers are rumoured to disapprove of such proposals, the Government hesitates to enforce the Codes on the ground that, if the revision be not completed, it is convenient to postpone their enactment. However, should the Government act thus it will certainly lose the confidence of the public. How can it succeed in controlling the people, who do not repose any trust in it? Confucius said:—"Nations cannot be governed unless they have confidence in their rulers." This is really true.

We are quite sure, however, that our Government is not so ignorant; and that the laws being instituted solely for domestic administration, that is, for the sake of the liberty

and happiness of the nation, it does not delay them simply on account of the disapproval of treaty-revision by foreign powers. It would be foolish policy to leave to the pray of the book-worm laws once issued throughout the whole country, and thus to provoke the people. Therefore, we suppose that the hesitancy to enforce the new codes must be owing to some deep design on the part of the Government, which we, the populace, cannot fathom.

Still we regard the procrastination with deep grief for the Government, because, although everyone is well aware that it has hitherto been very generous in preserving and augmenting the liberty and happiness of the people, yet the enactment of the new laws, which is perhaps owing to delay in other circumstances, has evoked several groundless rumours; and therefore our countrymen will regard the Government with dissatisfaction in that it does not fulfil its promise, while foreigners will laugh at it, saying, that the Japanese Government has issued new laws in order to the abolition of extra-territoriality; but that, as the foreign powers do not approve of the proposal, it has delayed their enforcement; and thus it will be unable to escape, on the one hand, the grumbling of its subjects, and on the other, the disdain of foreigners. We earnestly pray that it may not, because of its hesitation, become the subject of discontent and mockery.

TREBLE ACROSTIC.

SOLUTION TO TREBLE ACROSTIC OF 11TH JUNE, BY FUJITAMA.

<i>Force</i>	<i>Frond</i>	<i>Folly.</i>
F.	F.	F. (3 fa)
O	R	O (gold)
R oy	A	L
C a	U	L
E n	D erb	Y

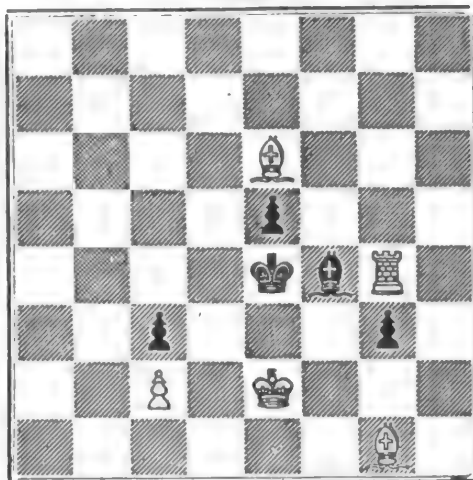
No correct solutions received.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By I. KNOW.

(From *them American Chess Nuts*.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF MAY 11, BY I. MINCKWITH.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to Q. Kt. 4.	1.—Kt. takes R.
2.—Q. to K. 4, ch.	2.—K. to Q. 3.
3.—B. to K. B. 8, mate.	
	if 1.—K. to Q. 4.
2.—Q. to K. 4, ch.	2.—K. to Q. B. 4.
3.—B. to K. B. 8, mate.	
	if 1.—R. to Q. B. 5.
2.—Q. takes R.	2.—B. to Q. 5.
3.—P. to K. B. 4, mate.	
	if 1.—B. to Q. 5.
2.—Q. to K. 7, ch.	2.—K. to Q. 4.
3.—P. takes Kt. mate.	

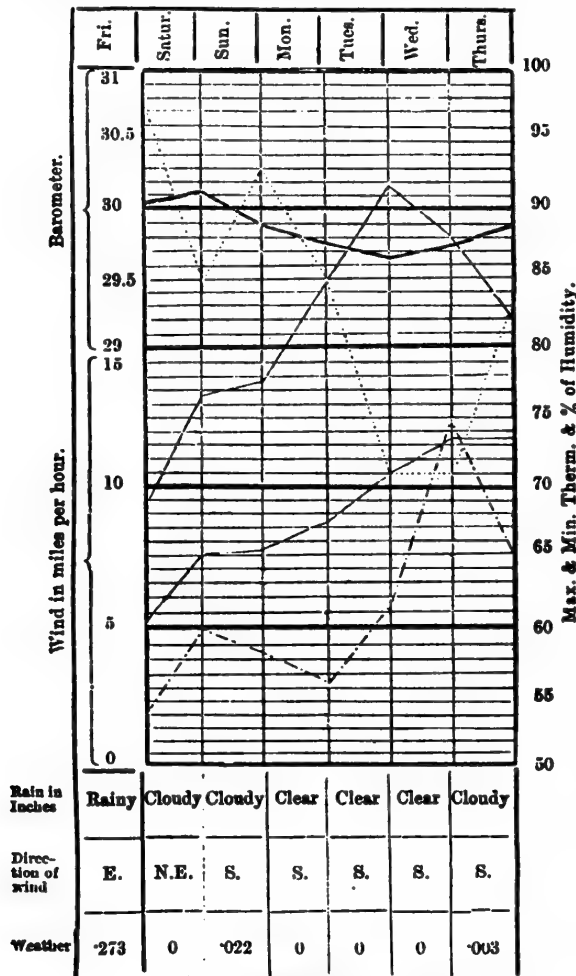
Correct solutions received from Omega, W. H. S., and Q.

[There was an error in last week's problem. A Bishop should have been at K. Kt. 7, instead of a pawn.—Chess Editor.]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 20.0 miles per hour on Wednesday noon.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.059 inches on Sunday at 6 a.m. and the lowest was 29.593 inches on Tuesday at 6 p.m.

The highest temperature for the week was 91°.5 on Tuesday and the lowest was 60°.8 on Friday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 78°.6 and 59° respectively.

The remarkable feature of the week was the high temperature reached on Tuesday which was 13° higher than for the corresponding week of last year and even higher than was reached at any time during last year.

The total amount of rain for the week was .298 inches against a total of 1.774 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

I N W A R D S .

June 11, American sloop *Alert*, Comd. Huntington, 1,020 tons, 4-guns, 600 H.P., from Bonin Islands.

June 11, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,010, from a Cruise, to Lighthouse Department.

June 12, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 800, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

June 12, German corvette *Hertha*, Capt. von Kall, 2,000 tons, 19-guns, from Samoa.

June 12, American ship *Richard Robinson*, Smith, 642, from New York, General, to Order.

June 13, British steamer *Jason*, Brown, 1,411, from Hongkong, General, to Butterfield & Swire.

June 13, British steamer *Escambia*, Wildgoose, 1,401, from Kobe, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.

June 13, Russian corvette *Asia*, Capt. Amasoff, 2,500 tons, 11-guns, from Nagasaki.

June 13, German schooner *Balthasar*, Fulda, 275, from Takao, Sugar, to Soon Hoo.

June 14, British gunboat *Lily*, Grove, 700 tons, 3-guns, 95 H.P., from a cruise.

June 14, British barque *Malacca*, Hay, 593, from Hamburg, General, to M. Raspe.

June 14, Japanese steamer *Kinshu Maru*, Davidson, 690, from Nagasaki, Conls, to M. B. Co.

June 14, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

June 15, British steamer *Venice*, Beard, 1,271, from Hongkong, General, to Wilkin & Robison.

June 15, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

June 16, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

June 17, American ship *Paul Revere*, Mullen, 1,736, from New York, Kerosene oil, to C. & J. Trading Co.

June 18, British steamer *Malacca*, Weighill, 1,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* from Kobe :—150 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports :—Mme. Carandini, Miss Carandini, Miss Linden, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Howe and 2 children, Miss Sandford, Miss Eddy, Messrs. W. Sherwin, J. Mackey, T. Senjee, Soltar, C. W. White, Buchard, R. M. Davidson, General Makins and 31 Japanese in cabin ; 1 European, 2 Chinese and 382 Japanese in steerage.

Per American ship *Paul Revere*, from New York :—Mr. Adams.

O U T W A R D S .

June 12, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,074, for Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

June 12, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 12, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 908, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 12, British gunboat *Lily*, Grove, 700 tons, 3-guns, 95 H.P., for a Cruise.

June 13, British barque *Fleetwing*, McPadden, 789, for Burrard Inlet, General, despatched by Mollison, Fraser & Co.

June 13, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

June 13, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Wynn, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 14, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 15, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Walker, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 15, Japanese steamer *Kobonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 16, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 800, for Yokkaichi, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 17, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 18, British steamer *Kametchka*, Barnett, 702, for Vladivostok via Kobe and Nagasaki, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

June 18, British steamer *Jason*, Brown, 1,411, for London via Kobe, Nagasaki and China ports, General, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong via Nagasaki :—Mrs. Jackson, 4 children and 2 servants, and Mr. Goff in cabin ; 6 Chinese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* for Hongkong :—Mr. F. E. Foster in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe :—For Kobe : Mr. and Mrs. Koshiwo and 11 Japanese in cabin ; and 1 Chinese in steerage. For Hongkong : Mr. A. J. Murray in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports :—Mr. and Mrs. Yamao, Mrs. and Miss Allerbury, Mrs. and Miss Webster, Rev. and Mrs. Whiting and 2 children, Miss Gilchrist, Commodore Shufeldt, Miss Shufeldt, Rev. and Mrs. Houston and 2 children, Dr. Fishburn, Mr. and Mrs. Fumakoshi, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Eitch, Mrs. Mori, Messrs. P. E. Cameron, Colombo, F. D. Jacobs, and 19 Japanese in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Sunda*, for Hongkong via Nagasaki :—

Silk for London	...	...	...	...	8 bales.
" " France	...	...	...	...	15 "
" " Italy...	...	...	...	...	10 "
Total	...	...	...	...	33 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports :—

Treasure	...	...	...	...	\$26,273.11
"	...	...	...	...	Yen 133,806.73

REPORTS.

The American ship *Paul Revere* reports :—Passed Anjer Point on the 11th of May. Through China Sea to Bassino Light experienced Southerly winds. From Bassino to port nearly south-west monsoon, with fine weather. Anchored at 5.15 a.m. 17th of June. Time from port to port 125 days. Last year the same voyage took 132 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Escambia	Wildgoose	British steamer	1,401	Kobe	June 13	Smith, Baker & Co.
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,042	Shanghai & ports	June 16	M. B. Co.
Jason	Brown	British steamer	1,411	Hongkong	June 13	Butterfield & Swire
Kamtchatka	Barnett	British steamer	702	London	May 20	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	June 11	Lighthouse Department
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	June 10	M. M. Co.
Venice	Beard	British steamer	1,271	Hongkong	June 15	Wilkin & Robison
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	May 28	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Balthasar	Fulda	German steamer	275	Takao	June 13	Soon Hoo.
Black Diamond	Boyd	German barque	601	Nagasaki	May 27	P. Bohm
Eden	J. Nairn	British barque	313	Takao	June 1	Chinese
Hecht	Floetz	German schooner	358	Takao	June 9	Yuck Chee
Malacca	Hay	British barque	583	Hamburg	June 14	M. Raspe
Paul Revere	Mullen	American ship	1,736	New York	June 17	O. & J. Trading Co.
Richard Robinson	Smith	American ship	642	New York	June 12	J. D. Carroll & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert	4	1,020	600	Sloop	Bonin Islands	Huntington
" Monocacy	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
ENGLISH—Lily	3	700	95	Gunboat	Cruise	Grove
FRENCH—Adonis	4	800	250	Gunboat	Kobe	Caillard
" Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Kobe	Michaud
" Kersaint	—	1,200	—	Corvette	Kobe	Rouquette
" Thémis	18	3,800	175	Corvette	Kobe	Alguier
GERMAN—Hertha	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Samoa	von Kall
RUSSIAN—Asia	11	2,500	—	Corvette	Nagasaki	Amasoff
" Europa	14	3,000	—	Cruiser	Kobe	Gripenberg

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong via Kobe	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	June 25th, at 6 P.M.
New York	Euphrates	• Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York	Escambia	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	June 19th, at 9 A.M.
San Francisco	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About 25th June
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	July 9th, at daylight
Shanghai and way-ports	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	June 22nd, at 6 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.,

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW PREMISES,

No. 75,

MAIN STREET.

Mr. R. DROSS

WILL SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,*On Monday, the 20th June,**At 10 a.m.**At Sales Room, No. 55,***HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

Comprising a Home-made Drawing-Room Set, Iron Bedsteads, &c., &c.,

And the usual line of **SUNDRIES.**

Yokohama, June 18th, 1881.

Mr. R. DROSS

WILL SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,*On Tuesday, the 21st June,**At 9.30 a.m.,**At No. 80, Main Street,***LADIES' DRESS and FANCY ARTICLES, ARTICLES DE PARIS, TOYS, OIL PRINTS, WATCHES, &c., &c.; and a few FENDERS, Steel and Gilt.***On view on Monday, the 20th instant.**Yokohama, June 18th, 1881.***THE "HIOGO NEWS."**PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY MORNING,
(Sundays excepted).**SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.**

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

tf.

**KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.****KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,****THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS** to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.**THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT** a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.**A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.** It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.****FORD & Co.,****GENERAL****COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND

Forwarding Agents.**No. 5, WATER STREET.**

Yokohama, April 18th, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Have Prizes Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,***celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1851. PARIS, 1857. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.**

White Rose, Frangipanna, Ylang-ylang, Staphanotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevel,
Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,*a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest flowers***ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,***a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.***ATKINSON'S****ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,***a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,***a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,***and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the
manufacturers.*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture
their articles of the best quality only. Purchasers are
entreated to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
"Golden Lyre."

ESTABLISHED 1799.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED MYSELF AS

PUBLIC AUCTIONEER

AND

General Commission Agent.

Sale Rooms:—No. 55, Main Street.

R. DROSS.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1881.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE



MARK.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEYS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEYS

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKES'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEYS

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEYS

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 1D. & 4D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES.



July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS.
STOURPORT ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY" "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.
April, 1880.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
ASTHMA,
DIFFICULT
FOR
BREATHING
& C
DATURA
TATULA

Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FLUID
MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

April 10, 1880

1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRONWORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS

*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.***ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.***See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.*

Railings. Balcony Panels.

Gates. Street Posts.

Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.

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Columns. Column Capitals.

Brackets. Gratings.

Windows. Casements.

Fountains. Drinking Fountains.

Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*Catalogue (D) free on Application.***Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited.**
LONDON.

26 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock" sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,800,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, Hankow, Saigon, Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

" " " " 6 " " 4 "

" " " " 3 " " 3 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 26th February, 1881.

The "Japan Mail,"

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24: Six months, \$13: Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
" Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

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A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16
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THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. V. No. 25.]

Yokohama, June 25th, 1881.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 6TH MONTH, 25TH DAY.

There can be little doubt that if, as is reported, religion proposes to promote the scheme for a railway between Tsuruga and Kanazawa, the construction of the line will soon be commenced. Kaga, Noto, Yechiu, Yechizen and Yechigo; these five provinces have been for centuries known as the chief domiciles of Buddhist devotees in Japan. In feudal times indeed it was often found necessary to impose some legal restraint upon the fanatical generosity of the people, who were for ever seeking opportunities to carry their money and goods to the treasuries of the great shrines. It was then that the feudal chiefs instituted a species of protection very much less irrational than that which seeks now-a-days to make streams of useless metal debouch upon some favored country, until, as an eminent writer says, its inhabitants perish, like Midas, amid heaps of gold. The great feudatories drew a military cordon round their fiefs and gave the sentries orders to admit without question anybody carrying a parcel inwards and to stop all who attempted to leave the province similarly encumbered. This action must have seriously diminished the votive offerings at the shrines, but it gradually converted some of the fiefs into immense warehouses of valuables, and at the present moment the western midland districts contain the wealthiest and best furnished yeomen's dwellings in all the breadth of the land. Quite recently we have had occasion to record instances of enthusiastic munificence displayed by the people of the central countries in the matter of rebuilding one

of the great Monto Shrines at Kiyoto. Now, it is the priests of these very shrines, Nishi-hongwan and Higashi-hongwan, who propose to visit every house in Kashu and Yechizen, selling shares in the new railway company. Crafty gentlemen these Monto shavelings! Given a railroad running from Kiyoto, along the banks of Lake Biwa, to Tsuruga, and another passing thence through the heart of Yechizen and Kaga, and we can fancy that the cloisters of Hongwan-ji would echo with the sounds of a good many multitudes of feet on saint-days. We know, at any rate, how it fares with "Daishi-sama" of Kawasaki on the 21st of every month.

But however this may be, it is to be hoped that the proposed railway will prove something more than a line in the clouds. Our malcontent contemporary, whose motto seems to be, "what good thing can come out of Japan?" points the shafts of his weighty wit at the notion of improving harbours before the ships to call there exist. To be consistent he should be equally jocular at the expense of railroads constructed before the goods they are to carry have been manufactured. But the Yokohama public is lenient. It is still content to find some grain of method in any crop of madness, though at times, we fancy, it must be inclined to say, with Bassanio's permission:—

"In print, what plea so tainted and corrupt,
But being smothered in a sea of ink,
Obscures the show of evil?"

The railway, meanwhile, will progress under holy auspices, and it may be that before the first train brings its freight of pilgrims to Saikiyo, we waspish journalists shall have learned the truth of the old adage:—"Troppo disputare la verità fa errare."

The Koreans have been unceasingly inquisitive since their arrival in Tokiyo, and the Japanese are careful to afford them every facility for satisfying their curiosity. The stars have seen almost everything that can be considered evidence of Japan's progress, but whatever be the impression produced, they have as yet displayed little satisfaction, whose duty it has been to accompany them from place to place report, that on two occasions only did they suffer themselves to appear really moved. When they were taken to see the mortuary chapels of Iyeyasu and the Tokugawa chiefs at Uyeno and Shiba, their excitement furnished a significant contrast to their previous indifference. Plainly the invasion of their country by Taiko's generals has not yet been forgotten. The fact that Iyeyasu was the first of a line of princes who ruled Japan during three centuries, is of less moment to the Koreans than the thought that he was one of Hideyoshi's most powerful feudatories. Korea has little reason to be loyal to the Tsing Tartars who made the peninsula a base of operations in their campaigns against the Ming, but it would seem that what the country suffered then is a small matter compared with the ruin wrought by Taiko's soldiers.

Kato Kiyomasa, the commander-in-chief of the invading army, has left a record of the campaign written by his own hand. Perhaps two of the most interesting chapters it

contains are the stories of the events that led to the inception of the design, and of those that preceded the encounter between Kiyomasa's army and the auxiliaries sent by the Ming to Korea's aid.

The idea of invading Korea had long been entertained by Taiko no doubt, but its first definite expression was elicited by a curious incident. The death of his only son Taro, the child of his old age, had completely prostrated Hideyoshi. For several days he could scarcely be prevailed upon to eat or drink; the business of State was neglected and the nobles who came to condole with him, were sent away without an audience. At last an exception was made in favour of Kato Kiyomasa, whose well-proved valour and unrivalled strategical skill made him a man after the Regent's own heart. The general found his chief pale-faced, hollow-eyed, and altogether bereft of the fire and energy that were once wont to make men forget the story of the plebeian prince, and recall only the memory of his marvellous deeds. It was time, no doubt, that the Regent should be roused from his stupor.

"Sir," said Kiyomasa, "I have come to consult you about your son's funeral."

Taiko might well start, seeing that the boy had been buried several days, but he did not invite the other to explain himself.

"Since the time of the Empress Jingō," resumed Kiyomasa, "Korea has never failed to pay tribute to Japan until within the last few years. Taro-dono was the son of a great general: it is fitting that his obsequies should be performed by an army. If you will put me in charge of the funeral party, I promise to bring back the King of Korea as a prisoner to Japan."

Taiko had not smiled since his boy's death. He now laughed outright, and, clapping his hands, declared that it should be as Kiyomasa suggested. From that very day preparations for the invasion were commenced, and to the signal successes achieved by the Japanese troops the Koreans themselves bear testimony.

But there came a time when China was fairly roused from the lazy indifference that often accompanies great strength. Kiyomasa's head quarters were at Anyen, where the bulk of his army, consisting of some twenty thousand men, lay recruiting their energies after the fatigues of a long campaign. There he received one day a visit from a Chinese envoy, the bearer of a letter from the Ming Emperor. The tone of the document was singularly arrogant. Japan, it said, was a tributary⁽¹⁾ of China, and that the former should venture to invade a subject kingdom of the latter was, therefore, an act of gross insolence, still further aggravated by the fact that the general of the invading army had not even the authority of the Emperor of Japan, but acted in obedience to the orders of an upstart prince. China had determined to avenge this insult, and there was now, within a few days' march of Kiyomasa's position, an army of four hundred thousand men, only awaiting orders to advance and destroy every Japanese that trespassed on the soil of Korea. Neither by "climbing up into the high heaven, nor by creeping into the hard earth," was there any means of escape. The doom of the insolent invaders was inevitable. So far the language of the letter was such that it seemed an unnecessary prelude to the destruction it foretold. But now its tone changed. The Emperor of China, it went on to explain, had heard of Kiyomasa's moderation in the hour of victory; of the discipline he maintained among his troops, and of the care he had taken to preserve the lives of unoffending Koreans. As a reward for all this the lives of himself and his followers

were now given to him. The whole Japanese army might retire unmolested, and the Chinese general should be charged to provide for them a safe means of transit to Japan. But there was one condition. Kiyomasa had taken two prisoners: the brother of the Korean King, and a girl reputed the most beautiful in the whole Kingdom. These he must set at liberty before commencing his retreat.

The Japanese General received this letter with the utmost reverence. Joining his hands and turning his face westward, he made three lowly obeisances, avowing his gratitude to the God of Battles by whose providence he, the vassal of a vassal, had been permitted to receive the letter of a mighty Emperor. He then declared himself willing, so far as was in his power, to comply with the proposed conditions, desiring only a short respite, since the prisoners in question were at the camp of Nabeshima, three days' journey distant. To this the envoy gladly assented, deeming the success of his mission assured. On the seventh day the prisoners arrived at Anyen, and Kiyomasa then proceeded to dictate his answer to the Emperor's letter. It was not in his power, he said, to set at liberty his prisoner, the King's brother, without first consulting Taiko; but the woman, he would hand over to the envoy in such a fashion that neither the "high heavens nor the hard earth" should afford her a refuge. As for the Chinese army of four hundred thousand men, he computed that, at the rate of ten thousand a day, forty days would suffice to annihilate it. Even as the pebbles on the Mountain of Kouron might be all collected by a patient gleaner, so the slaughter of four hundred thousand men was only a question of time and opportunity. The Japanese force was quite equal to the task, and on its completion, Taiko himself would invade China, burn the Imperial Palace, and carry the Emperor off to share the captivity of the King of Korea's brother.

Such were the terms of the letter Kiyomasa delivered to the astonished envoy, who had expected a very different result. The Japanese general, however, from first to last maintained a perfectly courteous demeanour. He still signified his intention of surrendering the girl, whose beauty made her an object of so much consideration to both parties, but he desired to make the transfer at a place outside the camp whither she had been led that morning. What followed must always be reckoned one of the most inhuman and unjustifiable pieces of barbarity that have ever sullied the reputation of a brave man. On arriving at the place indicated, the Koreans found the girl tied to a tree, "between heaven and earth," as the Japanese general had promised. At a sign from their leader the officers that guarded her fell back, and before the Chinese envoy could remonstrate or interfere, Kiyomasa stepped forward and pierced the unhappy girl with his spear from waist to shoulder. It was not without reason that he was afterwards known in Korea and Japan alike as the "devil's marshal" (*oni-jōkwan*).

Rumours have been current lately to the effect that some reform is contemplated in the administration of the Island of Yezo. It is asserted, either that the Colonization Commission will be abolished entirely and the whole island divided into two or three prefectures with a local Government of the same nature as those existing in the other provinces of the Empire; or that the island will be left under the jurisdiction of the Kaitakushi Office, while considerable reductions in the staff and expenditure of the latter will be made.

We are not yet in a position to state positively which of the two versions is correct, but it will be remembered that when the functions of the Commission (which was established in 1869) were enlarged—on which occasion (1871)

(1) The Chinese would probably have justified this statement on the grounds that Japan had sent ambassadors to China during the civil wars in the time of the Ashikaga Shogans.

its chief, Mr. Kuroda, was endowed with the same rank and powers as a Minister of Department—the annual expenditure was fixed at a sum of one million yen for the year. The Commission was then placed on a different footing from any other Department of State, seeing that its yearly grant was to remain unaltered, and that any surplus appearing at the end of a year was to be carried on as additional income to the ensuing year, instead of being returned into the Treasury. The Colonization Commission was in fact given a ten years lease of life under constant conditions, that term being accounted the minimum period during which the work of reclaiming and colonizing the island might be sufficiently advanced to permit the substitution of some other form of administration. The ten years are now on the verge of completion, so that *some* reform will no doubt be carried out soon, but as to the exact nature of that reform, nothing has yet, we understand, been determined, nor will any definite decision be formed until after H. M. The Emperor's approaching visit to Yezo.

One of our contemporaries endeavours to fix upon us a charge of misrepresenting the action of the Chamber of Commerce with regard to the monetization of silver yen. The accusation is based upon our supposed ignorance of the Chamber of Commerce Reports, but its injustice will be apparent when we say that the report in question was lying before us when we wrote, and that the statements we made were based upon its perusal. Even supposing we had been sufficiently careless to neglect easily accessible sources of information, we were not likely to forget that the Chamber of Commerce consists of a body of gentlemen thoroughly conversant with matters of exchange and not over apt to endorse an important innovation without due consideration. It is precisely because the Chamber of Commerce discriminated and yet consented, that we took the liberty of expressing surprise. The Committee of the Chamber saw "every reason" for placing the silver yen on an equality with the Mexican dollar, "provided it was accepted as current in China;" and further, the Chamber thought the action of the Banks "somewhat regrettable" inasmuch as they had anticipated the monetization of the yen in Hongkong. Yet despite this complete appreciation of the question as one of exchange, the Chamber virtually approved that action by taking no further steps to oppose it. In other words the foreign merchants saw no reason to interfere although "in one sense the money held in Yokohama had been depreciated to the extent of one or two per cent." Presumably therefore they expected that in *another sense* that depreciation would be compensated, unless we are to suppose that a palpable loss was wittingly endured. Again we repeat our statement:—"For the moment at least it seems to have been believed that trade could be benefited by tampering with the currency."

That the whole question was "freely and comprehensively discussed" in the columns of the *Japan Gazette* at the time, we have no doubt whatsoever. Our contemporary is, however, scarcely justified in assuming either that the circle of his readers includes the whole community, or that a point of public interest can be "fully examined and finally dismissed" on the authority of his *fiat* alone. Under its present aspect the question is by no means pleasant to approach, and we repeat our desire that the reasons which have induced us to reopen it, and the grounds upon which we take our stand, should be clearly understood. We admit that the Banks had an indisputable right to accept on their own account Japanese yen for Mexican dollars, but we question their right to alter the character, and lessen the value, of their clients' deposits, carrying the difference to their own credit. This may seem an unpleasantly plain

way of stating the case, but there is not much room for choice of terms. That the Banks took the precaution to obtain, when practicable, the formal consent of their constituents, is very well known; but it is equally certain that the first quotation of an altered rate upon Hongkong showed their error with tolerable distinctness to many of their constituents. The chief sufferers are the fixed depositors. This class of clients—most valuable to the Banks—only appear, as a rule, once or twice a year. In general they do not trouble themselves much about questions of currency, rightly trusting the guardianship of their interests to the Banks. Hardly knowing, then, what they did, and certainly not foreseeing its results, they have drifted into a position to emerge from which without loss some effort is needed. It need not be an united effort, nor one of a legal nature. The remedy is purely commercial and may be easily applied. Possibly a partial re-importation of the *bona fide* Mexicans shipped away might be found necessary, but with this we have nothing to do. We have spoken for the sake of those who are suffering unwittingly, and this must be our excuse for repeating much that is already familiar, no doubt, to many of our readers.

Residents in Japan have often good reason to be astonished at the process of perversion to which their recorded experience are subjected by authors at home. *Twelve years* ago the writer of the present note, when riding on the Tokaido near Kawasaki, met a naked man with his hair and arms tied so tightly to a pole laid across his shoulders that the hair was almost torn from his head. He had been thus punished by the people of the neighbourhood for robbing a blind beggar. It was in fact a case of Lynch law, exceedingly cruel but in no wise attributable to the "Japanese Penal Code," and above all the man was not "walking about Tokiyo," but on an unfrequented part of the Tokaido. The *Pall Mall Budget*, however, transfers the scene to Tokiyo, and the time to "recently," as will be seen from the following extract:—

An English resident in Japan recently recorded the horror which he felt when, immediately after landing, he met a wretched criminal walking about Tokio, in mid-winter, naked, with his hair tied back so tightly to a beam of wood laid across his shoulders, to which his arms were strapped, that, no matter how far back he strained his head, the hair was almost torn from his scalp. On inquiry he found that the torture was inflicted on the criminal to indicate the abhorrence with which the law regarded the robbery of the scanty earnings of the helpless poor. The miscreant had picked the pocket of a blind cripple. No one of course can desire to resort to the barbarous cruelty of the Japanese penal code &c.

Consul-General Van Buren's Report on the Pottery and Porcelain Industries of Japan is an able *résumé* of the knowledge we at present possess on the subject, and contains at the same time much that is both original and interesting.

The writer justly dwells on the very great natural advantages Japan enjoys in the matter of ceramic manufactures. The potter has only to dig. Excellent porcelain clays are found everywhere, and often near "water transportation." No doubt much of Japan's success as a porcelain producing country is attributable to this cause. We know that in China the discovery of a really fine pure clay was regarded as the result of divine intervention; and the memory of the "inspired priest," who showed the people where they might find "boccato" earth, is gratefully remembered to this day. In Europe, too, those who have studied the subject are familiar with the troubles that beset the potter of the Boboli gardens and the family of Chicanneau. Nevertheless to the artificial clay of those times we owe the exquisite *pâte tendre* of

the old Sèvres ware; a biscuit so much superior in many respects to that obtained from the natural kaolin, that forty-five years after the latter had come into general use, a neglected store of the artificial material made the fortune of its finder, Ebelman. It is not a mere freak that induces people to give five hundred guineas for a cup and saucer of old Sèvres.

But even in Japan certain districts are more favoured by nature than others. The comparative table which the Consul-General gives, is most interesting in this respect, for it shews how largely local advantages have influenced the development of the ceramic art in the various provinces. Mikawa, now better known as Aichi-ken, stands first on the list, but much of the clay found there is not of the best quality. Hizen, as might be expected, comes next, and after it Mino, where the best egg-shell porcelain in Japan has been manufactured; a fact which the author, we observe, does not note. Kaga finds no place on the list at all, and this may perhaps surprise the very numerous lovers of that brilliant red and gold ware so largely exported to Europe at present. But the fact is, that despite the celebrity of the *Kutani-yaki*, the province of Kashiu possesses neither kaolin nor petunse of first-class quality. The potters of Daishōji have always been obliged to import their materials, and hence it happens that the amateur is often sadly puzzled by a specimen decorated after the Kutani style, but made of Hizen or Owari clay. *Aprpos* of this *Kagayaki*, the author seems inclined to agree with the idea that it is the representative of the "graphic style" in Japan. No doubt this dictum is true at present, but it is well to remember that delineations of "trades, occupations, sports, customs and costumes" are never found on the *Kutani-ware* of former times. Something similar may be said of the *nature* of the ware. The Consul-General describes it as *faience*, which is true of the *Kagayaki* proper, *i.e.* the ware made entirely with materials found in the province, but the best pieces produced there in the past, and indeed much of the workshops' present outcome, must be described as fine porcelain.

For the rest, the Report describes the processes of ceramic manufacture most accurately and succinctly. Those that take an interest in such matters will find it a more exhaustive account than any previously published. Consul-General Van Buren pursues the system he so successfully inaugurated in his "Report on Labour," and his researches cannot fail to be of much value to the antiquarian and the historian alike.

There are, however, one or two points of history concerning which we cannot quite endorse the Consul's dicta. He tells us, for example, that the Portuguese under Vasco da Gama imported white translucent Japanese porcelain into Europe at the end of the fifteenth century. Now it was not till the early part of the sixteenth century that the first porcelain proper was produced in Japan by Shōdzui Gorodayu, who visited China expressly to learn the art, and his pieces cannot justly be called Japanese, since they were manufactured with Chinese clay. Neither is it at all likely that any of this ware found its way to Europe, for its production was very limited and ceased altogether so soon as the supply of material brought over by Shōdzui failed. It was not till 1599 that a Corean, Risampe, discovered kaolin at Mount Idzumi in Hizen, and the ware known in Europe as *Imari*, or *Old Japan*, cannot boast any greater antiquity than 1648, in which year Higashidori Tokuzayemon learned the art of enamel painting outside the glaze from the captain of a Chinese junk trading to Nagasaki. When, therefore, Consul-General Van Buren says that "the best old Hizen ware was made in Arita in 1580 to 1585," he antedates Japan's attainment of excellence by about a century. These, however, are matters of interest to the collector or antiquarian alone. The confusion that exists on

the subject of dates among the Japanese themselves is something quite wonderful; and certainly, with the exception of the lately published "Handbook of Japanese Pottery" by Mr. Franks, nothing by any means so accurate as this Report has yet appeared.

We observe with great pleasure that the names of Messrs. Rinzaburo, Naomoto and Kiyoshi, graduates of the Engineering College, Tokiyo, are borne upon the last Prize List of the Glasgow University. After graduation the six most successful students of their year are sent from the Engineering College to complete their education in Europe, and the above three gentlemen, under these conditions, joined the engineering classes of Glasgow University in 1879. Mr. Shida has now, it appears, carried off three prizes; the Second in senior mathematics, the First for general eminence in natural philosophy, and the First in the higher mathematical class in the same department; while Messrs. Takayama and Minami were little less fortunate. We reprint, from the *Glasgow Herald*, a short statement of the result together with some remarks made by Sir Wm. Thomson, and while congratulating the students and professors of the Engineering College on the distinction achieved by their former comrades and pupils, we may be pardoned if we dwell for a moment with special pleasure on the "cordial cheers" with which the Scotchmen greeted their foreign rivals' success.

"The presentation of class prizes was then proceeded with, the successful students being cordially cheered as they advanced to receive the marks of distinction they had earned. This was specially noticeable in the case of Rinzaburo Shida, Tokio, Japan, who carried away the second prize in senior mathematics, the first for general eminence in natural philosophy, and first in the higher mathematical class in the same department."

PRIZE LISTS.

ENGINEERING.

SENIOR CLASS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS.

1. John Cleland, Coatbridge.
2. Naomoto Takayama, Japan.

SENIOR CLASS OF OFFICE AND FIELD WORK.

1. David Campbell Rattray, Partick.
2. Kiyoshi Minami, Japan.
3. Neil M'Kechuie, Glasgow.

WALKER PRIZES FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.

1. John Cleland, Coatbridge.
2. Malcolm MacPherson, Govan.

Next in Order of Merit.

- 3, 4, { Kiyoshi Minami, Japan. } Equal.
- { Naomoto Takayama, Japan. }
5. John Henry T. Turner, Birkenhead.

GEORGE HARVEY PRIZE.

- John Cleland, Coatbridge.
- Naomoto Takayama, Japan. } Equal.

Next in Order of Merit.

Kiyoshi Minami Japan.

MATHEMATICS.

UPPER SENIOR.

Written Examinations.

1. John Buchanan, University College, London.

SENIOR.

1. John Weir, Ibrox, Crossford School, Lanarkshire.
2. Rinzaburo Shida, Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, Japan.
3. Maitland H. Park, The Manse, Cumbernauld.
4. John Nicholson, Pankiewicz' Real Schule, Warsaw.

II. Higher Mathematical Class.

1. Rinzaburo Shida.
2. John Buchanan.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. For General Eminence, voted by the Class.

STUDENTS OF FIRST YEAR.

1. *Rinzaburo Shida, Tokio, Japan.*
2. *Naomoto Takayama, Tokio, Japan.*
3. *Alexander V. Lothian, Wishaw.*
4. *John Gray, Glasgow.*
5. *Alexander McQueen, U.P. Manso, Milngavie.*
6. *Francis H. Stead, Howdon-on-Tyne, England.*
7. *Kiyoshi Minami, Tokio, Japan.*
8. *Henry Stewart, Arbroath.*
9. { *William Weir, Ibrox, Glasgow.*
James Paterson, Kirkpatrick Juxta, Moffat.
11. *James MacLay, Glasgow.*
12. { *Arthur S. Howell, Llanelli, Carmathenshire.*
Charles E. Darwent, Honiton, Devonshire.
William Hay.
13. { *John Gibson, Partick.*
David James, Glasgow.
Robert Veith, Sunderland.
John Struthers, Eaglesham.

"Professor Sir Wm. Thomson, in presenting the prizes in the natural history class, took the opportunity of saying that not only was it the largest natural philosophy class he had seen since he had the honour of being elected Professor, but it was the largest class in natural philosophy which had ever been held in the University. He had the pleasure of adding that, so far as his past experience went, he did not remember any class with the conduct of which he had been so well satisfied. In particular, he wished to mention three students from Japan who had come among them. They were really a credit to their countrymen, and it was most satisfactory to him to see how warmly they had been received. What other, however, could have been expected from Scotch youth than that they would give the kindest welcome and receive in the friendliest manner students who had come to study along with them, to sit on the same benches with them, to carry away what they could of European learning to their country on the other side of the world. There was one remarkable circumstance regarding the high merits of the three Japanese students to whom prizes had been awarded in each case unanimously by their fellow-students. They excelled not only in written papers, but also very remarkably in *circa-voce* examinations, showing a wonderful appreciation of everything that was said, and a power to him quite unexpected, when he thought they were students to whom the English language was a foreign language, of expressing their ideas clearly and emphatically in English. (Applause.) The other Professors also expressed satisfaction with the progress made by their classes during the year."

In connection with the above we may mention that the late eminent architect, W. Burgess, Esq., A.R.A., has afforded a very substantial evidence of his appreciation for the diligence and good conduct of his pupil, Mr. Tatsuno, also a graduate of the Engineering College, Tokiyo, by bequeathing him a legacy of fifty pounds.

Since the 20th instant the Senate has been busily engaged considering a Bill to control transactions connected with Kerosine oil. The Bill will shortly be promulgated. Its purpose is to check the occurrence of fires, many of the recent conflagrations having been traced either to carelessness in the use of the oil or to its employment by incendiaries as a combustible. The proposed measure consists, we understand, of fifteen clauses, the gist of which is as follows.

Kerosine oil is to be divided into two classes, that which ignites at a higher temperature than 140 F., and that which ignites at a temperature below that point; the former being used for lighting, and the latter for experimental purposes. Every purchaser of the oil will be obliged to give the seller a certificate specifying the purpose to which it is to be applied, and dealers in Kerosine will be divided into four classes, producers, refiners, wholesalers and retailers. Refineries and godowns for storage must not be established within 25 cho (3,000 yards)

of any populous portion of a town or port: purchases of oil will only be permitted during the day; and violations of the regulations will be punished by fines varying from 2 to 200 yen.

A Committee of three has, however, been appointed to prepare the draft of an amended Bill which will be laid before the Senate in a few days, when we hope to furnish a more extended notice, as the measure is obviously one which to have any useful effect must extend to foreign as well as native dealers.

We mentioned some days ago that a plan was on foot for disposing of the articles remaining unsold at the National Exhibition by lottery. Since then, application for permission to proceed in that fashion has been made to the Government, but without success, for though some of the authorities, it is said, saw no objection to the proposal, the majority were of opinion that such a precedent might not be established without danger. It has accordingly been decided that the value of the goods in question—fifteen thousand yen—shall be at once paid by the Government to the exhibitors, who will be required to refund the money subsequently on the sale of the articles.

We observe by an Imperial Notification recently issued, that the amount appropriated for the service of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the fiscal year commencing on the first of July next, is 1,400,000 yen.

One of our contemporaries, writing lately upon this subject, remarked that no economy of expenditure was likely to be effected by the establishment of the new department, an assertion which suggests the idea that he had not perused the Memorial of Messrs. Okuma and Ito published in his own columns.

The total annual outlay for the Bureau whose amalgamation the Memorial recommended, was yen 1,832,109. All these Bureaux have now been combined as suggested, and in addition there have been created two other Bureaux—of Manufacture and Accountants—and a Secretariat; nevertheless the total grant for the new Department is less than the expenditure under the previous system by nearly a quarter of a million. Besides this the expenses (yen 144,793) of the nursery gardens, &c., which formerly belonged to the Bureau of Agriculture, will no doubt be defrayed out of the funds of the Nōshōmusho for the present at least, though we understand that arrangements are in progress for the sale of these gardens to private individuals.

Thus there can be no doubt that a considerable saving has been effected in the public expenditure by the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Iyemitsu, third Shōgun of the Tokugawa line, on the occasion of a visit to Osaka in 1630, bestowed a munificent largess on the citizens of that place, who, being more loyal than frugal, resolved to spend the money upon something which should remain a permanent record of the Northern Regent's generosity. Their choice fell upon a bell, and a monster *tsurigane* was accordingly forged. It weighed considerably more than a ton and was suspended under a handsome tower in a street to which it gave its name, *Tsurigane-cho*. Here, during two centuries and a half the voice of the big bell warned the burghers of Osaka whenever that fatal foe to Japanese domestic peace, the perpetual and never to be propitiated fire, was abroad. The belfry was kept in good repair and the bell carefully looked after, for it was now not only a memento but an antiquity.

When, however, the power of the Tokugawa declined, and

Keiki, banished from the Eastern Metropolis—which under the ægis of his ancestors had grown to be the first city of Japan—exchanged the high estate of an irresponsible prince for that of an unnoticed country gentleman, the guardianship of the big bell did not cause the new authorities much concern. “Every body’s business is nobody’s business.” The bell belonged to the people and they might take care of it if they pleased. But the people were careful not to be over-zealous about Tokugawa trophies and besides, the spirit of iconoclasm was abroad. The belfrey fell into ruin, and like Sampson the large bell pulled down its domicile and buried itself, one night, among the *debris*. Subsequently it was thrust into a corner of the Exhibition grounds, where it lay for some time neglected. But the *renaissance* of ancient proclivities has not been without influence on its fate. The merchants of Ozaka have resolved to rebuild the belfrey; and the authorities warmly commend this reviving reverence for the relics of by-gone times. Neither has the bell failed to signify its assent. At the moment when a meeting of merchants unanimously resolved to restore it to its place of honor, the venerable monster emitted three deep booms of beatitude. So at least say the people of Ozaka, and we are well content to believe them.

We are not yet in a position to place before our readers any very exact details of the recent disturbances in Akita. What is known for certain is that the rioters, or, to speak more correctly, robbers, were a number of indigent *Samurai* who fancied the world was at its worst with them and that even prison-fare would be better than no fare at all. It is wonderful indeed that similar troubles are not more frequent. One of the great fears for Greece’s future is, that if her troubles with Turkey were amicably settled her sixty thousand aspirants for military fame, whose Plato is “*πολεμος*,” would prefer brigandage to an inglorious husbandry. Five times as many dangerous waifs were let loose upon Japanese society, when the sworded drones ceased to live on confiscated honey, yet the list of highwaymen and marauders has not increased in any such ratio as might have been expected. It is only now when the cruel effects of a depreciated currency are beginning to be potent, that we hear serious rumours of poverty taking refuge in pillage. The world has had experience enough to know that the sufferings entailed upon all classes of a community by a sudden fall in the value of money are not alike. Vendors and producers are not slow to adjust their prices. Their condition includes a variable factor capable of compensating the depreciation, but it is not so with the labouring portion of the community. “Nominal wages in money move slowly under the mere influence of an altered currency; real wages, the power of buying food and clothing, sink long before the fitting correction is applied.” The lowliest regions of Japanese society have been inundated by a vast wave of distress, not the less real because its action is comparatively noiseless. The news from Akita does not at all surprise us. On the contrary, we shall only be surprised if it remains without parallel.

The rioters seem to be about 150 in number, and the scene of their early operations was the neighbourhood of a village called Yokote, some fifty miles south of the town of Akita. This district was originally held in fief by Tomura, chief factor of the Daimyo of Nambu, and ever since the Restoration it has been known as a den of discontent. The provinces of Uzen and Ugo, with their environment of mountain and sea, have never been remarkable for prosperity, and so effectually were they cut off from the softening influences of southern refinement, that before the completion of the now celebrated tunnel of Kariyasu men said the “breath of Yedo”

had not once touched the faces of the people of Dewa. Very soon, then, after the old order of things had been upset, that pestilential society, the Rissbisha, found a coterie of disciples at the rustic village of Tamura (near Yokote), and certain of these rural politicians, with a contingent of truculent farmers, commenced the other day a wholesale system of burglary and brigandage. Ultimately, emboldened by success or inspired by a desire to *pose* as patriots rather than plunderers, the association—variously estimated at from 70 to 150 men—divided itself into two bands, of which one proceeded to attack the District Police Station and the other turned its feet in the direction of the Prefect’s offices. Both seem to have been dispersed without difficulty, but as yet the capture of only one ringleader (Asagoro) and twelve or thirteen prisoners is reported, so that the real nature and extent of the affair is not known.

The second hearing of the case, *Tokio Lawyers v. Fuku-chi*, took place on the 22nd instant. On the Court’s assembly, several questions were propounded by the judges with regard to the nature of the proceedings taken by the plaintiffs’ before instituting the suit. To these questions the plaintiffs’ advocate repeatedly demurred, alleging that they were irrelevant to the point immediately at issue, viz:—whether or not Mr. Takanashi was entitled to appear for the defendant, he having—as explained in our last issue—originally associated himself with the plaintiffs. The judges, however, overruled these objections and the questions were ultimately answered. The object was to determine whether the proceedings instituted against the *Nicki Nicki Shimbus* were unanimously approved by the Tokio Lawyers, or whether there were some dissentients. The plaintiffs’ advocate alleged that the former was the case, adding that those whose names do not appear in the power of attorney given to the Committee of Nine appointed to conduct the case, were either prevented from signing by absence, or had neglected to do so before the fixed date, though they had one and all agreed to the action. To this allegation Mr. Takanashi objected, on the ground that one of the lawyers had published a letter in a vernacular journal, declaring that he dissented from the plaintiffs’ views and had therefore refrained from signing the power of attorney.

The discussion upon the question of Mr. Takanashi’s competency to appear for the defence was then resumed by the advocates on both sides, but nothing further than the points recited last week was elicited. The court ultimately adjourned till a day not yet fixed.

Uncertainty still exists, it is said, about the architectural design for the reception rooms at the new palace. The advocates of Japanese style are not yet silenced, nor is it difficult to appreciate their motives. Nevertheless we cannot but think, in view of the purposes to which the building will be applied, that Western fashions would be much more suitable. European furniture is not becoming in a Japanese house, and this is the combination we should inevitably witness. Moreover—incredible as it may seem—a Japanese building would cost something like a hundred and fifty thousand yen more than an European, and would also require nearly two years longer to construct. These are weighty considerations, duly appreciated no doubt by Mr. Yenamoto who—as we have already stated—is now chief commissioner of the works. Another argument in favour of western architecture is, that much of the material—cut stone and timber—destined for the half-finished palace at Akasaka, would be available for a building of the same nature on the new site, but quite useless if a Japanese style be adopted.

It is a singular comment on the "patriotic principles" of the Land League that Mr. Parnell has directed his followers to oppose the Land Bill *because Dillon has been arrested*. In other words the arrest of *one* man is deemed a sufficient reason for obstructing a measure without which the lives and properties of thousands are imperilled. Nothing could be more significant. The agitators' creed has received a new interpretation. Their original manifesto said:—"Our object is reform. To attain that object we spare no effort, since the peace and prosperity of our country are at stake, neither shall any personal sacrifice deter us." To this they have now added a *caveat*:—"If any of our number be required to justify his action before a court of law, we shall thenceforth do everything in our power to oppose the reform for which our countrymen are crying from the dust." This is essentially an echo of the spirit that has prompted murder, outrage and arson in the unhappy island. The law is no longer to be allowed any discretion. However grossly violated, it is forbidden to interfere, provided the violator be in pursuit of his precarious patriotism. Mr. Dillon was for a long time careful to confine his operations to districts which were not proclaimed. He did not hesitate to applaud the conduct of a crowd of ruffians who had taken part in a scandalous scene at Sutton, telling them exultingly, that "if they made sheriff's sales everywhere as difficult, it would need more police than can possibly be spared to protect those holding them." But this was in the county Dublin. He scrupulously avoided Munster and Connaught, where such inflammatory language must have been followed by arrest. So for a time he was able to pose as a hero before men too ignorant to comprehend these technical distinctions, and as a consequence, incendiarianism, the Land League's latest hobby, became so fashionable, that fourteen cases of arson were reported in the latter half of April. Ireland, indeed, as a Dublin paper said, was beginning to think that England's most powerful weapon, which she had herself chosen, was shattered in her hands. But Mr. Dillon forgot for a moment to be cautious. He could not foresee how completely his arrest would enable the world to gauge the real depth of his compatriots' sincerity. He had a merry time of it when—to adopt his own simile—the effects of coercion had passed away like a shower and left the country shining again in the sunshine of impunity. But though public opinion may be long deflected from the truth, it generally finds its way back, sooner or later, into the right path. Ireland now knows that her leaders value their own safety more than the medicine by which alone her mortal disease can be healed. If that knowledge be not fatal to the influence of the Land League, there is no strength in reason. Mr. Parnell's course is run, but England's sentiments towards her rebellious sister may, perhaps, be best rendered by Portia's words:

"There's something tells me (but it is not love)
"I would not lose you."

The direction of His Majesty the Emperor's approaching progress is said to have been determined by petitions from the inhabitants of the Akita and Yamagata Prefectures. His Majesty has not hitherto found it convenient to visit these districts; and the people do not fancy being excluded altogether from the sunshine of the Imperial presence.

We observe by an Imperial Notification (No. 54), issued on the 22nd inst, that the "Contingency Fund," hitherto kept at every City and Prefecture, is to be abolished from the termination of the present fiscal year (30th inst), and that all monies belonging to such funds are to be returned at once to the Treasury. This rule is not, of course, to be enforced in the Prefecture of Okinawa (Riu Kiu). There the Con-

tingency Fund of the Local Government will remain as before.

Local expenses being now defrayed for the most part out of the Local Taxes, it is no longer necessary for the local authorities to make payments in advance on behalf of the various Central Government offices. The chief *raison d'être* of the contingency funds was to furnish such advances, and it is to be hoped, now that these funds are withdrawn, that no inconvenience may be caused by want of punctuality on the part of the local tax-payers.

We desire to direct our readers' attention to a valuable work—Japanese Constitutional and Administrative Laws—the first portion of which we are enabled, by the author's kind permission, to publish in our columns to-day. Foreigners, even though they be residents of Japan, have so little opportunity of obtaining an exact knowledge of the Japanese polity, that this work cannot fail to be both interesting and useful.

The Post-Master General has recently notified that the discount allowed to wholesale purchasers of postage stamps, post-cards &c. shall in future be seven, instead of ten, per cent. No reason is given for this reduction, so we presume it is a natural consequence of enlarged operations.

The Editorial from the *New York Herald* which we publish below affords another evidence of the little care taken by even the leading journals of the United States and Europe to ascertain and understand the real condition of matters affecting foreign residents in China and Japan.

The case of the man Ross, lately tried in the U. S. Consular-General Court and convicted of murder on board an American vessel at anchor in this harbour, is familiar to our readers. That he was tried with all the forms of law, before a Judge who during several years of judicial service has won the respect of the people of all countries here, including the Japanese, assisted by several of our best known citizens sitting on the bench as associates, is known to us all, as is the fact that the crime was shown to be a most malicious and cruel murder, demanding the sentence of death which the prisoner received. Several important questions, however, arose at the trial, concerning which a variety of opinion is held, and as to which the Court itself expressed grave doubts. One of these was whether the U. S. Court could exercise jurisdiction over the person of the prisoner, who offered evidence that he was a subject of Great Britain; and another was whether any person could be tried for a felony in any U. S. Court sitting without a jury.

As to the first of these questions Consul-General Van Buren, while admitting that his mind was not clear upon the point, concluded to maintain jurisdiction over the prisoner on the ground that the crime was committed by an American seaman upon a U. S. merchant vessel lying in this harbor; and as to the second question he decided that, whatever his individual opinion, he had no judicial authority to decide it, but that being a statutory Court it was his duty to strictly follow the provisions of the statute, and to leave the issue raised to be passed upon by the properly authorized tribunals in the United States. What particularly concerns us however in the *N. Y. Herald's* article is the usual nonsense so dear to some newspaper writers in the United States, that England is at the bottom of all the trouble concerning Consular Courts in the East, which Courts, the *N. Y. Herald* announces, are both "cruel and barbarous."

We are very certain that, were a canvass to be taken of the opinions of every foreign resident in Japan, none would

be found more emphatically opposed to the abolition of "extra-territoriality" than Americans; and this not from any unkind feeling towards the Japanese, or any desire to withhold from Japan a single right consistent with her own well-being, but from the belief, which they consider justified by their experience, that neither the laws, nor courts of the empire, are yet of a character to command their confidence. And this we believe to be the attitude of most foreigners in Japan.

If the time ever arrives, as we are confident will be the case, when the action of Japanese courts and the character of Japanese laws shall win the confidence of foreign residents, the existence of foreign tribunals here will be found to be of no special value; and their abolition will be assented to by their respective nationalities. In the meantime it seems to us essential that, for the due administration of justice in the Consular Courts of the United States in China and Japan, her statutory provisions, enacted to carry into effect her treaties with those countries, should be made more clear and comprehensive. She has no well-defined code of laws such as those provided for the courts and subjects of Great Britain; but, instead thereof, a sort of general permission to her Consuls to construct something to their taste out of her Statute laws, the Common law, and the law of Equity and Admiralty.

True, the statute endeavours to confer upon the U. S. Ministers the power to supply all defects by decrees of their own; but in no instance, we believe, has the exercise of this power been attempted; for the reason that the constitution of the United States has vested in Congress the sole law-making power, which power, we apprehend, Congress has no right to delegate.

A code of laws, therefore, clearly defining the rights of United States citizens and the jurisdiction of United States Courts in the Orient is desirable in every respect; and the *New York Herald* would be better serving the interests of its countrymen by advocating such a provision, than by heaping abuse upon U. S. Consular Courts. Under the caption "American Interests in Asia—a Question of Justice and Law," the *Herald* writes:—

We read in recent newspapers from Japan that an American citizen, a sailor, was arrested upon a charge of murder, taken before the Consular Court at Yokohama, tried by Consul General Van Buren and sentenced to death. Our Minister at Tokio, Mr. Bingham, approved the finding of the Court, confirmed the sentence, but referred the case for further consideration to the President. President Hayes accepted the conclusion of the Court, so far as the guilt of the prisoner was concerned, but commuted the sentence from capital punishment to imprisonment for life. The prisoner was required to sign an acceptance of this condition, and has been brought from Yokohama to an American prison to serve out his punishment. A writ of habeas corpus has been taken out under our national laws to test the whole question of consular jurisdiction abroad. We suppose the case will not be decided till we have a judgment from the Supreme Court.

There is no question upon which we are more anxious to have a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States than the one which is involved in this business of consular jurisdiction. We believe Senator Carpenter made one of his latest speeches against the whole proceeding. It would be difficult for any man to read the cogent arguments of the distinguished Senator without feeling their force. For our own part we believe the procedure of consular courts in Turkey, China, Siam and Japan is an imposition, a burlesque upon justice, an expensive and irritating abuse. Take this case at Yokohama! Yokohama is within three weeks of an American port. If a sailor is charged with murder on the high seas it is surely easy enough to put him on board an American steamer and send him to San Francisco. There he can be tried by a jury of his countrymen, by lawyers and before a court of competent jurisdic-

tion skilled in law. He, however, is taken before a consul general who may or may not be a lawyer. Citizens of the foreign colony are asked to unite with the consul general as a kind of advisory jury or bench, and this tribunal has power of life and death. Now, it never was intended by the constitution that a consul general, aided by citizens or merchants whom he chances to pick up in the streets of Yokohama, should have it in their power even to imprison an American citizen much less to condemn him to death. We are confident that the Supreme Court will so adjudicate. At the same time it may be well to anticipate the action of the highest judicial tribunal in the land and put an end to this scandal by abolishing these courts. They are kept up only because it is the habit of English, French and German consuls to do so. The laws of China and Japan are good enough for Americans, and if Americans do not wish to obey them they should stay at home. Moreover, the existence of these courts has become a means of very grave abuse. It is not long since that in Siam an American consul openly violated the laws of that country by selling privileges to Chinese subjects to vend whiskey, opium and any abomination they pleased under the American flag. This flag was protected by those very laws which establish consular courts, and the consul who committed the outrage of violating the laws of Siam to the extent of licensing for illicit trade had it in his power to summon any American war vessel in the Pacific Ocean to his aid to enforce his decrees.

In England itself, where the claim of extra territorial jurisdiction over Eastern countries has found its warmest support, we have a public opinion that believes in allowing to Chinese and Japanese and Siamese the same rights in the management of their own affairs that Englishmen claim for themselves. The policy of interference represented by these consular courts is an imitation of that policy by which England usurped and absorbed the ancient monarchies of India. If it was the intention of America in introducing commerce into the East to follow the policy of England in India, then we can understand why these curious claims should be supported. Our policy is distinctively the reverse. We have nothing to gain by humiliating the people of the East. We have no interests in these countries which are not antagonistic to those of every European nation. In Asiatic politics our policy is to recognize and welcome the independence of Asiatic nations. We do not care to see them in a colonial condition. If England or Russia should obtain the same position in China and Japan which England holds in India, France in Cochinchina and Holland in Java, American commerce would be driven completely out. As we depend on the commerce of Asia for the development of our Pacific empire any policy which hinders that development is a blunder.

This is the situation from a commercial and selfish point of view, but there are higher considerations which our people will not be slow to accept. The civilization of China and Japan is antique, ripe, fruitful, worthy of imitation in some respects, worthy of respect and study in all respects. If we breathe upon it the breath of our cold, severe modern ideas the end will be the deadening of all this beautiful and attractive Oriental life and the development of that commercial spirit which one sees in India as he rides over the desolate and ruin-strewn plains that once were the homes of Mohammedan splendor and renown. The advent of the present Tartar dynasty in China—an advent that does not go back further than the time of Charles I.—had the effect of seriously weakening and destroying some of the most interesting phases of Chinese culture and art. In India the decadence—we might say the atrophy—of Indian art has been the subject of serious consideration among Englishmen. Even now people speak of "Old Japan" and "New Japan," thinking, not without sorrow, of the curious, antique part which has been swept away in our times. So far as America has any influence in China and Japan it should be to maintain all that is beautiful and instructive in the old civilization and to present the new only so far as it is welcomed by their own people and to their manifest advantage.

The question of consular courts in the East is small in itself, but opens up a wide field of political investigation. We are glad of the discussion that must arise out of this case, and we shall feel that it has been a benefit to American civilization if it ends in an entire abolition of those

cruel, barbarous American institutions known as American courts of consular jurisdiction.

According to a correspondent in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, it seems that the Turkish Government has seized in Constantinople some documents, which demonstrate that Sultan Abdul Aziz did not commit suicide, but was craftily murdered. In consequence of these papers, many persons have been arrested; and the Government intend to prosecute judicially the author of the murder and their accomplices.

During my stay in Constantinople in 1879, I became acquainted with the exact details of the deposition and death of the unhappy ruler. Although no authentic account of this bloody tragedy had been published, I did not wish to propagate the details of the deed, because at the time they came to my knowledge the *coup d'état* of May, 1876, was almost forgotten and no good purpose could be served by recalling it. But now the state of things is changed; the last news from Constantinople again recalls to the mind of all newspaper readers the dreadful deed of Kum-Kapu, and I believe that my communications will be of general interest. I ought to add that I received these particulars from two men belonging to the highest social grade of the Ottoman Empire who possessed accurate information about the affair, the one because he was concerned in it; the other on account of his rank and position.

During the spring of 1876 a very painful state of feeling prevailed in Constantinople; and it was generally believed that a Christian persecution would take place. Amongst the Europeans vague and therefore more harassing apprehensions were universal and these were corroborated by the murder of the Consuls in Saloniki. As a consequence, scenes which appeared not only strange but even absurd were often witnessed. The Russian embassy, which was at the time directed by Count Ignatiev,—whom the people called "*the Black Fox*,"—was barricaded from the ground up to the roof and occupied by armed Montenegrins. Everywhere in the Frank settlements guns were polished, swords sharpened; and there was talk of establishing a guard of citizens. I remember that six times during the month of May the day and even the hour of the general Christian murder were exactly denoted—but of course no trouble took place. Whenever the assassination came upon the *tapis*, a general stampede of Christians from Stamboul was apprehended, and almost always the alarm was due to some utterly insignificant cause.

The following example will serve to illustrate this. One afternoon a Sofa who was walking, with several companions, near the Bazar called *Tsharshi*, was robbed by a pickpocket of some trifle, a tobacco-box I believe. The Sofa made a great bustle and pursued the thief, being hounded on by his friends, who all ran shouting into the dark passages of the *Tsharshi*. As soon as the timorous multitude of Armenians, Greek, and Jewish merchants saw these truculent-looking cryers, they showed the white feather. Iron safes and booths were quickly shut and all ran through the crowded streets towards the bridge. "What has happened?" asked passers by and merchants sitting in their open booths on either side of the street. "They are on us! . . . the Turks! . . . Christian—murder!" was the hurried reply. And the panic spread more and more the flight increasing proportionately. Compact bands of fugitives ran over the bridge to Galata, to Pera, Ferikioi and Taravola arriving covered with perspiration at their houses, where they threw their families into similar alarm and commotion. In the evening, however, every one was convinced that this time also the alarm had been false.

Nevertheless the rumours then current of a general commotion among the Mussulmen were not without foundation, only the object of the commotion was the Sultan, not the Christians. Abdul Aziz and his worthy Grand-Vizier Mahmud Nedim Pasha were at that time at the zenith of their ignominious proceedings. In the palace millions of money were squandered away; the highest dignitaries, the ladies of the Harem, their brothers and cousins, the Emperor's pet boys, court-dwarfs, astrologers and jesters, swam in gold. Every situation and every office was venal. Sultan and Grand-Vizier made a brotherly division of the *Bakshish* (glove money). The debts of the Empire were never discharged; the salaries of the employes never paid; and the soldiers in Bosnia and Herzegovina were perishing with

cold and hunger, for the Grand-Vizier gave them no salary, no winter clothes, and no physicians. Among the patient Osman's people a powerful discontent was abroad. It began everywhere to ferment and to boil. During the night the walls of the Mosques were covered with revolutionary proclamations. The citizens held consultations in the coffee-houses. Sofas (students of the Universities) prepared revolutionary plans in the Medresses (Universities) and the officers in the military schools followed their example. The conclusion unanimously came to was:—"The Sultan must be deposed." The Ulemas (theologians) were consulted and signified their approval. The Sheikh-ul-Islam Hassan Hairullah-Effendi, that energetic Turkish Warwick, gave the "*Fetwa*" for the deposition of the tyrant. The Chief Priest Hadshi Abdul Mutaleb Effendi, to whom the project was communicated, arrived at the capital and declared himself ready to co-operate in the execution of the decision. The deposition was to take place in June; but meanwhile the conspirators wished to win to their side the Prince Murad Effendi, Abdul Aziz's successor, and the army.

An incident which occurred overthrew this well prepared plan. On Monday, the 20th May at 9 o'clock a.m., Abdul Aziz sent Mahemed-Bey, one of his "boys," to the war department with a letter for the Seraskier Hussein Avni Pasha, in which he was requested to give the bearer a sum of 10,000 liras. This money originally intended for the army in Podgoritz, was now to be diverted to the wants of the Imperial household. Hussein Pasha obeyed, but at noon he went, accompanied by the Naval Minister, Achmed Kaiserli, to the Palace of Dolmabagdshe, for the purpose of remonstrating with the Sultan. When the two dignitaries entered, Abdul Aziz was lying on a divan. He listened to their discourse, gave the Naval Minister a kick, spat on the beard of the Minister of War and said to him, "*Sicktir pesewenk*" (go to h—l, you p—p). The ministers left the palace. When they found themselves in the square before it, Hussein Avni said:—"On this very day the blot must be washed away, or I am not worthy of life." Now this energetic Hussein Avni,—an old man in his 74th year,—this brazen-faced, cruel, cunning, and heartless Hussein Avni, who was called in the army "*the nine-killer*," because he once ordered the execution of each ninth man of a regiment on account of insubordination—was a man who kept his word. The necessary preparations were made with feverish haste: the requisite directions were communicated to all the conspirators; and a few hours afterwards everything was ready.

It was a cold night, a drizzling rain was falling, and a slight fog enveloped the palace of Dolmabagdshe. Abdul Aziz was relating to his mother, the Sultanas Valide, and to his son, Iussuf Izzedin, the events of the day. Valide warned him against the wiles of his ministers, and advised him to take speedy measures to prevent a catastrophe, saying that a delay would be dangerous. The Sultan derided her admonition, and went to the Harem, where he amused himself till 11 o'clock gazing at lascivious pantomimes. Then he went to bed and a dead silence reigned throughout the vast chambers of the palace: a silence that was very soon to be disturbed by the din of revolt.

For while, at the palace, the wine cup circulated, the flute shrieked and the half-frantic ruler delighted himself with the sight of wanton dancing, the officers of the iron-clad *Messudieh*, which was anchored opposite the palace, had been let into the secret of the conspiracy by the Naval Minister, Achmed Kaiserli Pasha. The Minister of War, Hussein Avni Pasha, and the President of the Council of War, Redif Pasha, with two battalions of infantry surrounded the palace on the land-side. Hussein Pasha, in person, directed the relief of the sentries of the palace and put conspirators in their places. Meanwhile Midhat Pasha, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Grand-Vizier Mehemed Nushdi, the Chief Priest of Mekka, and many other magnates, assembled in the Seraskierat and did homage to the new Sultan Murad, who had been hastily brought to Constantinople in a six-oared boat from his small villa in Tshengelkivi, situated at the upper part of Scutari. A messenger on horseback brought to the conspirators who were waiting at the land-side of the Palace, the news that Murad had accepted the crown. So soon as they heard this, Hussein Avni, Redif, Marshal Saleyman, Minister Reshed, Marshal Riza and some other leaders of

the *coup d'état*, passing the court of the Palace, came to the gate of the Harem. Two eunuchs were there on duty. Revolvers were held to their throats and they were bound and gagged. For penetrating into the Harem, the conspirators relied upon their own acquaintance with the palace. In the time of Abdul Aziz there were no carpets either on the marble passages of the Harem or on those of the Palace. The floor was bare. It was Abdul Aziz' habit, when he visited the Harem in the evening or at night, to put on boots with golden or silver nails in the soles, so that in walking he made a peculiar sound, which was audible at a considerable distance. So soon as this well-known sound was heard, nobody, under penalty of death, might show himself; nobody might either cross the passages, or open a door. The ruler wished to be unmolested and unobserved in a garden of living flowers. The intruders desired to traverse the sanctuary after the same fashion. Hussein Avni looked for the boots of the sultan, and found one pair. These he put on, but his companions took off their shoes and followed him barefoot. They passed the long passages of the Imperial Harems. Everywhere mysterious silence, everywhere the soft and caressing fragrance of odorous candles and of perfumed oil, burning in rose-red lamps, floated round them as they walked. They advanced, following the resounding paces of Hussein Avni, who looked for his victim. There was no inquisitive person to trouble them; no eunuch to hinder their passage. Only the pallid moon looked wonderingly down at an event so unwonted in a part of the palace which had never before been thus profaned. One Eunuch lay on the marble floor, on duty, like a dog. "*Kapuji atsch beh!*" (Open the door, scoundrel!) was the order given by Hussein Avni, who, finding himself on the eve of his revenge, was over come with fury. The Harem's guardian was seized with deadly terror. He stared at these men who showed themselves thus in the interior of the inviolable sanctuary, and who seemed to have sprung from the ground. "O Pasha what are you about?" he whispered. May God pardon you! Go! I have not seen you! . . . The Minister of War becoming impatient thrust the eunuch aside and with a strong kick dashed the door open. In the weakly illuminated room, which now appeared, the powerful, the absolute Ruler of Osman's Empire lay dressed and asleep. Hussein Avni gave him a kick and trembling with rage cried:—"*Haide, köpek, biti kairi!*" (Away with thee, dog, it is all over!) Abdul Aziz stood up, gazed in bewilderment at the people standing before him, and looking fixedly at Hussein Avni, said: "*Deli olmuş!*" (He is crazed). The situation was too much for him. He could not understand how men, who in the preceding afternoon might have been destroyed by a sign of his hand, could be now his rulers. Explanations and declarations were made on both sides. Every one cried out against the Sultan, while Abdul Aziz on his side began to scream and rage like one insane. Meanwhile Redif and Suleyman caused the soldiers to approach the gate of the Harem and all the eunuchs were taken in charge. In the Harem itself, women, boys, dancers and musicians were wailing loudly. Abdul Aziz saw that opposition was not possible. He promised to become better; professed his willingness to make changes and reforms; offered mountains of gold and dignities for life—but in vain. Hussein Avni led him to the window of the passage and said: "Do you hear the artillery of Stambul? Do you see the illumination of the minarets? Do you hear the cry of the people who run in thousands to the Serraskierate? This means that the people present their homages to your successor Murad! Your time is over, come, let us get into a boat. We are going to take you to Top Kapu!" (Top Kapu is the former Sultan's palace. It had been left unused since the assassination of Selim III. and Mustafa IV. in the year 1807. It is situated on the small peninsula of Stambul, which stretches into the Sea of Marmora.)

From this moment the cruel and unconscionable tyrant was seized with a frightful panic, and on his knees begged for his life. Redif Pasha gave him his word that his life would be saved. They promised to treat him with every consideration, and allowed him to take all those of his suite he desired to have with him. The deposed ruler begged them to bring his mother to him the next day, wishing to have nobody else with him. The Bosphorus was passed in three boats. In the first were four soldiers rowing, Hussein

Avni, Redif, Suleyman, the dethroned Sultan and his favourite dog; in the other two, the remaining conspirators and a strong escort. It was a few minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning. The faint light of morning was struggling with the dim fog which lay like a veil on the blue Bosphorus, the most picturesque straits in the universe. They arrived at the old Serail. Heavy breakers dashed themselves against the jugged shore. The boat could not land. Hussein Avni courageously jumped on shore and offered his hand to help the Sultan's disembarkation; but the latter spurned the offer contemptuously and leaped out unaided. He was brought into the so-called Abdul-Medshid-Kiosk, which has a range of splendidly furnished rooms, and is situated on a little elevated point in the fore-ground of the peninsula. This point commands a charming and splendid view, which according to the opinion of most travellers has the most beautiful prospect in the world. The houses with their terraces, the light-coloured small wooden kiosks, the splendid palaces of marble and the mosques crowned with cupolas, stand like an amphitheatre in an environment of soft verdure. Dark cypresses stand out sharply defined against the blue heavens: slender minarets raise themselves into the air, and in the back-ground the crests of Mount Bulgurli and the Bithynian Olymp covered with snow form the setting of the picture. After his arrest Abdul Aziz remained for many hours at the window absorbed in deep thought, but his eye did not, it may be presumed, regard this splendid picture of nature, which surrounded him with poetry. He remembered rather the bloody destiny of so many dethroned predecessors, and mourned, perhaps, over the sudden change in his own life. During the forenoon the Sheikh-ul-Islam called on him and addressed him "Effendim" (My Lord), instead of "Effendimis" (Our Lord), a title to which Abdul Aziz had been accustomed for so many years and which, in its sublime simplicity, is the most beautiful and characteristic address to a monarch. The ex-Sultan remained unmoved, but when, later on, his mother arrived, and embraced him with tears, calling him "Gösüm" my (eye) and "Tshodshugum" (my child), he burst into tears and sobbed like a true child, which on the breast of its mother laments those pains so insignificant in reality but so all-important in the infant's estimation.

On the same day Abdul Aziz wrote a letter to Sultan Murad, assuring him of his loyalty, and the next day Murad replied with many expressions of kindness and affection. From that moment the dethroned Sultan's frame of mind became quiet and even jovial. He enjoyed, as of old, his favourite meats:—Abdul Aziz, as is well known, was a great *gourmand*. He sent for several female slaves from Dolmabagdshe, and wrote letters to his favourites, etc. On the evening of the 3rd of June he amused himself quietly until midnight, now and then even jesting with his mother and some persons of his suite. The next morning he was found seated on a divan, dead. He was dressed, but without his coat. The arteries of his wrists were cut and a pair of scissors were found on the floor. A commission of Turkish and Frank physicians visited the dead body, and published a statement according to which Abdul Aziz had committed suicide. This official account was never believed either by the people or by the upper classes. Amongst the people all sorts of stories about the death of the dethroned ruler were circulated, but the upper classes knew the exact truth. That truth is that Abdul Aziz was murdered by order of the Minister of war, Hussein Avni Pasha and—as is generally asserted in "well-informed circles"—under his personal supervision. A numerous band of eunuchs and of Palace-employees seized the ex-Sultan and killed him by means of chloroform. Afterwards the arteries of his wrists were cut. It is said that the last operation was performed by a certain Omer Pasha. Omer was a Polish Jew, who became a Mussolman in Smyrna and afterwards went to Constantinople, where he obtained a situation as military surgeon. He had once cured Sultan Abdul Aziz of a malignant carbuncle, and was rewarded by promotion to the rank of general of brigade, receiving at the same time the third class of the Medshidieh. I do not know whether Mahamud Damat and Nuri are concerned in the assassination, but what is certain is, that Sultan Murad did not know anything about it. He became acquainted with the truth for the first time after the assassination of Hussein Avni by Hassan Bey, Captain of the Cavalry. This Hassan, who was the

brother of a "Chasseki" (female favourite) of Abdul Aziz, penetrated (as it is well known) on the 15th of June, 1876, into a Cabinet Council, where he killed the Minister of War, Hussein Avni, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rashid, the Great-Admiral, Achmed Kaiserly and several Aides-de-camp and servants, in order to revenge the deposition of the Sultan. The assassination of his unhappy uncle made a deep impression in the mind of Murad; and from the time he became cognizant of the sad secret, he developed a mania for persecution. That the Sultan, who is now reigning did not know anything about the story, is beyond question, for those, at any rate, who have a real knowledge of the state of things that exists in Turkey.

TORTURE IN JAPAN.

THE London *Spectator*, in reviewing Sir Edward Reed's work on Japan, has furnished another example of that unfortunate inaccuracy which so often characterizes the utterances of European journals when Japanese affairs are the subject of discussion. "Is torture employed in Japan to extort confession or is it not?" This question has been repeatedly asked and repeatedly answered in the negative; yet the old doubts seem to linger still in some minds with a strength that almost amounts to certainty. We should not have been surprised if the *Spectator*, despite its great and well-merited reputation for accuracy and thoroughness, had fallen into some error about the "Far East" in another context, but when it undertakes to review a book about Japan, written by one who has confessedly enjoyed exceptional opportunities of studying his subject and presumably utilized those opportunities, such a lack of information as our contemporary displays may well excite astonishment. Here is what the *Spectator* says:—

We have reserved our greatest quarrel with Sir Edward Reed for the last. On the question of extra-territoriality he seems to us to lose his balance utterly. Every one who has attended to the matter at all knows the difficulties of the question, but most of these are ignored by Sir Edward Reed, and one of the gravest is got over very easily by denying its existence. We allude, as all who have really resided and not been merely fêted in Japan will readily anticipate, to the question of torture. This is often treated lightly and idly by stay-at-home people, for whom there is only one remedy,—to go abroad. But Sir Edward has not their excuse. He inserts in the heading of his chapter on the "Reforms of the Last Ten Years" the phrase "Abolition of Torture," and he quotes, to our amazement, from Mr. Longford's *Summary of the Japanese Penal Code*, in support of his assertion that torture is abolished, the vague phrases,—“the still further curtailment of list of crimes punishable by death, and the almost total abolition of corporal punishment.” Let us turn to Sir Edward's own authority. On p. 106 of Mr. Longford's *Summary*, we read the enactment:—

'An official who by excessive torture of a criminal under examination forces him to make an accusation against an innocent person, shall be punished.'

And again, p. 111.

'Pregnant women whom it may be necessary to torture are to be given into the custody of their husbands, and the torture is not to be inflicted until the lapse of 100 days after delivery. An officer violating this law shall be punished by penal servitude for ninety days, for one and a half years if the torture produces a miscarriage, and for ten years if the woman die under it.'

Now, we venture to hold that, for Sir Edward to quote from this *Summary* the general phrases of Mr. Longford's introduction (on p. 2), and ignore the definite enactments translated on pp. 106 and 111 of the very same work, and that, too, in the presence of weighty negotiations about to be opened between England and Japan, is to display a carelessness which will do much to render worthless his opinions on the international relations of the two countries. More particularly serious does such an omission

appear, when we consider the "humane" character of the last-quoted regulation, providing for a system of extorting evidence by torture that is to spare neither sex, but kindly delaying its infliction on the expectant mother till she can be led to undergo it with her baby at her breast.

It may be said that these regulations have been repealed by subsequent decree: let us see. In June, 1876, a decree "abolishing torture," was published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* ("Daily Paper"), the official organ of the Government of Japan. Then, as now, all who remained sceptical were voted irreconcilable obstructives. But the sceptics were vindicated when, in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* for August 8th, 1877, appeared a notification, which was thus translated in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the next day:—

'Permission has been specially granted to the temporary Saibansho [Court of Justice] to apply torture (*gûmon*) to those who are being tried for participation in the present rebellion.'

This was at the close of the Satsuma revolt. We have been recently informed that another decree has been passed, "abolishing torture," and many complaints are made by the Japanese that Englishmen on this matter are so "hard to satisfy." But it must not be forgotten that a Japanese decree so passed can be, and has been, rescinded at any moment at the will of a single Minister; and assuredly it will be hard to satisfy Englishmen of the wisdom of putting themselves and their wives and daughters absolutely in the power of such a Minister of Justice as Japan possessed in 1877,—but three short years ago. In 1877, Oki Takato was Minister of Justice, and so must be held responsible for the torture-reviving decree. In Sir Edward's list of Ministers, we find that Oki Takato is Minister of Justice still.

Now before we consider the general question of "torture or no torture" it will be interesting to note how far this criticism of Sir Edward Reed's assertions is justified by those assertions themselves. If we turn to p. 828, Vol. 1, of Sir Edward's work, we find that he does *not* quote the "Summary of the Japanese Penal Code" in support of his statement that torture has been abolished, but simply as an evidence of the humanizing influences to which the whole system of Japanese criminal legislation had been subjected by contact with the West. His meaning is placed beyond all doubt by the following sentences:—"In explanation of the resort to torture under the old system adverted to above, it may be well to explain, that it arose from the fact that in those days no condemnation could be carried into execution without the confession of the accused, and that torture was resorted to in order to elicit the confession of crime. Under the new codes this necessity for confession is abolished, judgments being based upon proofs of guilt or innocence." Now Article 818 of the Revised Code, referred to by the *Spectator*, says:—"Judgments shall be determined by recorded confessions" (*Oyoso tsuni wo dandzuru wa kôkiyo-ketsan ni yoru*). The code in fact regarded the prisoner's confession as a matter of primary importance and sanctioned the employment of torture in order to extort that confession, nor was it until three years had elapsed that any radical reformation in this respect was introduced. *That reformation*—as we shall presently see—*was prior to the translation of the Penal Codes*, (read by Mr. Longford before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 28th February, 1877,) and seems to have been entirely ignored by the writer in the *Spectator*. Mr. Longford himself does not seem to have been perfectly clear on the subject, for though he makes no mention of the obnoxious Article (818), he is equally silent about the amended one. Indeed he tells us, in his chapter on judgment and imprisonment, that a "severe examination" of the "prisoner himself constitutes the preliminary

step in an investigation, and that evidence is only produced in default of a confession." To Sir Edward Reed, however, all this must have been accurately explained by his hosts, and he is therefore absolutely correct both when he quotes the provisions of the code of 1878 as an evidence of improved legislation—which it certainly was in other respects—and when he declares, on other authority, that in 1879 torture had entirely ceased to be employed in Japan.

Let us now epitomize the history of Japanese legislation on the subject of torture during the past ten years.

We have first the code of 1873, which permits torture and requires confession as a proof of guilt. This code remained in force for one year, viz. till the 25th August, 1874, when the following Proclamation was issued under the signature of H. E. Oki Takato, then Minister of Justice:—

"It is hereby directed that the use of torture in the examination of accused persons shall in future be avoided, lest by its too severe application the innocent may unfortunately be forced to criminate themselves. Torture may still, however, be employed in cases where examinations cannot possibly be carried on otherwise, but a concise report of such cases must be compiled and forwarded to this Department (of Justice) by the end of the month (during which torture has been employed)."

Here we have the first step in the right direction. The use of torture is to be as far as possible avoided, and the terrible instrument is no longer entrusted to the untrained hands of the emissaries of the law. A partial check is instituted in the form of a monthly report to the Minister of Justice. The Government has set out upon the path of progress, but of necessity advances slowly and with caution.

Less than two years afterwards the next step is taken. On the 10th June, 1876, appears an Imperial Decree signed by H. E. Sanjo Sanetomi, First Minister of State. It says:—

"Article 318 of the 'Revised Criminal Code' is hereby amended and will in future read thus:—'Judgments shall be determined by the evidence adduced.'"

Here is the radical change of system by which the use of torture became absolutely unnecessary. By the rescinded article (318) judgment could only be based on confession; by the amended, evidence, oral or circumstantial, took the place of confession. And with what result? Let the records of the Department of Justice answer. In the last four months of 1874, thirty-nine persons were put to the torture; in 1875, seventy-one, and in the first half of 1876, twelve. Since June, 1876, there has not been one application of torture in the Government Courts.

To those who read these statements it will naturally seem strange, that Longford's translation of the Criminal Codes—made in 1876 and laid before the Asiatic Society in February, 1877—should contain such clauses as those quoted by the *Spectator*. But the fact is that, although the clauses having reference to the use of torture were virtually cancelled by the Decree of June, 1876, they were not absolutely expunged from the code till the 8th October, 1879. On that day appeared the following Imperial Decree, signed by H. E. Sanjo Sanetomi, First Minister of State:—

"The use of torture having been abolished by the pro-

visions of Imperial Decree, No. 86, of June, 1876, whereby article 318 of the Revised Criminal Code was amended, it is now enacted that all articles of the Revised Criminal Code having reference to torture shall be rescinded."

It thus appears, that neither in the laws nor in the procedure of the Japanese Criminal Courts is there anything to warrant scepticism about the abolition of torture. The writer in the *Spectator* establishes, not Sir Edward Reed's inaccuracy, but his own want of information."

One more charge remains to be considered. It is an old friend in a new place. A native journal, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, dated August 3rd, 1877, is made to say:—

"Permission has been specially granted to the temporary Saibansho (Court of Justice) to apply torture (*gōmon*) to those who are being tried for participation in the present rebellion."

This paragraph is termed by the *Spectator* a "Notification." Let us see what it really was and what it really said, by turning to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* itself. In the "Miscellaneous News" column of that journal we find the following item, published on August 2nd, 1877, and copied from a contemporary (the *Hochi Shimbun*) of the preceding day:—"It is said that permission has been specially granted to the Temporary Court of Justice in Kiushiu to employ torture in the examination of persons charged with participation in the rebellion."

Thus, then, the so-called "Notification" turns out to be a piece of miscellaneous news given to the public as a rumour! A Yokohama newspaper, however, in translating the item, omitted the qualification "it is said," whereupon the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* immediately remonstrated (August 4th, 1877,) in these terms:—"What we wrote was:—'it is said that the use of torture has been sanctioned, &c.,' but we never declared that a notification had been issued to that effect. Do not the terms we employed point distinctly to the fact, that the news rested on the authority of rumour, and that we ourselves by no means signified any faith in its truth?" And again we find the same journal subsequently referring to this event thus:—"There was a rumour in 1877, that application had been made to the Government for permission to employ torture at the examination of the Kagoshima rebels, but that the application had been refused. Subsequently, however, we ascertained that the rumour was entirely without foundation and that from first to last no torture had been employed at those examinations."

This evidence seems more than sufficient to refute a statement made upon the authority of a mistranslation from a Japanese journal and explicitly contradicted by that journal itself. But we have another witness: His Excellency Oki Takato, now a Privy Councillor, whose name Sir Edward Reed's reviewer so strangely associates with an item of unfounded chit-chat in the columns of a native paper. Mr. Oki authorizes us to state, that no such Notification ever appeared, and that torture was on no occasion employed in the examination of the Satsuma rebels.

That "a Japanese decree can be, and has been, rescinded at any moment at the will of a single Minister," is a statement so extravagant that we are at a loss to believe it can have been made in sober earnest. At any rate our

¹ "Kiushiu no rinji-saibansho nite wa kondo no kokujihan ni kagiri gōmon wo yurusareshi to iu."

² *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, 5th May, 1881.

readers are now in a position to estimate the authority upon which it rests.

One word more. It shall be in the language of Sir Edward Reed's reviewer himself. That a writer, in the columns of an influential and widely circulated English journal, should, "ignoring definite enactments" and well authenticated facts, prefer a charge of the gravest nature against the Japanese Government, "and that, too, in the presence of weighty negotiations about to be opened between England and Japan, is to display a carelessness" which can scarcely be described by any common adjective. "The question of torture," he says, "is often treated lightly and idly by stay-at-home people." So in truth it is, and of this the reviewer himself furnishes an inimitable example.

THE MILITARY IMPOTENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE April number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an essay which at first sight must have thrown many an English reader into a flutter of marvel and trepidation. The author, Captain Alexander Kirchhammer, dubs his contribution, "*Military impotence of Great Britain*," and makes out his case so completely to his own satisfaction that, to use a vulgar metaphor, the ground is absolutely cut from under the feet of our decrepit old country. We are tottering on the brink of destruction. An immense, an irresistible monster is gradually creeping from its lair in the north towards the point where the heart of our mighty Empire beats, vigorous but unprotected, and when the assailant, abandoning his crouching attitude, launches himself with ponderous fury upon his prey, we shall be found no stronger to oppose him than Rome would be to repel a besieging force with a garrison of sixty-four men. It is needless to say that the *Monstrum horrendum* is Russia, and that India is the pericardium of England's vitality. Russia, according to Captain Kirchhammer—whose opinion will no doubt be endorsed by many others—is a "State overmastered and driven forward by a marvellous power of expansion." To grow is a necessity of her existence, and of the immense force developed in the process of natural growth, they can best form an idea who have seen the tender sapling thrust itself through a prison of stone or, Atlas-like, raise a rock upon its tiny shoulders. Russia then, growing in stature but not in favour, has assimilated more than a score of kingdoms, districts, tracts and peninsulas, but, "what is most important of all, has not yet reached that for which she must always strive—a free entrance on the free sea, the commercial thoroughfare of the world." Three roads there are, any one of which might conduct her to the desired goal. The first involves the possession of the Baltic Sound: this she dare not try. The second leads to Constantinople: this she has often tried only in every instance to find united Europe opposing her advance. The third would take her by the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean: this opens the world to her and this she is addressing herself to follow with what speed she may. Towards the West her attitude is defensive; towards the East, offensive, and a collision with England in India is not only inevitable but imminent.

All this is nothing new. It has been the formula of Russo-phobia for many a year past, only the venue is now slightly changed. We have been accustomed to picture

Russia gradually approaching India from the direction of Turkistan and Afghanistan, rather than by the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, though the latter contingency has not been by any means un contemplated. Let us, however, follow Captain Kirchhammer's plan of campaign and see what it involves. Russia in the first place must assemble an army of at least three corps (90,000 men) at the head of the Persian Gulf. That in itself would be an undertaking demanding an exercise of colossal energy. She must then collect an immense fleet of transports and convoys to carry those corps eastward, and supposing all this successfully accomplished, the huge flotilla would have to make its way down the Persian Gulf, thence by a narrow strait into the Gulf of Oman and so across the Arabian Sea to Bombay. Is it too much to say that before a title of this stupendous undertaking could be accomplished, the whole Mediterranean Division of the English Navy, and a not less powerful contingent from the Indian Ocean, would be waiting in the Strait of Ormuz to try conclusions with the invader? At this point we may notice a curious idiosyncrasy which infects all the gallant author's calculations. He invariably assumes an almost supernatural celerity and secrecy on the side of the powers opposed to England, and an equally miraculous somnolence and sluggishness on our part. Russia is to develop and carry to successful inception a programme of unparalleled magnitude, no item of which is yet consummated, while Great Britain is to remain in a state of happy hypnotism, unconcerned and unconscious. All the Captain's conclusions, in short, are based upon an assumption that England is to be perpetually blind and motionless; Russia, Argus-eyed and electrically rapid. It does not occur to him that before a hundred thousand, or even ten thousand enemies coming from the Valley of the Tigris could land at Bombay, the English fleet must have been beaten off, annihilated. It is one thing for France or Germany to embark two *corps d'armée* in swift steamers, and by a skillful choice of time and place, elude the Channel Squadron, slip across our narrow line of circumvallation and appear some fine morning off Gravesend. That is one thing and a very conceivable thing, but a host of transports threading their way through the Strait of Ormuz is a very different matter. Whether Russia build her ships in the Persian Gulf or bring them thither, she cannot hide her doings under a bushel. England would see something at least of what was going on, and we venture to think that even with the forces she can command at present, the fate of an invading force would be sealed before the Russian Eagles ever came within sight of Bombay.

But even granted that the English iron-clads were one and all sunk in the waters off Ras-al-Had, and that the Russian flotilla found itself uninjured in the Gulf of Bombay, what then? This, according to Captain Kirchhammer. That England has only sixty thousand home troops in India and that these are "not so much an army for use against a foreign enemy as a militarily organized police force," while "the native troops are not to be relied on in a struggle with an European foe." What a fiasco Lord Beaconsfield's Malta affair must seem to such men as Captain Kirchhammer, and how extravagant the Captain's conclusions will appear to those who have had actual experience of

Indian soldiers' conduct in the presence of mortal peril, or who remember "how they fought in the attack of Modura, how they fought at the defence of Arcot, how they crossed bayonets, foot to foot, with the best French troops at Cuddalore!" At any rate, whatever be Captain Kirchhammer's estimate of the native army, we may fairly assume, that with a Russian fleet off Bombay, fifty thousands Sikhs, Sepoys and Goorkhas—the same Goorkhas who, as Sir Charles Brownlow says, "fought at Delhi and Lucknow, till more than half their numbers were killed or wounded; and in some cases, when all the British officers were put *hors de combat*, continued to fight under their native officers, following the lead of any Englishman who might be temporarily attached to them"—fifty thousand troops of this temper, supported by a contingent of sixty thousand Britons, *i.e.* the *corps d'armée* that "impotent" England is always capable of sending eastward, and could assemble in India if anywhere—a force in all of a hundred and ten thousand men would be ready to dispute the Russian landing. And further; to this, the paltriest possible estimate of Great Britain's capabilities, may we not add something for those Indian allies who have so recently manifested their willingness to assist us with contingents from the three hundred thousand men they command? Surely we may; neither need we forget that the invading army would have to draw all its supplies from its own base, unless Muscovite stomachs can be content with rice and "Bombay Ducks." In a word, then, the consummation of this impending calamity depends upon three contingencies:—(1) that Russia should be capable of an effort such as no European power has ever yet dreamed of attempting; (2) that England's naval strength should be utterly broken, and (3) that India should throw herself into the arms of a new despot, whose very name is at-present a terror to her.

We have examined the German writer's Indian chimera first, because, extravagant as it is, it would have been a miserable anti-climax to his programme for the invasion of England herself. There he climbs to the very summit of absurdity. At the outset we are asked to imagine fifty thousand German troops, assembled, embarked and landed somewhere in England within a period of fourteen days. This may be possible. We shall not dispute it. A few days after landing these invaders are to find themselves opposed by about an equal force of *regular troops*. So far the ordinary English mind will discover nothing very terrible in the prospect. Man to man and fighting *pro aris et focis*, the islanders might possibly hold their own. Captain Kirchhammer dismisses such a possibility without a moment's hesitation. The Germans would of course be victorious, and their victories would secure to them the possession of London, Woolwich and many other things we need not here enumerate. Still we must not be astonished, remembering Sedan and Spitzkop. Our fifty thousand short service soldiers are not less liable to be trodden under foot by the German invaders than our ships are certain to be sunk by the Russian iron-clads in the Gulf of Oman. But it will be observed that Captain Kirchhammer's estimate includes *regulars* only. He makes no allowance for a hundred and thirty-seven thousand militia, two hundred thousand volunteers, forty thousand reserves and fifteen thousand yeomanry—three hundred and ninety-two thousand men in all—not to speak of about half a

million who have passed through the volunteer ranks and of whom a large proportion would be available in the event of an invasion. The whole of this force is dismissed from the calculation for two reasons, first that its organization, equipment and training prevent it from being employed in a regular campaign; and second, that it could not be mobilized with sufficient rapidity. In support of the first assertion no proof whatever is advanced, though it amounts to nothing less than a declaration that the volunteers are absolutely useless. Originally enrolled as a protection against a possible French invasion, declared by the most competent authorities to be "excellent soldiers, in some points superior to regulars or militia," expert marksmen, and above all recruited from the educated classes, their serviceable capabilities are now valued at zero in the event of the very contingency they are designed to encounter. But the volunteers proved during the first ten years of their existence that ridicule and satire only tended to intensify their perseverance and confirm their resolution. They will probably survive Captain Kirchhammer's contempt.

The mobilization difficulty is only serious if we admit Captain Kirchhammer's inadmissible premise that England is to know nothing of Germany's purpose until a few days before its accomplishment. This is too extortionate a demand upon our credulity. Great powers do not consent to appeal to the *ultima ratio* at a moment's notice, neither can preparations for invasion be completed between "gloaming and twilight." England would have months to arm against such an emergency. Even supposing she failed to watch every German harbour from the Gulf of Danzig to the Zuider-zee; even supposing—though nothing could be less likely—that fifty thousand invaders did succeed in crossing the channel and landing at Portsmouth; they would never enter Surrey till they had cut themselves a path through an English army five times as numerous as their own, Captain Kirchhammer *non obstante*.

We have not space to follow the author through all the calculations he undertakes to prove Great Britain's "impotence." What he says about the inadequacy of our fleet has been said by Englishmen before, and must, we fear, be admitted. We have, roughly speaking, as many merchant steamers as all the rest of the world, half as many sailing ships, and only one-fifth the fleet of men-of-war. In round numbers therefore our navy must be trebled in order that our mercantile marine may be as well protected as that of other countries. But before we adopt this method of arithmetic, we must first prove that the protection France and Germany, for example, provide for their merchantmen is not excessive. Of late years those countries have busied themselves building or buying iron-clads without any reference to a corresponding development, or even to the actual condition, of their mercantile marines. Does it follow that we must adopt the ratio they have thus accidentally and abnormally established?

Perhaps we shall be helped to answer this question by considering what Captain Kirchhammer tells us about the "intrinsic nature of war." England's "most trusted leaders are struck with blindness" in this matter, he says. "War, in following out always its tendency towards that which is most without, claims the highest service from thought as well as action, from the within as well as the without,

from argument as well as force, from persuasion as well as bodily strength. It is a necessity arising out of the struggle for existence, the nature of mankind and the conception of the state. A great war every fifty years acting as a kind of moral thunderstorm, is as indispensably necessary for mankind as in the natural world are hurricanes and tempests, hail and thunder and lightning. Without it mankind soon falls into that slough of sentiment, that sluggishness of life, that foul sewer of stinking egoism—in a word, into those conditions which are the precursors of the inner dissolution of a State, or an invitation to stronger peoples to come and overthrow those which have grown feeble and faint-hearted." It is because we Englishmen know nothing of this philosophy that we are morally and physically unprepared for war. It is perhaps because others are such advanced students, that being themselves bowed down and impoverished by the intolerable burthen of gigantic armaments, they would fain see all the world in a not less grievous plight and do not hesitate to christen the disciples of any other creed craven weaklings. "It is very improbable," says our author, "that the reform of the English military forces on the principle of universal liability to service will be carried out before England has met with such a catastrophe as Prussia, France and Austria have already experienced. But will the artificial edifice of the British Empire survive such a catastrophe?" For our own part we trust that the British Empire will not survive to see Captain Kirchhamer's views adopted, though even Napoleon the First be his teacher and fellow thinker.

JAPANESE CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAWS.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Promulgated by Imperial Notification * dated April 14th, 1875.*

[The Constitution of the Privy Council as promulgated by the Imperial Notification of 14th April, 1875, has since been considerably modified; but the alterations have not always been publicly notified. In the following translations provisions which have been superseded are omitted, and a statement of the existing arrangements interpolated marked with square brackets.]

CONSTITUTION.

A First Minister of State :

His functions are to assist and advise H. M. the Emperor in all Affairs of State, both legislative and executive.

A Second Minister of State and a Third Minister of State :—

Their functions are to deliberate upon and settle all Affairs of State. In the absence of the First Minister of State, either of them may act in his behalf.

Privy Councillors—An indeterminate number :

Their functions are to participate in the discussion and decision of all Affairs of State.

[There are attached to the Privy Council Office, Chief Secretaries, Assist-Chief Secretaries, Secretaries, Assist-Secretaries :—

Their functions are to prepare drafts of laws, official commissions and other important documents of like nature; to receive and issue despatches from and to the various administrative Departments, and to conduct general busi-

* Whenever nothing is specified (in the translations) as to the addresses of an Imperial Notification (not Decree) it is to be understood that it is addressed to "All Government Offices Central and Local."

ness under the direction of the Principal Ministers of State or Privy Councillors in the Bureaus and Sections to which they may be severally attached. There is also a staff of clerks and other subordinate officers &c., &c.]

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

I.—In the Privy Council, H. M. the Emperor, assisted by the First Minister of State, and advised, after deliberation, by the Second and Third Ministers of State and Privy Councillors, exercises supreme control over all Affairs of State.

II.—All affairs are divided into two classes—legislative and executive: those of the former classes are to be sent down to the Senate for discussion.

III.—All documents containing matters submitted for the Imperial decision or sanction must be in duplicate—an original and a copy, the former of which must bear the seals of Ministers of State and Privy Councillors.

IV.—All Enactments of Government, Statutes and Imperial Commands and all Special Ordinances shall be proclaimed by the First Minister of State at the Command of H. M. the Emperor.

V.—In the appointment, dismissal, promotion or degradation of officers of the second grade and above, the reports upon the matter shall be considered, and the antecedents of the person concerned shall be examined by the Privy Council, before being submitted for the decision of H. M. the Emperor.

* * * * *

[Besides the 'Sections' the functions of which are detailed below, the Privy Council Office includes also the following branches—viz :—Cabinet Secretariat, Decorations Bureau, Board of Audit, Imperial Historiographer's Office, Board of Adjudication, and Statistical Board. The functions of the Cabinet Secretariat, of the Decorations Bureau and of the Imperial Historiographer's Office are explained by their names. The Cabinet Secretariat conducts the business of the Privy Council itself as distinguished from that of the various Sections which have each their special staff of Secretaries &c. The Decorations Bureau is composed of a President who is an officer of the 1st class, a Vice President of the 2nd class, and Councillors of the 3rd class, with a staff of Secretaries, Clerks, &c., &c. The Imperial Historiographer's office consists of an officer of the 1st class and a staff of Secretaries and Clerks whose principal duties are to compile Official Chronicles of the State, and of the Imperial House. Of the other three the constitution is more elaborate and their functions are of more political importance. These are given afterwards in *extenso*.]

FUNCTIONS OF THE SIX SECTIONS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Promulgated by Imperial Notification No. 20, dated March 18th, 1880.

Legislative Section.

The business of this Section is to draft Laws, Statutes and all kinds of Regulations as well as revisions of the same: Also to supervise the working of the Regulations relating to the Constitution of the Government. Further, where the meaning of laws is doubtful, this Section expounds the intention of the Legislature.

Section of Finance.

The business of this Section is to superintend the working of the system under which business is conducted in relation to estimates and accounts of the Annual Revenue and Expenditure, Taxation, Receipt and Disbursement of money and grain, the Currency, the National Debt and other matters of Financial Administration.

This Section also exercises a general superintendence over the administrative work of the branches of the Government specially concerned with the matters here enumerated.

Section of War.

The business of this Section is to superintend the working of the system under which business is conducted in relation to the Military and Naval Forces of the Empire. This Section also exercises &c. (as before).

Section for Home Affairs.

The business of this Section is to superintend the work-

ing of the system under which business is conducted in relation to Topography, Police, means of Transport, means of Communication, Education, Relief of Distress, Public Worship, the encouragement of Industries, the increase of Production, Works &c. &c.

This Section also exercises &c. (as before).

Section of Justice.

The business of this Section is to superintend the working of the system under which business is conducted in relation to the Prerogative of Pardon, Judgments affecting the Government, and all matters relating to the Administration of Justice generally.

This Section also exercises &c., (as before).

Section for Foreign Affairs.

The business of this Section is to superintend the working of the system under which business is conducted in relation to Foreign Interchange.

This Section also exercises &c. (as before).

CONSTITUTION AND RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT.†

Promulgated by Imperial Notification No. 35 dated April 28th, 1881.

CONSTITUTION.

President: an officer of the 2nd class.

He will exercise authority over the officials of the Board and will have general direction of all affairs entrusted to the Board.

With regard to the appointment and dismissal promotion and degradation, of officials under him, he will make recommendations (to the Privy Council) in the case of officials in and above the second grade, and will act independently in the case of those in the third grade and below.

Vice President: an officer of the 3rd class.

His functions are similar, but secondary, to those of the President.

The above are officers of the first grade.

Audit Commissioners of four classes:

They will conduct all business in relation to the supervision of the system of the receipt and issue of Government money and stores and of the management of Government property; and in relation to the estimates and definitive accounts of the national revenue and expenditure; they will also prepare drafts of decisions for the administrative punishment of officials engaged in financial business.

The number of these Commissioners is fixed at ten.

Chief or Assistant-Chief Secretaries, Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries:

They will conduct the private office-work of the President as well as the miscellaneous and financial business of the Board and will also keep the archives of the Board.

The number of these officials is fixed at two, and they may be of any of the four above-mentioned secretarial ranks.

The above are officers of the second grade.

Assist.-Auditors of classes corresponding to the 8th to 17th classes of officials generally:

They will act under the directions of the Audit-Commissioners and be occupied in auditing accounts. In the absence of an Audit-Commissioner, an Assist.-Auditor may act in his place.

The number of these officials is fixed at seventy-five. Clerks of classes corresponding to the 8th to 17th classes of officials generally:

They will act under the orders of the Secretaries and do clerical and accountants' business.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

[The duties of the Board of Audit are:—]

I.—To examine and supervise the Annual Accounts of the Government, and to secure the uniform enforcement of Financial Laws and Regulations.

II.—It will examine the estimates of annual revenue and expenditure, and report thereon to the Cabinet.

III.—It will supervise the receipt and issue of Government money and stores, and the management of Government property.

IV.—If, upon all audit being taken, it appears necessary that an investigation should be made into the undertaking in respect of which the audit is held, the Board may direct an investigation to be made and report thereon to the Cabinet.

V.—When a definitive account of revenue and expenditure of the Treasury or any Office of State shall have been audited and passed, the Board will certify to that effect to the officer submitting the account.

VI.—Such certificate shall be final: Provided that, should it be disapproved by the Cabinet, the latter may direct a re-audit by the Board, or by a committee specially appointed by itself for the purpose.

VII.—The Board will furnish an annual report on the definitive accounts of the National Revenue and Expenditure, as well as on all affairs transacted by it during the year.

VIII.—It will submit to the Cabinet its views upon the enactment or revision of Laws and Regulations relating to finance, and of Rules for the conduct of its own business.

IX.—It will furnish to Government Offices explanations of points in the financial laws and regulations, upon which the latter may entertain doubts.

X.—It will inspect the estimates and definitive accounts of the receipt and expenditure of local taxes.

XI.—Should any finance officer deviate from the financial laws and regulations, the Board will prepare a draft decision for the administrative punishment of the offender and forward the same to the Cabinet, if the offender be an official of or above the second grade, and to the chief of the office to which the offender may belong, if an official of or below the third grade: Provided that if the offender be one distinctly provided for in the criminal code, the Board shall simply forward a report of the case to the Procurator.

XII.—All documents issued by the Board shall bear the President's name; and certificates for definitive accounts as well as draft decisions for administrative punishment shall also be signed by the Audit-Commissioner or Commissioners through whose hands the same shall have passed.

THE CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF THE BOARD OF ADJUDICATION.

Promulgated by Imperial Notification No. 6, dated February 14th, 1881.

It is hereby notified that a Board of Adjudication has been established in the Privy Council, and the following Rules for regulating the conduct of business therein and for other matters have been made. The City and Provincial Assemblies should be notified hereof.

I.—The Board of Adjudication is for the adjustment of matters submitted for its decision by Governors or Prefects on the one side and City or Provincial Assemblies on the other, in accordance with the provisions of the clause added, by Imperial Decree No. 4 [of equal date herewith], to Art. IX of the "Regulations relating to City and Provincial Assemblies." The members of the Board, who will be specially appointed for each occasion, shall consist of the following officers, viz:—

One Privy Councillor as President, two Senators, two Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and two or more Secretaries of the Privy Council, as members.

II.—A permanent officer shall be appointed to the Board to transact its miscellaneous business.

III.—All documents containing matters upon which the decision of the Board is sought must be signed and sealed by the Governor or Prefect on the one side, and the President of the Assembly concerned on the other; they should then be collected together and forwarded by the former, addressed to the "Officer" of the Board.

IV.—If the documents forwarded do not sufficiently set forth the matters requiring adjudication, the Governor or Prefect personally or by deputy, and the assembly, by deputy, may either attend the Board of their own motion to state their case, or be summoned by the Board to be there interrogated:

Provided that no person not a member of the assembly concerned may appear to represent it.

†This Board was established 5 March 1880 [Impl. Notn. No. 18 of 1880] but no definitive constitution or rules were promulgated at that date.

V.—All questions before the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes. Where the numbers are equal the President shall give a casting vote.

VI.—Every decision of the Board shall state fully the grounds upon which it is based, and the document containing it shall be signed and sealed by the President and members of the Board before being issued.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF THE STATISTICAL BOARD.

Promulgated by Imperial Notification No. 49, dated May 30th, 1881.

CONSTITUTION.

President.—Office to be filled by a Privy Councillor.

He shall be responsible for the execution of matters enumerated in the "Rules for the Conduct of Business."

He may make recommendations (to the Privy Council) in respect to the appointment or dismissal of officials of the Board in or above the second grade and of the Statistical Commissioners.

He may appoint or dismiss officials of the Board in the third grade or below.

He may detach the officials of the Board to any part of the Empire.

He may summon all or some only of the Statistical Commissioners to the meetings.

Official Chief.—An officer of the 4th class.

He will assist the President in the execution of his duties and shall be entitled to act for him in his absence.

Chief Secretaries, Assistant Chief Secretaries, Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries:—

They will act under the direction of the President and divide amongst them the business of the Board.

Statistical Commissioners.—Office to be filled by officials of the second grade, belonging to such of the Government offices as have to do with statistics.

They will answer enquiries put to them by the President, and will generally assist him in promoting the efficiency of the system of compiling statistics.

Clerks.—They will act under the orders of the superior officers and attend to miscellaneous business.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

[The duties of the Board are:—]

I.—To compile and publish statistics of political and other matters.

II.—To demonstrate by means of statistics the effects of political and other causes.

III.—To settle the forms in which statistics are to be prepared.

IV.—To collect from all Government offices and other sources, materials for compiling statistical tables.

V.—To settle the form in which reports made to the Board by Government offices or from other sources are to be drawn up.

VI.—To fix the time within which reports and materials for statistics are to be made and collected.

VII.—To collect and preserve books and documents, both old and new, relating to statistics.

VIII.—To decide as to the description of matters upon which statistics are to be compiled by the various offices of Government, and to order a revision (when necessary) of the forms of statistical tables or of other documents relating to statistics to be prepared by such offices.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Shō-hei-kuwan, Seidō, Tōkiyō, on Tuesday, June 14th, Dr. Divers, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. It was announced that General A. C. Jones had been elected a member of the society.

The corresponding Secretary, in the absence of the author, read a paper by Mr. W. G. Aston on "Ihdeyoshi's Invasion of Korea, Part III. (Negotiations)." This was a continuation of a paper on the same subject formerly communicated to the Society, and published in Vols. VI. and VIII. of the "Transactions."

The "Teachings for the Young" (童子教), a translation of which by Mr. B. H. Chamberlain was the second paper on the programme, were explained to be a collection of moral precepts drawn partly from Buddhist sources and partly from the writings of the Chinese sages by a Japanese priest named An-Nen, who flourished in the ninth century of our era. Together with the "Teachings of the Words of Truth" (實語教), another collection of similar nature and like antiquity, they had long been used as a handbook of moral instruction for the youth of Japan, and contained many beautiful and interesting sentiments. The greater portion of the notes by which the translator illustrated the original text were of necessity not read out to the meeting.

In reply to a question from the President, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the characteristic love of quotation which distinguishes Oriental literature was carried to an extreme degree in the present instance, for almost the entire treatise consisted of quotations taken *verbatim* from Buddhist and Chinese sources, the compiler not having even been at the pains to attempt to bring into harmony the widely divergent teachings of Buddha and Confucius, but simply leaving them side by side in an undigested mass. In reply to Mr. Amerman, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not aware of its ever having been supposed that An-Nen copied from Kon-Boku Dai-Shi, of whom he was a cotemporary. No such idea is mooted by the commentators.

The Rev. H. Waddell while thanking Mr. Chamberlain for his excellent paper, and expressing his admiration of the choice language in which he had so aptly clothed the ideas of the original, thought that the expression "the holy scriptures" which he had used to designate the Buddhist writings ought not to be so applied, as it might give offence to some persons. Mr. Waddell suggested that some such expression as "sacred writings" might with propriety be substituted for the words "holy scriptures."

With regard to Mr. Chamberlain's rendering of the term *shin* (神) or *kami*, when applied to the gods of Shintōism, by the English term "spirit," Mr. Waddell was of opinion that "god" and not "spirit" was the proper rendering of the word *kami*. Shintō writers such as Motochū and Hirato had laid it down in their writings that anything whatever might be called *kami* provided only it were excellent of its kind; and hence mountains, rivers and such like things might be called *kami* in Japanese, but these Mr. Waddell contended, could not properly be called "spirits" in English. Moreover, to call any one a *kami* in Japanese is by the use of the word *kami* in such a case to denote the perfection or excellence of the being so designated, while, on the other hand, to call the same being by the term "spirit" in English conveys no such idea.

In reply to the first point on which Mr. Waddell had spoken, Mr. Chamberlain said that he had only used the words "holy scriptures" because they exactly represented the sense of the original, while the sacred associations which cling to them seem to fit them for denoting in the mouth of a Buddhist writer those works which to him occupy the position that the Bible occupies to Europeans. He had, moreover, written the words without capitals so as to indicate a distinction to the eye if not to the ear; and rather, however, than shock legitimate susceptibilities, Mr. Chamberlain promised to substitute for "holy scriptures" the rendering "sacred writings" which had been suggested as preferable. On the second point, which was none other than the great controversy technically known as the "term question," Mr. Chamberlain said that he would rather not enter as a combatant. Volumes had been written on the subject, and the dispute still raged as fiercely as ever, and he did not think he could bring forward any new facts or arguments which would be considered conclusive. He therefore preferred simply stating, without giving his reasons, that he believed those controversialists to be in the right who advocated the use of the term *Shang-Ti* (上帝) as the equivalent of our word *God*.

A translation of a paper by Dr. Otto Luedcke on the new mineral, *Reinite*, by Mr. M. Yokoyama was communicated by Dr. D. Brauns, who on account of the lateness of the hour gave only a short account of the contents of the paper.

Before the meeting adjourned, the President reminded those present that the next meeting (to be held in the same place on June 28th) would be the annual meeting of the Society, at which an important part of the business would be the election of officers and members of council for the ensuing year. As this election was in future to be conducted by ballot, it was very desirable that the attendance at the annual meeting should be large; and he therefore urged the members to make an effort to be present on that occasion.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 19th June, 1881.

The French Government has assumed control of Tunisian foreign relations.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

London, June 11th.—The rioting in Skull is subsiding.

London, June 8th.—Further military reinforcements are being sent to Ireland, and officers absent on leave have been recalled.

A serious riot has occurred at Skull: roads and telegraphs have been destroyed and troops are advancing from Cork.

The Irish vote of censure upon the Government for their Irish Policy has been rejected in the House of Commons by 130 to 22 votes.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Glencarn* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 16th of June.

We are informed that the *Sarpedon* left Hongkong for this port direct on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

Mr. Russell Robertson is expected to arrive from San Francisco in the *Belyic*. During Mr. Reunie's absence on leave Mr. Robertson will fill the post of judge of H. M. Court for Japan.

A Member of the Yokohama Rifle Association having presented a prize to be shot for at 700 yards, practising at that distance took place to-day; and the prize itself will be competed for on Tuesday, 28th instant, commencing at 5 p.m.

A fire destroyed some out-houses on Tuesday night on the premises of Dr. Nathan Brown on No. 69, Bluff. Happily the night was calm. No engines were on the spot till long after the outbreak. However the flames were confined to the buildings where they originated; but Dr. Brown must, for a second time, we fear, have sustained serious loss in the packing and removal of furniture and books.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Commissioner of the Imperial Mint for the year ending on the 30th of June last. We have also received "Returns of Trade at the Treaty ports of China" for 1880, and the "Customs Gazette" for the last quarter, both published by order of the Inspector General of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs.

Occasional misprints of a trivial character in a newspaper, especially one which is set up by Asiatics, are unavoidable, but, in common with the *London and China Express*, we do not remember to have read anything comparable to the following two lines which appeared in *The Times*, in the report of a sermon by Canon Prothero on the death of Lord Beaconsfield:—"subject if tehbanks onsideration of the ecfurthera dvanc ein It wolold be a thewilch may b emidac omst general anture." We defy any of "our boys" to do worse than this; and we shall be happy if any ingenious person, after putting the letters into their proper relative position, will let us know the meaning of the sentence.

The following particulars concerning the new vessels for the Chinese Navy have been published in English papers:—

The firm of Sir W. E. Armstrong and Co., of Elswick, have just built two remarkable vessels from designs prepared by Mr. George W. Rendel, the Elswick firm, of whom Mr. Rendel is a member, undertaking the entire responsibility with regard to the hull, the engines, and the guns, as in the case of the eight gun vessels previously supplied, and known by the letters at the commencement of the Greek alphabet. In addition to the

two vessels just finished, the firm are building three more of the Epsilon class, also for the Chinese Government. The two new vessels claim especial notice, as exhibiting a step further in advance in providing inexpensive ships of a formidable character. The Chinese authorities designate these two vessels as ram cruisers, and the title, though somewhat ambitious, may yet be justified. The vessels are provided with rams, which, like the hull, are of steel, and the coal-carrying capacity is equal to four days at full speed, or 28 days at half-speed. They are unarmoured, and the displacement is only 1,430 tons, while the speed is fully 16 knots per hour. Propulsion is given by twin screws, and the engines work up to 2,400 indicated horsepower. Instead of carrying only one gun, as in the previous vessels, these new ships carry two 26-ton 10-in. breech-loaders, and four 40-pounder breech-loaders of the new type. Each of the big guns is lodged in a species of turret, or circular splinter-proof screen, one at the bow and the other at the stern, conferring the advantage of very nearly an all-round fire. These guns take a charge of 190 lb. of powder and fire a projectile of 400 lb. with a velocity of 2,000 ft. per second, the penetrating power being equal to 20 inches of iron. A vessel of the same design has been built by the Elswick firm for another foreign Government, and has been lately tried at sea, the guns firing heavy charges without any damage to the vessel or the machinery. A speed of 16 knots per hour was maintained during a run of 40 knots. The two Chinese vessels are undergoing their trials this week, an official from the Admiralty being present. They will shortly be taken out to China by Chinese crews, under the command of Admiral Ting. The production of vessels capable of carrying so powerful an armament, and travelling at so high a speed, with so great a coal capacity, and yet having such limited dimensions, is a result which cannot fail to attract considerable notice.

A new hydraulic ship has been built in Germany, and, on her trial, recently, accomplished nine knots an hour. Two hundred years ago the experiment was made of propelling water from the stern of a vessel to create motion, and failed, as not sufficient speed was attained. The new method was based on the assumption that the propelling force depends on the contact of surfaces, and not on the sectional area of the flowing mass, so a number of tubes with narrow outlets are used, instead of one large tube.

The terms of the French treaty with Tunis have been made known in the Republican Senate. They are to the effect that:—

Positions which French military authority deems necessary to ensure order and the security of frontier and littoral shall be occupied by French troops.

Politically the Republican Government guarantees to the Bey the security of his person, crown, and states.

As regards European interests, the French Government guarantees the execution of treaties and conventions entered into between Tunis and other foreign powers.

For the future the Bey will execute no foreign treaty without the previously given consent of the French Government.

French diplomatic agents living in the country will take under their care the foreign policy of the Bey's Government.

It is understood that the finance system of the realm shall be studied by the two Governments, in such manner as to guarantee the rights of the creditors of the Regency and to ensure the conduct of the public service.

A later convention will decide the question of a war contribution to be contributed in part by unconquered tribes, and for which the Bey will be guaranteee.

Lastly the Bey's Government undertakes to prevent the entrance of arms and munitions of war along the Southern Coast line.

We understand that Rear-Admiral Lord Clanwilliam, who is in command of the Flying Squadron now on its way to this port on its cruise with the youthful Royal Princes, is the son-in-law of Sir Arthur Kennedy. This fact will naturally increase the interest felt in the movements of the boys and their Commander by the residents of Hongkong.—*China Mail*.

Monday being "Accession-day," the ships in harbour were dressed, and salutes were fired, the Russians paying the first compliment to the British flag.

Telegraphic communication with Europe and America, via Siberia, has been re-established.

All the lines are now in working order.

The following is the skeleton programme of the Nippon Race Club for the Autumn Meeting.

FIRST DAY.

- 1.—For Japan ponies that have never run in a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five furlongs.
- 2.—For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners in Hongkong, China, or Japan, in 1880 and 1881,—of one race, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10 lbs. extra. *Bona fide* griffins 7 lbs. allowance. Once round.
- 3.—For Half-bred ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five furlongs. 5 entries or no race.
- 4.—For Japan ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a mile.
- 5.—For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a mile.
- 6.—For Japanese subscription griffins. Winner of No. 1 excluded. Weight as per scale. Five furlongs.
- 7.—For Half-bred ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the Spring meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.
- 8.—For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the meeting, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.
- 9.—For Japan ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Three quarters of a mile.

SECOND DAY.

- 1.—For Japan ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Half a mile.
- 2.—For China ponies. Winner of No. 8, 1st day, excluded. Weight as per scale. Winners at the meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Once round and a distance.
- 3.—For Japan and China ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a mile.
- 4.—For Japan ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Three-quarters of a mile.
- 5.—Handicap for Japan and China ponies that have run at the Spring Meeting. Weights to be published within 7 days of closing of entries. Entrance, \$20; \$10 forfeit if declared 7 days before the meeting. Winners after the publication of the handicap, 5 lbs. extra. Second pony to save his stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
- 6.—For Half-bred ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 7, first day, 10 lbs. extra. Once round and a distance.
- 7.—For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at the meeting, 7 lbs. extra for each race won. One mile and a half.
- 8.—For Japan ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners of one race, 7 lbs. extra; of two races, 10 lbs. extra. Once round.
- 9.—For China ponies. Weight as per scale, with 14 lbs. added. To be ridden by members of N. R. C. who have never had a winning mount. One mile.

THIRD DAY.

- 1.—For subscription Japanese Griffins that have not won a race at the Meeting. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a mile.
- 2.—For China ponies that have not won a race at the meeting. Weight as per scale. Once round.
- 3.—For Half-bred ponies that have not won a race at the meeting. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a mile.
- 4.—For Japan ponies that have not won a race at the meeting. Weight as per scale. Five furlongs.
- 5.—For Japan and China ponies that have not won a race in Hongkong, China, or Japan, in 1880 or 1881, and are not otherwise entered at the Meeting. To be ridden by members who have not had a winning mount at a meeting of the N.R.C. Japan ponies, 11st; China ponies, 12st. Three-quarters of a mile.
- 6.—For China ponies. A forced entry for all winners at the meeting. Winners of one race, \$10; of two races, \$15; of three or more races, \$30. Optional to non-winners at an entrance of \$5. Weight as per scale. One mile and a quarter.
- 7.—For Half-bred ponies. Same conditions as No. 5. One mile and a half.
- 8.—For Japan ponies. Same conditions as No. 6. Optional for winners of subscription griffin races. Once round.
- 9.—Handicap for Japan and China ponies. Once round.

Sufficient time is allowed for the gentle education of the highly strung nerves of the *Gazette* to a degree of rigidity which may withstand, without complete disruption, a festival of bombardment that is in serious contemplation. The *Echo* is assured that "on the 14th of July, the *Champlain* which will be the only French vessel in harbour, will fire three salvos

of twenty-one guns each, the first at eight in the morning, the second at noon, and the third at six o'clock." Probably international politeness will suggest an effective artillery chorus.

The Americans have been very good to Sarah Bernhardt. A *Times* telegram announces that she has given "162 performances in the United States, producing 470,278 dollars gross receipts. Mlle. Bernhardt's share of this amount is 181,430 dollars. She played in 19 American States, also in Canada, travelling 18,821 miles since leaving France. This has been the most successful dramatic venture ever made in the United States."

The American Barque *C. D. Bryant*, which arrived at Hongkong on the 9th, brings news of the loss of the Captain, who when she was about six days out from Newcastle fell, it is supposed, overboard. No particulars can be given of the occurrence as no one observed it. A short time before he was discovered to be missing, he had been in the cabin in company with his wife and daughter.—*China Mail*.

The fourth of the Carandini Operatic and Ballad concerts is advertised for to-day the 25th of June; and the programme is a well-selected one. The *impresario* has, we think wisely, set apart a portion of the house for unreserved seats. Tickets for these cost a dollar; and children under twelve will be admitted at half-price in both parts of the house.

The U. S. flag-ship *Richmond* came out of dock at Nagasaki on the 4th instant.

A motion has been heard in Chambers in Shanghai to institute a cross suit in the case of the *Hochung-Lapeing* collision, and for security from the plaintiff in the original suit for the damages claimed in the cross suit.

We hear that Mr. Henningsen, who has so successfully negotiated a very advantageous contract between the Great Northern Telegraph Company, and the Chinese Government, had every possible assistance rendered to him by His Germanic Majesty's Consul, Dr. P. G. von Molendorff and G. Detring Esq., the Commissioner of Customs.—*Shanghai Courier*.

From a letter dated Tientsin 4th instant, we learn that Mr. Tao Chai has been appointed Shanghai Superintendent of the projected Chinese Telegraph land lines. A Mr. Wong will have the superintendence of the whole of the telegraphs, and is expected in Shanghai shortly. The line starts from Shanghai touching Soochow and Chiukiang, along the Grand Canal and continuing northwards, either to Peking or Tientsin.—*Shanghai Courier*.

We hear that there is little likelihood of the appeal cases now before the Supreme Court for China and Japan being attended to for an indefinite period. Mr. Freuch goes home by way of America on extended leave of absence.

Judgment was given recently in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in a case of considerable interest to both shippers of cargo and shipowners. The facts are simply these:—The plaintiff claimed \$917 for goods shipped in the defendant's steamer *Benedi* on the 22nd of June, 1878. This was reduced to \$793.59. There were five packages shipped by the *Benedi* from Hongkong to Penang, and No. 8, the most valuable, was never delivered to the consignee. It had most probably been stolen. The goods were covered by a bill of lading, across the face of which was printed that the owners of the steamer would not be responsible for any amount exceeding \$300 for any one package, unless the shipper had declared the value at the time of the shipment, when freight would be charged by measurement and valuation. The goods in question had been shipped as sundries, and freight of \$4½ had been paid on them. His Honour stated that the bill of lading was in the nature of a special contract to the effect that, for the non-delivery of any package, the shipper would hold himself responsible to the extent of \$300 if the package were worth so much, and if the shipper had not declared the value. He thought the

condition most reasonable, and gave judgment for \$300, with costs on the amount recovered.—*Hingpo News*.

Our Paris correspondent writes:—

The first of the Treaties of Commerce, to be negotiated on the basis of the new general tariff about to be proclaimed law, is destined to be made with England. The latter insists on *ad-valorem* duties being continued on manufactured goods; and the French government resolutely insists on uniformity of duty. Till this point is disposed of, negotiations are at a stand-still. If the treaty cannot be executed, it is France, not England, that will have most to lose.

The excess of the (French) Budget for 1881 is estimated by competent financiers? at fr. 100 millions. What to do with it. Some say reduce the tax on coffee and letters: but these can wait. Abolish the miserable paper duty of fr. 16 millions, in the name of common sense, if not of civilization; from the same motives suppress the impost on merchandise sent by fast trains, and above all the tax of 20 to 25 per cent, levied on railway fares.

It is announced in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* that H. E. the Governor recognises Mr. J. Terada as in charge of the Japanese Consulate at Hongkong during the absence of Mr. Taro Ando.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* learns, through the courtesy of the Agents of the steamer (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.), that they on 10th instant received a telegram from Singapore announcing the safe arrival there, per steamer *Horseguards*, of the second officer of the steamer *Elgin* and the portion of the crew under his charge.

A sailor, who left this port in the *Ophelia* some months ago, and has since arrived in New York, has contributed to two willing American newspapers the following fiction; which has been reproduced with sensational headings and that general disregard for investigation which too often disfigures enterprising American journalism:—

It was about the 25th of November, 1879, that we left New York City bound for Japan. I had never sailed in the *Charles Dennis* before, but was acquainted with some of the crew, and they induced me to join them. Our voyage was a pleasant one, and I began to congratulate myself on having secured a good berth, when an incident occurred that changed matters considerably. We had been 100 days out, and were in the Southern Indian Ocean, between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, when a light squall blew up. One of the men, John Thomas, who was trying at the time to lead a main gallant brace, was swept overboard by a wave, and in a twinkling was some distance behind. All hands were aware of the occurrence in a few minutes, and the mate, who was standing near just then, picked up a life-buoy and threw it out into the sea in the direction of the man overboard. We could see him plainly struggling in the water about twenty fathoms in our wake, and I hastily mounted a mast and stood up in the rigging so as to follow his movements in the water. The Captain then came on deck and bustled about with his spy-glass, but made no attempt to slacken the vessel's speed or to save the drowning man. It was fully an hour and a half afterward, and only when there was grumbling among some of the sailors, that the Captain ordered a boat to be lowered and manned; but with such a sea, and so long a time elapsing, the effort of rescue was deemed fruitless by all of us. The Captain, however, insisted and would not listen to the protest of his mate, who only saw death staring them in the face should they make the attempt at rescue. The mate said that it was now too late. No man, no matter how good a swimmer he might be, could have lusted above water for so long a time in the strong sea, but despite his reasoning the Captain ordered him, together with four of the crew, to get into the small boat and row back to the point where the man had been washed overboard. We had drifted many miles from the spot where Thomas was last seen, and it seemed ridiculous to search for a man who must certainly have been then at the bottom of the sea, but there was no use trying to dissuade the Captain from his purpose. He seemed to feel that he had not acted right in the first place, and endeavored to show an exhibition of jealousy in sending off part of the crew after the missing sailor. There was no man on the ship who did not feel that the men who were about to leave them would never return, but of course they could say nothing in the face of the Captain's orders. After the small boat was lowered into the sea and the men took their respective positions the Captain put the helm up and stood to the southward for a short time and then hove to.

The small boat then pulled away to windward until those on board the ship could see but a little speck on the water riding over the waves, which grew fainter and fainter, until finally they lost sight of the small craft altogether. There was a lull on board the ship. Many of the boys gathered together in groups and speculated on the actions of the Captain. Some condemned the proceeding, while others did not seem to care, but only grumbled at the delay caused by the mishap. Thus we continued for nearly two hours, the Captain remaining in his cabin when suddenly he came on deck and called all hands, aft. It was just growing dusk, and a light squall began to break on us, when the Captain ascended an elevation and addressed us as we stood all together. He spoke of our position being in latitude about 53 degrees south and longitude 90 degrees east, and nearly two thousand miles from the nearest point of land. According to his reasoning there was no use of waiting for the return of the crew, who by this time perhaps had perished, and he advocated the idea of proceeding on the voyage without further delay. It was thus he spoke to the men, offering arguments which they, of course, were afraid to protest against; besides, there were many heartless rascals aboard, who had even less pity for their late companions, and urged the propriety of going ahead. Many of the men had worked hard and were pretty tired by this time, and only too glad to be relieved from the labor of beating about the ocean for the missing men. They had eaten nothing for some time, and their evening meal being in readiness hastened the majority to the conclusion that a return was the best thing that could be done under the order to square away the yards, and in a little while the vessel proceeded on her course to the eastward, and in due time reached Yokohama. No incident worth noting occurred during the trip to this latter place, but the actions of the Captain were noticeable, and it was only too quickly learned upon the landing of the vessel at Yokohama. There he made us unload the cargo of oil, and when we had finished, got ready to sail for Iloilo, a port in the Philippine Islands. As we were about to start, the Captain approached six of us, and swore that if any of us six remained with the vessel he would lash us to the ship's side and otherwise maltreat us. Of course we dared not return. He would not even give us our back pay, but left us without a cent in Yokohama. He knew we did not dare to sail with him on account of his treatment of our companions, and he took this means of getting square. I then fell in with the *Ophelia* that was just leaving Yokohama, and secured a berth that brought me back to New York.

This romance reduced into plain fact is the mere elaborated statement of a worthless fellow who deserted his ship in this harbour, and desires to attain the double purpose of cloaking his offence and creating a sensation. The circumstances of the loss of the men to whom he refers were investigated by General Van Buren, in his judicial capacity, when the *C. H. Dennis* was in Yokohama. It was then shown by the testimony of officers and crew that the boat that put off from the ship after the "man overboard" was manned by volunteers against the remonstrances of the master, who subsequently did everything with men and ship, that man and ship could do, to save them all.

One might do worse than be a holder of land in big cities of India. We notice from an exchange that a lawsuit has just been heard in Bombay, affecting the value of some ground in the "Fort," or business portion of that city. After carefully going into the various estimates this was decided by the Judge to be no less than Rs. 150 a square yard.

At the beginning of May, Calcutta was suffering from an ice famine. Only those who have ever spent a hot season in that city can realize fully what this means.

In his report to his Government on the pottery and porcelain industries of Japan, General Van Buren tells us that only opaque, heavy porcelain is made from kaolin, or clay, in which the silica is only from 30 to 40 per cent of the whole. "The fine translucent ware is made by the addition of petunse, a quartzose clay. Petunse is a highly silicious clay resulting from the decomposition of quartzose granite. These two are mixed according to the ware to be made. I believe that natural petunse is not found in Europe or America, but that an artificial quartzose mixture is made to take its place. The two clays, kaolin and petunse, are mixed for common porcelain in the proportion of two parts of kaolin to one part of petunse. The biscuits made from this combination will contain from 50 to 60 per cent of silica and 30 to 40 per cent of alumina, the remainder being composed of water, soda, potash, magnesia, &c. In the lighter highly translucent ware more petunse and less kaolin is used. In the best ware the biscuit, so mixed,

will contain from 75 to 80 per cent. of silicious or fusible matter and from 15 to 18 per cent. of alumina or infusible matter." The writer adds that in several localities in Japan single clay, contains these materials in the exact proportions required for the various kind of porcelain.

A most successful flower-show has been held in Singapore. Would it not be practicable for some of our tasteful amateur horticulturists with leisure to inaugurate a similar exhibition in the Bluff Gardens?

Where will science lead us? Telephony is perfecting its progress with patient strides. London papers tell us that an interesting and evidently successful "experiment has been made at Dover and Calais, between which places a conversation has been kept up *visâ voce* by means of a new kind of telephone, which has been patented under the name of the Electrophone. Not only were the words whispered into the apparatus at Calais distinctly heard at Dover, and, of course, *viceâ verâ*, but the listener at one end was perfectly well able to distinguish, by the mere tone of voice, who was speaking at the other. Experiments with the same apparatus were then continued between Dover and London, with the same results; and, in the midst of the confusion produced by the simultaneous working of several machines at the London terminal station, the voice of the speaker was heard as plainly as though he had been in the room. The inventor maintains that it is just as easy to talk across the Atlantic as from one room to another."

Our lady readers may be glad to learn that the yellow stains made on stuffs by the oil used on the sewing machines through which they pass can be removed if, before washing in soapsuds, the spot is rubbed carefully with a bit of cloth wet with ammonia.

The *Graphic* of the 7th of May has a sketch of "tea gathering in Japan" in which the artist has wholly failed to catch—except in his central figure—the facial type or dress of the Japanese. His tea-bushes might be dislocated bundles of kindling,—or anything but tea-bushes:—nor have we yet observed flouncies on Japanese female dresses. There is too much imagination altogether in the drawing.

Those who remember the London of twenty or more years ago may possibly call to mind two veritable and life-like looking stuffed tigers that stood in the door-way of a famous furrier's establishment in Regent Street, near Hanover Street, and on that side of the way. Their aspect frightened so many passers by, who were startled from pedestrian abstraction into momentary and vivid perception, that the enterprising tradesman had to remove them to the interior of his shop.

The entrance halls of the Parisian aristocracy, we are told, are now ornamented with life-sized hardware bulldogs. This is a fashion imported from Austria, where the mimic brutes peep from behind a screen, or lurk under a table, or stand with face turned to a visitor in most threatening attitude, reminding one of the *cave canem* of the Latins. The casts are perfect in point of mould and color, quite life-like in expression and sufficiently terrifying on the occasion of a first acquaintance. We take it that it is in as bad taste to annoy a guest by terrifying him, as it is to injure his stomach by giving him bad wine, instead of good wine or wholesome water. Other decorations for halls and salons are the new *faience* vases, imitating Japanese lacquer and bronze. They are of a rich brown, like the metal, and ornamented with colored subjects of great minuteness, and always Asiatic. The shades of floral decoration are rich and soft, being blended from dark grounds to bright brick, salmon, and sombre moss tints.

Governor Hennessy's "humane" administration of his Hongkong Government has reaped the reward of distinguished success. In answer to a question put to him at a recent session of the Legislative Council he was enabled to say:—"I have no reason to believe that the practice of ear-ring-snatching has increased since flogging was abolished. There is no doubt that crimes of various kinds rise and fall from time to time, but, speaking broadly, the facts that have been established are these. Crimes of violence have declined, especially attacks at night; burglaries have declined, and all serious crime has decreased,

and the report that appears in the newspaper this morning by my honourable friend the Acting Colonial Treasurer and Superintendent of the gaol, also shows that the number of admissions to the gaol for all crimes throughout the year has diminished showing that the decline in 1879 has continued in 1880. I am happy to say that it is a continuous decline, the fact being, as the Chief Justice has told us, that the really desperate criminals of this Colony are now under lock and key."

With reference to the work of his predecessors, and especially the unfortunate (for Hongkong) abolition of the Mint there, His Excellency said:—"Immense credit is due to Sir Richard McDonnell for things he did in this Colony. But I cannot admit for a moment that in his reversal of the policy of Sir Hercules Robinson with regard to the repression of crime—or the establishment of the Mint, I will go so far as to say—I cannot believe Sir Richard McDonnell was justified in what he did. I must say I prefer the policy of Sir Hercules Robinson. Sir, Hercules Robinson established that Mint at the cost of a large sum. It is well known I was not in this Colony a month before the bank managers and merchants came to me and suggested some steps to return to Sir Hercules Robinson's Mint scheme. I wrote a despatch in June, 1877, in which I told Lord Carnarvon that I had had the pleasure of receiving at Government House the bankers and merchants, and, having heard what they had to say, I agreed with them as to the state—the almost disreputable state—of the currency of the Colony, and asked him to allow me to restore the Mint. My recommendation was submitted to the Master of the Mint and to the Treasury, and after long discussion the Government announced they could not act on my recommendation. At the same time Her Majesty's Government have confessed something is necessary, and there is now under consideration a suggestion to which my attention was called by the Chamber of Commerce in 1879, namely, whether we might not avail ourselves of the mint as it exists at this moment in Japan. That is still under consideration. But I think it is to the credit of Sir Hercules Robinson that the scheme he established so many years ago, which was at once nipped in the bud on the arrival of his successor, was, on my arrival, urged on me. I submitted it to Her Majesty's Government; and it may yet be carried out by having the very Mint instruments formerly used in Hongkong and now in Japan employed in minting coins for Hongkong."

A great innovation has been made in London. They allow the critics to smoke when they come to look at the paintings on the "private view day" of the exhibitions. There is an improvement in the character of the notices in consequence. The cigars keep "the boys" in good humor.

The London *Figaro* says:—"Two leading American magazines, *Harper's* and *Scribner's*, have succeeded in obtaining a footing in our midst, to the detriment, we must suppose, of some or other of our English monthlies. The circulation of *Scribner's* is already 14,000 monthly, whilst of *Harper's* first number in England, 15,000 copies were sold. Why do not our publishers retaliate by carrying the war into the enemy's country? American editions of our *Cornhill* and *Belgravia* should be the answer of the London trade to the enterprising attack of the Yankees upon our magazine trade."

The Liberian steamer *Nouvelle Brétagne*, Captain Jules Henry, having the bark *Marquis de Rays* in tow, left the roads on the 1st instant for Tanah Merah, whence, after taking in a large cargo of arms and ammunition, she sailed on the 5th inst. for Port Breton, New Ireland, the capital of the new colony. The *Nouvelle Brétagne* is provided with a large stock of stores and provisions, and Captain Henry, who will assume the chief command on arrival there, has taken every possible measure to prevent a recurrence of the disasters which befel his predecessors. The vessel was inspected by the marine authorities, who expressed themselves as satisfied with the quality and quantity of the provisions. Dr. Trebing also granted a clean bill of health to the ship.—*Straits Times*.

Two or three days ago, while the cage of performing tigers of Chiarini's Circus was being cleaned out, the largest of them sprang out when the door was opened, and caused no little con-

sternation in the animals' tent. Luckily, a number of employes of the circus company were present at the time, and Professor White secured bagged him by a noose, then bound his legs, and fairly bagged him in canvas, whereupon he was lifted bodily by several stalwart men and put back into his cage. Beyond a good scare, no harm was done, and no one received a single scratch. Luckily for all concerned, and for the townspeople besides, this tiger, the most intractable of the three, was temporarily bewildered on finding himself amongst strange surroundings, and the promptitude with which he was secured prevented what might otherwise have proved a very serious affair. We understand this is the same tiger that mauled Mr. Warner, in Calcutta, and which proves at times rather difficult to manage.—*Strait Times*.

The *Daily Press* says:—Some efforts are being made to get up a petition in favour of one of the projected 'Tramway Companies. We would suggest to the community the advisability, before signing any document of the kind, of obtaining full particulars of the rival schemes, without which it would be unfair and imprudent to pronounce in favour of either. The projects should stand on their own merits, and we trust that they will be allowed to do so, in order that the Colony (Hong-kong) may have the one best adapted for its wants and the capabilities of the thoroughfares."

It would appear that the case of The Queen *versus* Page is likely to exercise a much wider influence upon the Foreign Services in connection with the Chinese Government than was at first supposed. The immediate result upon the Customs Department we have already spoken of in a previous notice. There is, we believe, only one Englishman now left in the service at Canton; while many stringent restrictions have been imposed upon the outdoor staff. Another change, it now turns out, takes effect from the end of the present month, the new branch affected being the cruisers about which so much has been said and written during the last decade. These handy little gunboats have hitherto been in the management of the Foreign Customs; but it has been decided by the Inspector General at Peking to sever all connection with them. They will consequently come into the immediate direction of the Hoppo; and, following we presume some idea of economy, the new Hoppo has decided to dispense with the services of all the foreign officers and men, replacing them with Chinese. It is quite natural that Mr. Hart should steer clear of further complications by abandoning his connection with these vessels, in view of the expression of opinion called forth by the Page case. It is an equally natural thing that the Hoppo should prefer to employ his own countrymen in his own service. But it is extremely doubtful whether things are ripe for this sweeping change. It is possible that natives may be obtained from Foochow and elsewhere to fill the positions to be vacated by the Foreign officers of the four or five vessels which constitute the fleet; but it is very doubtful whether the safety of the cruisers or the character of the service will be improved thereby. Whatever objections may have been taken to the proceedings of these cruisers from a political point of view—as regards the blockading of this port—there is no doubt as to the general honesty of those in command, or as to their fairness, so far as a loyal adherence to their instructions would permit. While, therefore, we think that the Hoppo may discover this change to be one of questionable economy in the end, we cannot but feel considerable anxiety as to its effect upon the trade of this Colony.—*China Mail*.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

His Majesty the Emperor visited the National Exhibition on the 17th instant. Accompanied by his Excellency Tokudaiji, Minister, and Mr. Nagasaki, a secretary of the Imperial Household, and three chamberlains, his Majesty arrived in the Fine Art Gallery at 10.30 a.m. where His Imperial Highness Kita

Shirakawa, President, their Excellencies Sano, Matsukata, Kuno, and several other officials connected with the Exhibition received him. His Majesty inspected all the buildings which he had not visited on the last occasion. The Imperial party left at 2 p.m. The same day seventeen Korean gentlemen went to the Exhibition.

The first reading of the bill for regulating the sale of kerosine-oil, is set down for the 20th instant.

The *Hochi Shimbun* makes the following announcement:—Owing to the memorial forwarded by Mr. Ijichi Masaharu one of the Imperial advisors, it has been decided that some forests in neighbouring localities shall be selected as belonging to the Imperial House. It is said that, while the memorialist was at the Atami hot springs lately, he selected some woods in the Sanshu and Enshu provinces.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes as follows:—It is said to have been decided that the proposed Imperial tour to the north-eastern parts of the Empire shall commence on or about the 18th of next July and finish in the middle of September; and that the route will be through the prefectures of Yamagata and Akita. Afterwards the Emperor will leave the port of Funakawa on board a man-of-war for Otaru, Hokkaido, and thence will proceed to Sapporo. On his return, His Majesty will land at Awomori, and will come home overland. His Imperial Highness Arisugawa-no-Miya has been directed to accompany the Sovereign.

Prince Shirakawa, President of the National Exhibition, has given a banquet to Ministers and Councillors, and members of the Diplomatic Corps in the Fine Art Gallery of the Exposition.

A Tokio paper states that shortly the jurisdiction of the Tottori *ken* will be again established over the provinces of Inaba and Hoki, and that of Miyauchi *ken* over Hingu.

The *Hochi Shimbun* hints at the probability of the control of Hokkaido being removed from the jurisdiction of the Colonization Department, and the conversion of the island into a *ken*, with the necessary modifications in local government.

It is announced that the Emperor will go to Sanridsuka, Shimosa province, on the 28th instant, leaving his Palace at 6 a.m., and that he will spend two days in inspecting the Government farm. If circumstances permit, His Majesty will visit the Chiba *Kencho* on the 1st of next July and will return to the capital on the following day. Prince Arisugawa will represent His Majesty at the closing of the National Exhibition, which is to take place on the 30th instant.

It is announced that His Majesty the Emperor will be present at the horse races to be held in Mita on the 26th of June.

The *Hochi Shimbun* remarks:—The appropriation for the Home Department has been greatly diminished, as several of the Bureaux have lately been transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. According to a notification issued by the Council of State on the 20th instant, its allowances for 14th fiscal year, that is from July to June has been fixed at Yen 1,235,794; of which Yen 563,736 are for the Head Department; Yen 372,058 for the Board of Police; Yen 200,000 for preserving the old shrines and temples; and the balance, Yen 100,000, for constructing prisons in Hokkaido.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that a few days ago Mr. Shishido Minister to China, with Mr. Hijikata, Vice-Minister of the Home Department, visited His Excellency Ito, and had a long conference with him.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

During his projected tour, His Majesty the Emperor intends to witness a sham fight at Awomori between parties selected from the Sendai garrison.

Vice Admiral Nakamura, lately chief of the Eastern Admiralty, having been appointed Vice-Minister of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Nirei succeeds him in his former post.

Lieutenant Arai has been appointed to the command of the *Tsukuba-Kan*. On the morning of the 21st instant the *Kongo-Kan* was despatched to Funakawa, Akita prefecture.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* gives the following correspondence:—In Matsushiro, and its neighborhood, in Shinshu province, the silk worm produce, though rather less than last year, may be said

to be very promising. Lately the worms are in *Niwa Yasumi* (the fourth lethargy) and *Niwa-Oki* (the time when the worms awaken from the fourth sleep, and are about to form cocoons). At present mulberry-leaves are yen 2.50 or 2.60 per one *Du* 36) *Kicamme*; but it cannot be foreseen to what quotation they will rise when all worms become *Niwa-Oki*, because for instance last year the price, which was about yen 1.50 for the same quantity, when eggs had hatched out, fluctuated between yen 5 and 7 in the time of the *Niwa-Oki*. This year there have been many frosts; and much damage has occurred to the plants: hence leaves were quoted yen 2.40 or even yen 2.50 at the first. Moreover the wages of workmen are about double what they were last year, and the expenses of the producers are many. Consequently it is expected that this year the cocoons will be dearer by fifty or sixty sen than they were last season.

The silkworm school in the Imperial Botanical Garden, in which many *Kicazoku* are engaged, is in a very prosperous condition. The eggs on twelve cartoons hatched out, and the worms have recently begun to form cocoons. The *Kicazoku* concerned are now so busily engaged that they have no time to sleep regularly.

Mr. Shibusawa Yeiichi, President of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, has recently forwarded to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce a draft of the trade mark regulations, and a document containing the views of the deliberative body anent the management of rice exchanges.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states:—The *Seida Kwaisha* (Copper works Company), now in course of establishment in Osaka, has been promoted by Messrs. Godai, Sumitomo, Nakano, and several other well known merchants of that city. Machinery has been ordered from America and the buildings are nearly completed. Work is expected to commence in September next. The capital is fixed at five hundred thousand yen, and is to be raised in five thousand shares, each of one hundred yen. So brisk has been the demand for the bonds that these are at one hundred per cent premium. It is proposed to manufacture all sorts of copper and bronze ware, including sheathing for ships' bottoms, both for home use and for export.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We learn that in Hakodate locusts have lately made their unwelcome appearance, and that measures have been taken to extirpate them.

It is reported that five Koreans, now staying in Osaka, visited the *Fucho* on the 13th instant, and informed the Governor that, as they propose to be in the city for a long time, they wish to have a location allotted to them.

An industrial workshop has been established in the former *Tsuguru Yashiki* at Honjo, Tokio, to provide employment for cripples, the maimed, blind, and deaf and dumb.

Official despatches mention that the Kurobe river in Etchin had overflowed on and since the 10th instant, and that considerable damage had been done to the dykes and to private property.

During the course of a religious procession to a Shinto shrine in Uji, Yamashiro, several lives were lost through the overcrowding of ferry boats on the Uji River.

In the *Choya Shimbun's* correspondence we read that two Japanese merchants from Osaka have each been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for an assault upon Koreans in Gensan.

Shirtings and other cotton stuffs are said, at present, to find an easy sale in Korea.

Despatches received from Kuwana, Kakegawa, and some other places along the Tokaido, state that the rivers have overflowed, and that many bridges have been washed away. The delivery of the letters and telegrams is impeded.

The *Hochi* alleges that the statement which it made a few days ago to the effect that an innkeeper in a certain town of Ise province, added the profession of murderer to his other avocations, &c., &c., was groundless.

It is again reported that the anti-import opinions of Mr. Sata Kaisaki gain adherents in Kioto, and that in consequence foreign wares have fallen in price. This may be said to be good, but as all the believers in the priest's tenets, are ignorant

people, they do not make use of even such imitations of foreign articles as are made by Japanese, to wit soap, matches, &c. Consequently native manufacturers suffer.

We read that in every village in the district of Nagakami, Enshu province, mulberry leaves have become so dear that some of the silkworm educators have been obliged to cast their worms into the rivers, or to bury them in the earth. Report adds that, of late, many spinning factories worked by water-wheels, have been established along the Tenriu river. In some of these the enterprise is conducted upon a grand scale and with the aid of many *employés*.

The *Hochi* affirms that Shotai, *Kicazoku* and ex-King of Loosho, having been promoted to the rank of *Ju-Sammi* (honorable junior 3rd) on the 17th of June 1879, the people in Okinawa observe that day as a holiday under the name of *Kashosetsu* yearly.

The *Nichi Nichi* states that his Excellency Ho-ju-Chang, the Chinese Minister at Tokio, visited some of the distinguished members of the Korean party, in their lodging at Surugadai, some days ago, and had a long conversation with them. On the 22nd two of the Koreans called at the Chinese Legation.

The recent inundations in the prefecture of Niigata having effected considerable damages to roads, bridges, embankments &c., the Home Minister is said to have requested the Council of State to make an extra grant of twenty thousand yen for the work of reparation.

A friendly entertainment is said to have been given in the French Legation at Mita, Tokio, on the 22nd instant. Many Japanese high military officers were present.

Mr. Ishioka, acting editor of the *Toyo Jiyu Shimbun* (which is now suspended), was sentenced on the 22nd instant to a year's imprisonment for inserting in his paper a correspondence deemed injurious to the national welfare. A student in a French boarding school at Bancho, whose name closely resembles that of the correspondent, was examined in the Tokio Saibansho, but was discharged on the same day, as there was no definite proof of his having been the writer.

The *Mainichi* contains the latest reports from Akita Ken about the recent riots. It professes to learn that the mob consisted of about forty or fifty men, of whom fourteen were arrested soon after the outbreak; that various arms and a written compact made by the rioters to overturn the present Government, and several other documents, have been obtained by the police; and that the ringleader is Shibata Asagoro, who came last year to the capital to petition the Government for the establishment of a National Assembly. He has been arrested.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 21st May, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 10,056.12
Merchandise, &c.	" 1,117.79

Total Yen 11,173.91

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 7,307.59
Merchandise, &c.	" 972.41

Total Yen 8,280.00

Miles open 18.

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday 19th June, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 14,726.83
Merchandise, &c.	" 3,125.25

Total Yen 17,852.08

Miles open, 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 11,575.36
Merchandise, &c.	" 1,874.83

Total Yen 13,450.19

Miles open, 55.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

London, June 15th.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made by Fenians to blow up the Town Hall, Liverpool.

The negroes have massacred a thousand Chinese at Chili.

London, 25th May.—Bank Shares: Oriental Bank Corporation, £20 10s.; Chartered Bank, £23; Chartered Mercantile Bank, £22; Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, £45.

Madras, 26th May.—The funeral of His Excellency the Right Honourable William Patrick Adam, will take place at Saint Thomas's Church, Gopacamund, at 5.30 this afternoon, and as a mark of respect to his memory all public offices at the presidency will remain closed throughout the day, and there is to be a general mourning to Tuesday, 31st instant.

London, May 26th.—The jury has returned a verdict of guilty against the Editor of the *Freiheit*, but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy. Sentence deferred.

An excursion steamer was capsized at London, on Lake Ontario, 300 persons drowned.

Rome, May 26th.—A new Italian Ministry has been formed under the presidency of Signor Depretis.

London, May 27th.—Negotiations for a new treaty of commerce between England and France have commenced.

Later accounts respecting the capsizing of the excursion steamer in Canada state that 240 bodies have been recovered.

There are dissensions among the Land League, the treasurer of which has strongly denounced several influential members.

Mr. Goschen has left Constantinople for London.

Paris, 28th May.—In a speech delivered at Cahors by M. Gambetta, he eulogised the President of the French Republic, and said that order and peace were necessary for France.

St. Petersburg, 28th May.—A deputation, consisting of Chas Murad, the former leader of the Tekke Turkomans, and several others, has arrived here.

London, May 29th.—Enforcing of writs in the West of Ireland is meeting with great resistance. A very serious riot took place yesterday at Michelstown, County Cork, where 20,000 peasants assembled and stubbornly opposed the enforcement of evictions, but eventually the rioters were dispersed by the police and a strong force of military.

London, May 30th.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Calcutta stating that, notwithstanding the protest of the Indian Government, peremptory orders have been received from home directing the evacuation of Pishin Valley as early as possible.

Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, denied a statement made by the *Times* that the Home Government had ordered the Indian Government to hasten the evacuation of the Pishin Valley. On the contrary, his lordship said that discretion had been extended to the Indian Government in the matter.

Kelly, the organizer of the Land League, has been arrested.

Greece has accepted the convention which the Porte has signed.

IN H. B. M.'S COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Tuesday, June 21st, 1881.

L. DAVIS v. A. CLARK.

The plaintiff asked for judicial relief with regard to a certain nuisance which the defendant would not remove, and which consisted of drainage discharged into plaintiff's compound.

L. Davis sworn, said:—When I filed my petition the drain was not removed. The drain I am speaking of is one that discharges foul water. It ran into my compound just under my dining room window, and I wanted it removed.

A. Clark, sworn, said:—The first thing I knew about this affair was my receiving a note from Mr. Davis. I received it on the 27th of May, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon. I commenced to abate the nuisance next morning, and when I had finished, the plaintiff filed a petition to have the nuisance removed and for judicial compensation. When he said it was a nuisance I immediately had it abated.

By the plaintiff:—The drain we are disputing about is a proper, good, wooden one, and clean. There is a partition between the two yards.

Mr. Davis said that he only wanted the question of costs to be settled.

His Honour, in giving judgment for plaintiff, against the defendant, rebuked the latter for having made no answer to the petition. He would have to pay the costs of petition and hearing, amounting in all to \$29.

Wednesday, June 22nd, 1881.

Regina, on the prosecution of DEGUCHI KIKOSABURO,
v. J. E. CARTER.

The defendant was charged with acting in contravention of a regulation of H. M.'s Minister, in reference to the Pilotage Regulations, dated 27th November, 1879.

Defendant denied the charge.

Deguchi, warned, said:—Mr. Carter is an unlicensed pilot. He took charge of a British barque last Saturday week. The captain said he wanted a pilot. She was lying in Yokohama. The captain was looking for me, but because he could not find me he engaged Carter. I went on board at 6 p.m. I saw a steam launch towing her out. I went on board, and told the captain that Carter was an unlicensed pilot, and offered my services. I went forward and asked Carter to give up the ship, but he refused. Carter, the defendant, then took the ship out. I came ashore.

By the defendant:—The captain sent for me. The captain did not ask me to show him my license. The captain did not order me out of the ship. I am the man that got the *Ordoric* into trouble. I got my license last year—not in February this year; I had it last year. You said as I was a Japanese, I ought to look after Japanese ships and not foreign ones. Mr. Hodnett had been engaged to take her out, but broke his promise. I refuse to state whether I was in jail for ten years or not. I am free now, I can go everywhere. (The plaintiff produced his license.) This is my license for this year. I passed my examination this year.

Joseph Dick, sworn, said:—I am a comprador's assistant, and a British subject. I live at No. 17, Yokohama. I was on board the *Flectring* at the time. I saw the prosecutor come on board and offer his services; he did not produce his license, but said he was a licensed pilot. The captain told him to go forward and see Mr. Carter. I did not hear Carter say anything, as he was forward and I aft. When Carter came aft and spoke to the captain, the ship was then at anchor. I heard him say to the captain if he wanted him to give up the ship, he would do it. The Japanese pilot said he would summon Mr. Carter. Carter took the ship out.

By the defendant:—I don't remember the conversation between the captain and you about the Japanese pilot. Mr. Hodnett was engaged to take the ship out. No pilot came on board till she was outside the shipping, she was on her way, and we again anchored. She waited for about two days, and I think Carter took her out. If you had not taken her out Hodnett would.

By the Court:—When the Japanese came on board I knew he was a licensed pilot, and I told the captain, who did not ask for his license. He could not find a licensed pilot, and so took Mr. Carter on.

Plaintiff had no more witnesses to call.

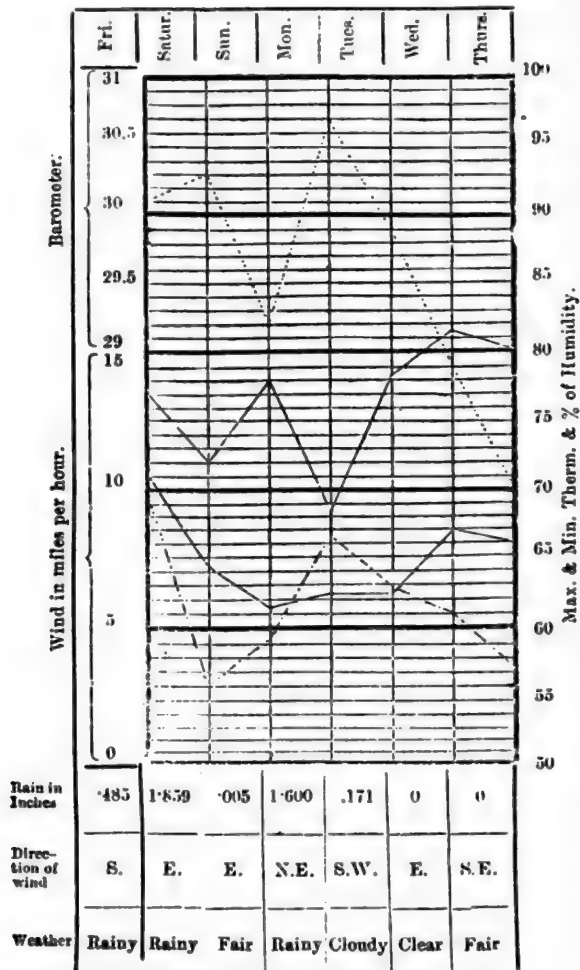
J. E. Carter deposed:—I am an unlicensed pilot, and have been for the last two years. I have applied for a license, but could not get one. I told the captain I would take him out, and just then this man came running up, and asked me if I was going to take the ship out. He said: Have you got a license? I answered No. He then said he would take me before the Consul. I told him to! The man was very impudent; and the captain said he would not take him on board. He also said:—"I am not obliged to take every native nigger that comes on board." He added that he would rather keep me than the Japanese.

The defendant was fined \$10, and told that if his offence was repeated, he would have pay the full penalty.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 20.0 miles per hour on Friday 9 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 29.905 inches on Thursday at 6 a.m. and the lowest was 29.557 on Tuesday at 6 p.m.

The highest temperature for the week was 81° 5 on Wednesday and the lowest was 61° 6 on Sunday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 77° 3 and 57° 9 respectively.

The total amount of rain for the week was 3.120 inches, against 3.565 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

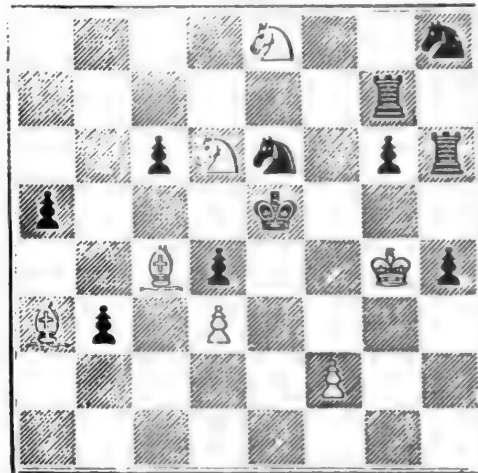
(For Week Ending 25th June, 1881.)

		Discount on Yen Sals.			Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1881								
Saturday	June 18	65 ¹ / ₁₆	65 ¹ / ₁₆	65 ¹ / ₁₆	—	—	—	—
Sunday	" 19	65 ¹ / ₁₆	65 ¹ / ₁₆	65 ¹ / ₁₆	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	" 21	64 ¹ / ₁₆	62 ¹ / ₁₆	61 ¹ / ₁₆	—	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 22	63 ¹ / ₁₆	63 ¹ / ₁₆	63 ¹ / ₁₆	—	—	—	—
Thursday	" 23	63 ¹ / ₁₆	61 ¹ / ₁₆	61 ¹ / ₁₆	—	—	—	—
Friday	" 24	61 ¹ / ₁₆	59 ¹ / ₁₆	60 ¹ / ₁₆	—	—	—	—
Saturday	" 25	60 ¹ / ₁₆	60 ¹ / ₁₆	60 ¹ / ₁₆	—	—	—	—

CHESS PROBLEM.

By J. BROWN OF BRIDPORT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JUNE 18TH, BY I. KNOUS.

White.

1.—R. to R. 4.

2.—K. to K. B. 2.

3.—K. to K. B. 3, dis. mate.

Black.

1.—Advances P.

2.—K. to Q. 5.

Correct solutions received from Omega, W. H. S., and Q.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

June 18, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Habenet, 896, from Hakodate. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 18, American ship *Mary L. Stone*, Field, 1,584, from London, General, to Order.
 June 19, British steamer *Euphrates*, Mitchell, 1,291, from London, via Hongkong, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.
 June 20, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalfe, 2,440, from Hongkong Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
 June 20, Japanese steamer *Takago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Hongkong via Kobe Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 22, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christiansen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 23, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 23, Japanese bark *Taihei Maru*, Black, 492, from Nagasaki, General, to M. B. Co.
 June 23, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 24, French steamer *Tanaïs*, Reynier, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 June 24, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, from Hakodate. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Hakodate:—80 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takago Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe: Mr. Taro Ando, Japanese Consul for Hongkong, Mrs. Ando and son, Miss Clarkson, Miss Parmelle, Mr. C. Stanford, Mr. J. de Ryke, Miss Otone, Messrs. Kimura, Narabara, J. Masuda and child, Mochiguchi, Saito, Matsuda: 2 Europeans, and 221 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Ch. Haswell, Jr.; G. W. Baffie, Jules Vidal, P. Kempermann; and 5 Chinese in steerage. For San Francisco: Genl. E. W. Donoraw and wife, Capt. E. Barton, Messrs. D. Gillin, A. L. Young, Geo. Aston: 2 Europeans and 1,006 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—From Nagasaki: Mr. and Mrs. Wolley, 2 children, 1 infant and servant. From Hongkong: 7 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Abrens, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Messrs. E. C. Kirby, Cameron, Tuck Ching, and 30 Japanese in cabin; 2 Europeans, 293 Japanese and 1 Chinese in steerage. For America: Revd. and Mrs. Butler, and children Revd. and Mrs. Pyke and 3 children, Messrs. Chas. Cromel, W. White and 2 Master Walker in cabin. For Liverpool: Mr. C. E. H. Dent in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru* from Kobe:—120 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tanaïs* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Hirayama, Takagawa, Yamaguchi, Sakurai, Toussaint, Hirokawa, Shimidzu, Tagima, Tagima Isaburo, Sasaki, Milucelli, Andreossi, Mihara, Sœur Benjamin, Sœur Candide.

Per Japanese steamer *Kokunoye Maru* from Hakodate:—Three Sister of Charity, Captain Miller, Captain Frank and 8 Japanese in cabin; and 50 Japanese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

June 18, British barque *Eden*, John Nairn, 313, for Hiogo, Kerosene, despatched by Chinese.
 June 18, American gunboat *Abert*, Comd. Huntington, 1,020 tons, 4-guns, 600 H.P., for Bonin Islands.
 June 19, French steamer *Volga*, Guiraud, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 June 19, Russian cruiser *Europa*, Captain Gripenberg, 3,000 tons, 14-guns, for Kobe.
 June 21, Japanese steamer *Kinshu Maru*, Davison, 690, for Nobiru and Sendai, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 June 22, British steamer *Escambia*, Wildgoose, 1,401, for New York via Kobe, Tea and General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.
 June 22, British steamer *Genie*, Beard, 1,271, for Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robinson.
 June 22, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 June 23, British steamer *Euphrates*, Mitchell, 1,221, for Kobe, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.
 June 23, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 June 25, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 524, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 June 25, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalfe, 2,440, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. K. Wakai, Messrs. S. Endo, Totaka, P. S. Symes, Sonobe, Mrs. Marcienne, Ah Que and Ah Cheong.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Grigor, Mr. and Mrs. Shuman, Dr. Harris, Miss M. L. Mead, Lieut. Comd. Davis, U.S.N., Master Limby, Messrs. Reynaud, Dhokuba Hungerford, V. Faga, Sangster and 13 Japanese in cabin.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—Messrs. Henry Saltan, Chas. Cromie, Wm. White, Two Master Walker, Revd. and Mrs. J. H. Pyke, 2 children and infant, Revd. and Mrs. Wm. G. Butler, child and infant, Mr. Carl Schintzler, Master Wilson, Miss N. M. Youngman, Mr. Wm. Barr, Mr. Wm. Moore, Mr. Angus, Miss E. G. Eddy, Mr. A. C. Watts, Mr. Arthur W. Thompson, Mr. S. Simura, Prof. T. C. Meidenhall, wife and child, General E. W. Donovan and wife, Captain E. Barton, Messrs. D. Gillies, A. L. Young, Geo. Austin, Mrs. Warrie and maid in cabin; 7 Europeans and 1,103 Chinese in steerage. For Liverpool: General and Mrs. Warre, Messrs. C. E. Dent and John A. Barsdio. For Paris: Captain Novossilsky.

CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Takano Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Treasure... \$ 12,500.00

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Transshipment... 232 pkgs.
 Sugar... 3,497 „
 Sundries... 1,329 „

Total... 5,058 pkgs.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—Silk, for France... 167 bales.
 „ „ London... 90 „

Total... 257 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure... \$21,100.00

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure... Yen 600.00

Per British steamer *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	305	4	482	791
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hiogo	127	233	7,739	8,099
Yokohama	6,095	696	4,949	11,740
Hongkong	363	568	996	1,927
Total	6,890	1,501	14,166	22,557

SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	5	161	—	169
Hongkong	7	15	8	30
Yokohama	—	78	—	78
Total	12	257	8	277

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.15 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00, 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	July 2nd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	July 3rd
HONGKONG, via KOBÉ	M. B. Co.	July 4th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	July 7th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	June 23rd

1.—Left San Francisco, June 11th, *Belgic*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	July 9th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	June 25th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	June 25th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	July 2nd
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBÉ	M. B. Co.	June 25th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	July 4th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	June 29th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Aug. 7	Philip Nelson	HAMBURG	Yokohama
Dec. 17	Marie	ANTWERP	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 24	Mora	"	" "
Jan. 31	Huguenot	CARDIFF	" "
" 31	Frank Carvil	"	" "
Feb. 12	Benjamin Sewell	NEW YORK	" "
Mar. 11	Rossario	SAN FRANCISCO	Hiogo
" 12	Belle of Bath	LIVERPOOL	Yoko. & Hiogo
April 1	Hector (s.s.)	"	" "
" 4	Agenor (s.s.)	BOSTON	" "
" 5	Frank Pendleton (s.s.)	CARDIFF	Yokohama
" 7	Forest King	NEW YORK	Hiogo
" 14	Santon	ANTWERP	" "
" 24	F. B. Watson	NEW YORK	" "
" 29	Sarpedon (s.s.)	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 30	Forward Ilo	"	" "
" 30	Carondelet	CARDIFF	" "

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
May 13	Charlwood	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 13	Merionethshire (s.s.)	"	" "
" 13	Laurence Delap	ANNAPOLIS	" "
" 13	Nancy Pendleton	BELFAST, ME.	" "
" 13	Paul Jones	P' MOUTH U.S.A.	" "
" 13	M'Laurin	CARDIFF	" "
" 13	Metapedia	LONDON	" "
" 13	Canarvonshire (s.s.)	GLASGOW	" "

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M. A.M. A.M. A.M. NOON. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.
 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.45 12.0 2.0 3.15 4.30 5.45 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.40

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M. A.M. A.M. A.M. NOON. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.
 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.45 12.0 2.0 3.15 4.30 5.45 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.40

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,870	Shanghai & ports	June 23	M. B. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	June 11	Lighthouse Department
Malacca	Weighill	British steamer	1,079	Hongkong via Nagasaki	June 18	P. & O. Co.
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	June 10	M. M. Co.
Oceanic	Metcalfe	British steamer	2,440	Hongkong	June 18	O. & O. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Hongkong	June 20	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	June 24	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Balthasar	Fulda	German steamer	275	Takao	June 13	Soon Hoo.
Black Diamond	Boyd	German barque	601	Nagasaki	May 27	P. Bohm
Hecht	Ploetz	German schooner	358	Takao	June 9	Yuck Chee
Malacca	Hay	British barque	593	Hamburg	June 14	M. Raspe
Mary L. Stone	Field	American ship	1,584	London	June 18	A. Reimers & Co.
Paul Revere	Mullen	American ship	1,736	New York	June 17	C. & J. Trading Co.
Richard Robinson	Smith	American ship	642	New York	June 12	J. D. Carroll & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Monocacy ...	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
ENGLISH—Lily ...	3	700	95	Gunboat	Cruise	Grove
FRENCH—Adonis ...	4	800	250	Gunboat	Kobe	Caillard
" Champlain ...	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Kobe	Michaud
" Kersaint ...	—	1,200	—	Corvette	Kobe	Rouquette
" Themis ...	18	3,800	175	Corvette	Kobe	Alguier
GERMAN—Hertha ...	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Sawon	von Kall
RUSSIAN—Asia ...	11	2,500	—	Corvette	Nagasaki	Amasoff

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
San Francisco ...	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	July 9th, at daylight
Shanghai and way-ports ...	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	June 29th, at 6 P.M.
Nagasaki ...	Balthasar	P. Bohm	Quick despatch
New York ...	Venice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About July 7th
New York ...	Euphrates	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
London via Kobe, Nagasaki and China ports...	Sarpedon	Butterfield & Swire	About 1st July

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—A good business during the week on the basis of former rates. *Farns*, several thousand bales have changed hands both on the spot and for arrival. *Shirting*, good business in 9 lbs., but no improvement in prices seems probable just at present. *Other Cottons* more or less enquired for. *Woollens*, some business in *Italian cloth*, but other kinds neglected.

COTTON YARNS :—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$29.00 to 31.00
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.50 to 32.50
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$28.50 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$32.00 to 33.00
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$33.50 to 35.00
" 38 to 42	"	\$37.50 to 40.50

COTTON PIECE GOODS :—

Grey Shirtings :—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.40 to 1.80
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.80 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.15 to 2.52½
T. Cloths :—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English :—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in. "	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings :—... 12 " 44 in. "	\$1.30 to 1.45
Prints :—Assorted ... 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.25 to 2.25
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in. "	\$0.09 to 0.12
Turkey Reds : 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in. "	\$1.40 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.55 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.70 to 1.80

COTTON PIECE GOODS :—Continued.

Velvets :—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$6.50 to 8.50
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42, 3 " "	\$0.65 to 0.72½
Taffachelass :—... 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

WOOLLENS :—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	4.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.18 to 0.30
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines :—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.15½ to 0.16½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.40
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.40 to 0.50
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.50
Blankets, green, 5 to 6 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.35 to 0.37

KEROSENE.—A few sales only have been made, and there is more disposition to realize on the part of importers. Stock 390,000 cases.

SUGAR.—Sales have been made to a moderate extent on buyers' terms, but the lowest point seems to have been reached. Stock 128,000 piculs.

Sugar :—Takao in bag New ...	per picul	\$3.65 to \$4.00
" " Old... ..	"	\$3.40
" Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	"	\$3.80
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$7.00 to \$8.00
China No. 4-5, Koungfun & Kook-fah... ..	"	\$6.00 to \$8.50

Japan Rice ...	per picul	\$2.60 to 2.85
Japan Wheat ...	"	\$1.97½
Kerosene Oil... ..	case	\$1.79 to 1.80

EXPORTS.

SILK.—Our silk market has been very much excited during the past week. Numerous reports having been circulated to the effect that the European crop had after all proved a short one, nearly all the available parcels of old silks were quickly bought up at advancing rates. No. 2 and 2½ Hanks (old) changed hands at \$585; and re-reels were settled at from \$620 to \$650 per picul. On the 20th instant the first 2 bales of new silk arrived and were immediately sold at \$550 per picul; two days later about 30 bales more reached Yokohama and realized \$575 per picul. These silks were white Mybashi Hanks, grading about 2½ to 2¾. To-day two bales of new Omamah Hanks are on the market, but holders are asking \$650 per picul for them and buyers do not seem inclined to pay a such price. Total shipments to date 22,235 bales against 17,815 at the same period last season.

TEA.—A fair business has been done at gradually declining prices, settlements for the fortnight reaching 6,800 piculs. Second Crop leaf is beginning to arrive and is fully equal to last year's. Purchases to date are fully 10,000 piculs in excess of last year's at the corresponding period.

Common ...	\$13 to \$14
Good Common ...	\$17 to \$19
Medium ...	\$21 to \$23
Good Medium ...	\$25 to \$26

Fine ...	\$28 to \$30
Finest ...	\$33 to \$35
Choice ...	\$37 to \$38
Choicest ...	\$40 to upwards.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—A good business has been done for the American mail this week, both in Silk and Tea Bills; rates have gone up ¼d., but are again weaker to-day.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9½
" " 6 " "	3/9½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.70
" Private 6 months' sight	4.80
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ % disc.
" Private 10 days' sight	½ % "

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
" Private 10 days' sight	73½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 30 days' sight	91½
KINSAITZ	62 dis.
GOLD YEN	380 nom.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—There is nothing doing in sailing vessels, hardly any enquiry coming from China ports.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

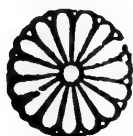
Lane, Crawford & Co.,

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW PREMISES,

No. 75,

MAIN STREET.



NOTICE.

THERE being a vacancy for an INLAND-SEA PILOT, to reside at NAGASAKI, Candidates for a License should make application and forward their testimonials to the undersigned through the Local Government of their district.

The examination of the applicant selected will be held at this office, on Thursday, the 14th day of July.

KAWASE HIDEHARU,
Chief Superintendent.

Marine office,
Shomu-kioku,
Tokio, June 24th, 1881.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

STAFF LIGHT AT BENTENSIMA, NEMORO.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Light, the exhibition of which has been suspended as advertised on the 27th ultimo, is now EXHIBITED EVERY NIGHT.

BY ORDER.

Lighthouse Establishment,
Benten,
Yokohama, 18th May, 1881.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

FORD & Co.,

GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Forwarding Agents.

No. 5, WATER STREET.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Five Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
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FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
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BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
July, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,***celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1875. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1876. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.***White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang, Stephanotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trelat,
Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.***ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,***a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Essences***ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,***a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.***ATKINSON'S
ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,***a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,***a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,***and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the
manufacturers*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
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PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.*CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture
their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are
cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
"Golden Lyre."***ESTABLISHED 1799.****NOTICE.****I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED MYSELF AS****PUBLIC AUCTIONEER**

AND

General Commission Agent.*Sale Rooms:—No. 55, Main Street.***R. DROSS.***Yokohama, May 23rd, 1881.***THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE



MARK.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKES'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKES'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIVES. OAKES'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKES'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL),
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKES'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.



WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS.
STOURPORT ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
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Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.

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April, 1880.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
DATURA
TATULA
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Asthma, for Difficult Breathing.
Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FLUID
MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

April 10, 1880

1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
Structural & Ornamental.BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch
Bridges. Suspension Bridges.**A. H. & Co.** make every year for Foreign Countries some
thousands of Tons of Bridges.

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*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.***ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.***See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.)
with 1,300 designs.*Railings. Balcony Panels.
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THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will dis-
cover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health
for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be
maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I
ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a
"Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the
"sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants,
"to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are
"most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative
"properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which
"satisfies him of their value."**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!**
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all
kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin
diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in
1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I
"gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude;
"and, in consequence, milk, fowl, butter, and horse-feed poured
"in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a
"fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great
"that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION.**PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ... \$1,800,000.

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of Banking and Exchange business transacted.Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes
issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 26th February, 1881.

The "Japan Mail,"

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review
of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per
annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is pub-
lished for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via
San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three
months, \$4.THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays ex-
cepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all
Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and
in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese
news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of
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circulating local advertisements. It has a large and con-
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the means of all classes of the community. It therefore
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THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. V. No. 26.]

Yokohama, July 2nd, 1881.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 2nd, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 7TH MONTH, 2ND DAY.

When the British squadron sailed into the Bay of Kagoshima on the 12th of August, 1863, the Satsuma troops were commanded by an officer who has been making quite as much noise in the world of late as his soldiers did on that memorable occasion of what Sir Edward Reed and Mr. Griffis are pleased to call "Christian England's civilized behaviour." There was not very much room for a display of strategical ability on the side of the defence, yet when the men-of-war steamed away, having "reduced"—to quote again from the American partisan—"the beginnings of a new civilization to ashes," it was universally agreed that the Satsuma men had fought well, and that they had been defeated through no fault of their own or their officers. Five years afterwards the same Captain found himself again in the field, but this time his adversaries were his own countrymen. The men of Aizu in their last desperate struggle for the Tokugawa Princes, had entrenched themselves at Shirakawa, and there for several days defied the repeated assaults of the Imperial forces. Naturally strong, the place became impregnable with such defenders, and the Southern army was almost beginning to despair when the former commandant of Kagoshima devised a stratagem by which the fortress was compelled to surrender forthwith. Many reputations were won and lost in those stirring times, and men saw nothing but merit duly rewarded when the successful soldier became, first a leading member of the Council of State, and afterwards a preceptor

of His Majesty the Emperor, a post that carried with it many privileges, and duties of which the outside world knows little. Among these duties was one that involved the control of some thirty thousand yen each year. This was a fund originally designed to perform a sort of semi-horticultural, semi-agricultural function, and the method of its application has been made familiar to the public by the Imperial Nursery-garden at Shinjuku. It was probably his stewardship of this domain that diverted the ex-soldier's thoughts to the condition of his Imperial master's revenue. He saw that, while western crowned heads possessed large estates of their own, the Emperor of Japan derived his yearly income entirely from the Treasury, and it seemed to him that, although this accorded well enough with the ancient condition of his country's demi-god rulers, some change was necessary under the new order of things. He therefore presented a petition to the Privy Council, praying that a proportion of the public forest-lands might be settled upon the Emperor and his heirs in perpetuity, and, though the suggestion was not immediately adopted, there is reason to think that it will not be altogether without fruit. All this, however, did not bring the Satsuma Captain so prominently before the public as an incident of a totally different character which occurred shortly afterwards. Desiring to build himself a new house, he caused an estimate to be prepared for the demolition of the old one. The carpenters thought they saw a golden opportunity, and by a species of not uncommon collusion, the lowest tender for the proposed work was two hundred and fifty yen. But they had mistaken their man. Taiko's celebrated general, Kato Kiyomasa, had been wont to employ in his sieges a very simple but efficacious species of battering ram, with the construction of which the Satsuma Captain was perfectly familiar. He caused one to be put together at an expense of some twenty or thirty yen, and with this and the aid of half-a-dozen coolies, a few hours sufficed to lay the old house in ruins. The disappointed artisans did not fail to call the author of this device a demented gentleman, but it soon transpired that a similar spirit of economy had guided the so-called madman in his official capacity also. Year by year he had laid aside a large proportion of the thirty thousand yen entrusted to his care, and these accumulated savings, safely lodged in Mitsui's Bank, now amounted to a very considerable sum. Perhaps the reader will suppose that this ought to have been returned to the Treasury or placed to the Emperor's credit. The gentleman by whose judicious management the saving had been effected was, however, of a different opinion, and one can scarcely doubt that his sentiments had his Imperial master's sanction. He again presented a petition, this time asking for discretionary power to employ the fund exactly as he deemed wise. Such a power he might have exercised unchallenged year by year, so that, in asking for it ultimately, he cannot be said to have exceeded his function, while to prove that he was thoroughly in earnest, he declared his intention of surrendering his good-service pension, if he were deemed unworthy of the confidence he prayed for. His petition was granted; and, hav-

ing resigned his official appointment at the Palace, he has now inaugurated five schemes of which we shall probably hear more in time. The first is the purchase of the Island Hatsu (opposite Atami) with the intention of founding there a monster establishment for breeding fowl: the second is the construction of a small harbour at Atami, the shipping dues collected to be devoted to the instruction of the fishermen: the third is the erection of a laboratory for preparing alum near Miyanoshta: the fourth is the establishment of a sheep-farm in the neighbourhood of Hakone, and the fifth is the building of a harbour at Choshi in Shimosa. This last project is particularly interesting. Choshi lies at the mouth of the Tonegawa; and, if a good port could be constructed there, ships coming to Tokiyo from the north, would avoid the perils of Cape Inubō and the long detour of the Kadsusa-Awa peninsula. Cargo would of course have to be carried thence in lighters or small junks, but for all that a considerable saving of time and danger would be achieved. This, at any rate, is a chapter of biography which goes far to justify the reputation for energy and enterprise universally enjoyed by the men of Satsuma.

The neglect of etiquette displayed on certain occasions by the Koreans now residing in Tokiyo has seriously shocked their Japanese friends' sense of propriety. It is not, however, difficult to recall the time when a counter-charge of at least equal weight might have been preferred against the Japanese themselves. We remember an incident not more than ten years old that may be quoted as a very tolerable illustration of liberal ideas and social license. The hero was a gentleman who subsequently held high office under the Government, and the scene, the deck of a steamer plying between Tokiyo and Yokohama before the days of railways. The gentleman was a determined advocate of anti-foreign principles; a leading spirit of the party that so loudly upbraided the Government of the Restoration for refusing to carry out the *Joi* policy to which the nation believed itself pledged. Brimful of a desire to give some tangible evidence of his patriotism, the patriot did not relax his vigilant search for an occasion even when suffering from the pangs of sea-sickness. Seated in the stern of the steamer was a Western lady who took up a good deal of room, and seemed to be surrounded by an atmosphere of "women's rights." Evidently she believed in her own indefeasible title to be where she was, and regarded "those horrid Japs" with scant favour. The gentleman's cholera rose. He approached the place where the lady was seated, and trollying out a boisterous stave, accompanied the music with a series of the very gestures that Panurge, with more banter than modesty, employed at the conclusion of his celebrated theological discussion. Of course he found himself in imminent peril of some rather rough repartee at the hands of the sailors, but he loudly denied their right to interfere, pointing out that their duties were confined to managing the ship and looking after the baggage, and that it was no business of theirs whether a passenger chose to "slap his own person" or not. It is hardly necessary to say that the plea was not admitted, and that the patriot has since learned to be more circumspect.

It is with the greatest reluctance that we re-open the question of Mr. Perry and the Engineering College, but we cannot let pass unchallenged a statement made by the *Japan Gazette* in its issue of last Saturday. Our contemporary says that when Mr. Perry was about to leave the Engineering College, all the professors protested against the manner in which he was being treated by the then

acting Minister of Public Works, and that the present editor of the *Japan Mail* acted as spokesman for his colleagues on that occasion. This is an error. The editor of this journal never took part directly or indirectly in any such protest. What we have written already upon this subject is perfectly accurate in every item, and we trust that the *Gazette* will recognize the advisability of avoiding further reference to an occurrence which must always remain a source of sincere regret to Mr. Perry's friends, as well as to the whole foreign community.

A scheme is on foot for the construction of another railway—one from Fukui in Echizen to Kanazawa in Kaga. Many influential persons in the two provinces have already come forward with subscriptions, and the affair seems pretty certain to be carried through. Meanwhile the preparations for the Tokiyo-Takasaki line are progressing rapidly. A good deal of the requisite material has been ordered from England, and is expected to arrive towards the close of the year. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the intention is to construct this road entirely under Japanese direction, recourse being had to the Engineers in the Government employ should any difficulty occur. We trust the attempt may be successful. Certainly the opportunity particularly invites experiment, for the country through which the line passes is flat and comparatively free from engineering difficulties. The bridges will scarcely be built without foreign aid, for one of them—that over the Tonegawa—will be a more serious undertaking even than the bridge at Kawasaki. With this exception, however, we see no reason why the Japanese should need much assistance, though it cannot be denied that great credit will be due to them should they prove themselves competent to dispense with foreign engineers so soon.

All this railway enterprise is pleasant to record, but one cannot help speculating, sometimes, whether it is quite wise. We know the prostration America brought upon herself by her mania for laying down lines. Experience warrants us in calling railroads the most invaluable developers of wealth, but it tells us also within what limits a country may devote its resources to their construction. So long as the outlay is made out of savings no harm can be done, but so soon as the work becomes a source of drain upon the nation's current capital, the effect is to induce commercial disorder and ultimately distress. All political economists are agreed upon this point, and have expressed it with more or less distinctness. We cannot do better than quote the language employed by the *Contemporary Review* four years ago:—"A nation living beyond its means, even when a useful end and not mere enjoyment is the object, exhibits many of the qualities of a spendthrift. It bubbles up with excitement. The large number of orders given for coals and iron raises prices, sends up wages, and enlarges profits. Imaginative estimates are spread abroad of the expanding prosperity of these trades, as well as of the many others which are associated with them. . . . The retail, the shipping and other trades feel the stimulus; buildings are raised, steamers and ships constructed, costly establishments formed, each in its turn setting other business in motion. Thus new railways, costing ten millions, generate an excitement which may easily raise the outlay to twenty. And what has a country at the end of the operation? Long lines of iron carried over a universe of country; holes made in the ground and called tunnels, embankments and buildings. The rails can bring no means of living till after they are in operation for a long period. The nation is plunged into poverty to the extent of what the railways have devoured in constructing."

We can well fancy that a Japanese, reading such warning as this, might cry out against inconsistent foreigners who blow hot and cold with the same breath, at one moment preaching the vital necessity of railways, at another denouncing them. But there is no inconsistency whatsoever. The value of railways can scarcely be exaggerated, so long as their construction does not convert too much of a country's floating wealth into fixed capital. It is the excess that is bad, not the practice itself, and there is much reason to fear that Japan is speedily developing a disposition to transgress the wise limits. At any rate we are not without precedents of cognate extravagance.

In Japan, soldiers, so long as they are actually with the colours, are not permitted to read any newspapers except the *Military Gazette* and one other chosen journal. The Gendarmes are, however, to be exempted from this prohibition. A thorough acquaintance with everything going on in the capital is deemed an essential part of their education, and they are accordingly to be supplied with the metropolitan journals at the public expense.

Talking of the gendarmes reminds us that no date seems to have been fixed as yet for the commencement of their duties, though some of the men may even now be noticed walking about the streets of Tokiyo. They are not, however, actually on duty, but appear to be merely learning their work. So far as we can judge, they are well-selected, intelligent looking fellows, and their uniform—broad red facings and green caps—is decidedly neat.

We observe, in a Japanese contemporary, an advertisement by a woman calling herself Murase Machi of Hōnaimachi, Yokohama, who acts as agent for some person not named. She offers employment as "shop-women in foreign goods' stores in Singapore to females from 18 to 25 years of age who understand a little of some western language, at a salary of \$25 per mensem, all travelling expenses to be paid by the employer." There can be little doubt as to the meaning of this announcement, and we recommend Madame Murase to the consideration of the Prefect of Kanagawa.

In our issue of the 11th June we gave the particulars of a case that had been referred to the Board of Adjudication by the Provincial Assembly of the Wakayama Prefecture. Our readers will remember that the point at issue had reference to the salaries of Divisional Magistrates, which had been augmented by the Prefect's orders. The Assembly refused to vote the required supplies, and it became necessary to lay the matter before the Board of Adjudication. Judgment has now been given by the Board which, as we anticipated, supports the Prefect, and indeed it is not easy to see how any other decision could have been arrived at without seriously compromising the Prefect's administrative functions.

This Board of Adjudication will, probably, find its hands tolerably full before long, judging from the various Provincial Assemblies which are now, or have lately been, in session.

There is a curious difference between the attitudes of the City Assemblies in the Eastern and Western metropoli of Japan. In Tokiyo perpetual grumbling is the order of the day. The citizens stoutly oppose the additional burthens imposed upon them by the late redistribution of expenses. They would fain clip the budget down to its minimum dimensions, and they have not even hesitated to overstep their functions by forwarding to the Home Minister a memorial embodying schemes for raising additional revenue.

In Kiyoto, on the other hand, the City Assembly not only accepts its increased liabilities with perfect equanimity, but has also, we understand, determined to lay before the local authorities a memorial, which deals indeed with subjects quite within the Assembly's province, but which, if adopted, would have the effect of largely augmenting the calls upon the local tax-payers. For the object of the memorial is to obtain sanction for the construction of a carriage road from Kiyoto to Miyatsu (in Tango), a distance of some thirty *ri*, the present route being mountainous and quite unfit for goods traffic. The estimated expense of the work is yen 175,800, and the intention is to defray this by yearly installments of 35,000 yen, so that five years would see the undertaking completed. The present idea of the promoters is that the outlay should be defrayed by the people of Urban and Rural Divisions, the former paying two-tenths and the latter eight-tenths, but the wealthy farmers of Tamba and Tango have, it appears, promised to make special subscriptions so as to reduce the sum levied upon the people generally.

If it be true that "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," Japan ought to be kept pretty straight, for certainly Boards and Assemblies are among the things she lacks least. It will be remembered that in 1878 the various Local Representative Assemblies were created, and that these were followed, in February last, by the establishment of the Local Assemblies for Water Works and Engineering, while the other day we had to chronicle the creation of Boards and Assemblies for discussing matters connected with agriculture and commerce—though as a matter of fact these last bodies exist only on paper up to the present. Now again Notifications, Nos. 21 and 22, issued by the Minister of Education, provide for the creation of Educational Boards in every City or Prefecture, as well as in every Division or District. These Boards, as their name implies, are to discuss local educational questions. It is directed that, in the case of those for Cities and Prefectures, the constitution, by-laws, &c., are to be prepared and submitted by the Governor or Prefect to the Minister of Education for approval, and that a similar course shall be pursued with the minutes of the debates, this regulation being also applicable to any Boards of Education which may be already in existence. In the case of Divisional or District Boards, however, everything is left to the discretion of Governors and Prefects, they being authorized to receive and sanction, after examination, the rules &c. submitted to them by the Boards. The notifications say nothing about the class of persons who are to be members of the Boards, these points of constitution being obviously left to the judgment of Prefects and Governors. Moreover, the establishment of the Boards is to be optional.

It is difficult to escape the conviction that a purpose, deeper than that apparently proximate, underlies the creation of all these local administrations. Materials for the ultimate construction of a National Assembly might at any rate be less judiciously prepared.

We have seen a good many "neat things" in advertisements in our time, but Mr. Kimoto, whose circular we reproduce below, carries off the palm. He has evidently learned the old motto of advertisers, *spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas*, but, so far, his method of carrying out the principle is limited to the abolition of full stops:—

Pocket flower water, domestic manufacture

All flower waters consist in taking oil-essence from flowers: it is said that in France, manufacture of flower waters principally consists in lavender and spenic theme the flower water of manufacture which is ready for sale consists in peony called king of all flowers and as this flower water is very fragrant if any one shall keep a

small phial of it in pocket it is beyond doubt that the fragrance would drive out bad smell which is a cause of pestilence and keep human body in healthy state as a scent bog is kept in pocket: indeed the effects of the flower water are very numerous but I shall describe very few of it here; there is old saying peony is king of all flowers and butterfly loves flowers thus even a small insect, knowing that fragrance is plenty in peony flower, butterfly which lightly move in the air suck flower dew and he is keeping his life while bee which foster his eggs, devours savor in the centre of a flowers and make honey; there are no reason that we masters of all things should not turn flowers which naturally give fragrance to advantage of protecting the human body from impure air and stir more in the time when all machinery of any manufacture is invited therefore I manufacture this pocket flower water from the peony and I am sure that there are no comparative flower water in the world in respect of its effect and convenience of carrying I beg all gentleman and lady shall obtain advantage by using it &

O. KIMOTO

Mr. Gladstone, in speaking at the Royal Academy Banquet on the 30th April, made some remarks which are not only soothing to English vanity, but also of peculiar interest to the Japanese.

It is well known that the English school is comparatively little in the eye or recollection of the great civilized nations of Europe; will you permit me to suggest that contraction of the works of British art within the shores of these islands certainly may not be mainly owing to any inferiority of those works, but to a law of political economy which, if we turn our minds to it, obviously has a powerful operation in the case. If we take Italy—of all countries of Europe the most fertile in works of art—that has likewise been a poor country through many generations, and it has not been able to preserve those works to itself against the attraction which wealth could offer for the great treasures produced within its bounds. Our case has been exactly the reverse. We have been during a long time, while we had a school of painting, an extremely wealthy country, and prices have been offered for works of art which could not be rivalled or exceeded abroad; but had we been a poor country like Italy, and produced all the works of art we have done, the fame of British art, the school of British artists, would have been more widely extended and made more familiar to the ears of Europe. It is, then, because England has kept the works of her artists at home that her artists have not taken that place they would otherwise have taken in the general estimation of the world.

This is certainly a pleasant theory. We might have been famous if we pleased, but we have preferred the decoration of our homes to the ventilation of our achievements. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that there is much truth in what Mr. Gladstone says. There can be no popularity without publicity. It seems more than probable that the social disasters consequent upon the overthrow of feudalism in Japan, helped not a little to generalize European interest in the art of this country. Foreigners residing here at the time of the Tokugawa Dynasty's overthrow, remember how the market overflowed with objects of *vertu*, of which the native dealers having no just appreciation, most of them found their way westward in such quantities that Europe awoke all of a sudden to an almost exaggerated consciousness of the art treasures existing in the Far East. It is true that the first considerable collection of Japanese curiosities despatched westward was that put together by Sir R. Alcock for the London Exhibition of 1862, but this would probably have been soon forgotten had it not been followed by the arrival of such large quantities within a short period. After all, social cataclysms sometimes produce good results. The porcelain and bronze workshops of Japan would probably be in a very different condition to-day if the *chef-d'œuvres* they once turned out were still resposing in the godowns of the nobles.

Lonely old bachelors, spinning out their lives of cheerless exile in these remote regions, will be glad to hear that science's last achievement enables them to become happy fathers, to enjoy all the delight of children's presence without any of the anxiety that generally attaches to such household appendages. An infant that "blows out" to life size, goes into the waistcoat pocket, is washable, durable and unbreakable, coos at pleasure, yet screams awfully if smacked, and is so perfectly life-like that even the most experienced fathers are deceived; such a laughter-producing baby, ready to make any home happy by its cheering presence, will be forwarded by post on receipt of 14 stamps, or if twins post-free by the Facsimileograph company, Kemp Town, Brighton. This is the latest novelty in advertisements.

The statistics prepared for the Bureau of Inland Revenue contain many items of great value to those interested in Japanese affairs. We extract two tables, both having reference to locomotion though of somewhat different species.

(1).—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES OF VARIOUS KINDS EXISTING IN JAPAN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	1874.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Carriages drawn by one horse	330	306	367	306	319
" " " two or more horses	68	87	129	150	174
Total	398	393	496	456	493
Carriages drawn by man (Jhariksha) with accommodation for one person. 27,475	84,324	92,343	94,316	96,723	
Carriages drawn by man (Jhariksha) with accommodation for two persons 36,190	40,621	45,434	47,754	47,754	
Total	100,645	132,915	137,776	142,570	144,473
Carriages (drawn by horses) for transport of goods	557	59	56	103	61
Carriages (drawn by bullocks)	1,068	1,063	1,796	1,911	2,303
Carriages (drawn by men) for transport of goods	100,577	129,777	135,940	134,559	132,007
Total	111,902	130,699	136,802	136,573	134,361

(2).—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF JAPANESE SUBJECTS WHO HAVE GONE ABROAD AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	On Government Service.		On Private Business.		For Studies.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1868	12	0	20	2	2	0	34
1869	14	0	51	17	17	0	99
1870	106	0	61	3	21	0	191
1871	805	2	174	10	70	0	861
1872	58	0	319	21	84	0	432
1873	131	2	198	23	12	0	366
1874	105	3	201	33	43	0	385
1875	96	3	208	55	43	1	413
1876	177	6	418	100	58	2	761
1877	60	3	744	138	71	3	1,024
1878	86	5	1,082	285	25	0	1,486
1879	112	3	1,250	377	33	1	1,776
Total	1,064	32	4,726	1,064	487	7	7,380

(2a).—TABLE SHOWING THE VARIOUS DESTINATIONS OF THE ABOVE.

	On Government Service.		On Private Business.		For Studies.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
America	223	13	485	42	189	0	963
Peru	0	0	1	2	4	0	7
England	140	3	101	31	76	0	351
France	108	1	99	0	35	0	243
Germany	41	0	15	0	27	0	83
Italy	22	4	20	1	6	0	53
Austria	80	0	25	1	1	0	107
Russia	77	0	210	61	6	0	354
Spain	5	0	2	2	0	0	9
Portugal	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Holland	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
India	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
China	234	7	1,449	475	93	7	2,365
Corea	70	3	2,120	441	17	0	2,651
Formosa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Australia	6	0	9	0	0	0	15
Travelling	53	2	185	5	36	0	281
Total	1,063	33	4,723	1,063	491	7	7,380

The *Choya Shimbu* states :—We have received a notice from the *Keiho Kioku* (General Police Bureau) to the effect that the extract which we took on the 29th ultimo from the *Japan Daily Herald*, asserting that the idea of revising the treaties has been abandoned, and so on, is baseless; and we have to retract it.

There is not perhaps much room for demonstration or ceremony at the closing of a National Exhibition, and those of our readers' who were not present at Ueno on Thursday will be prepared to find that we have little to tell them of what took place. Half-a-dozen words will describe the whole affair. The scene was the same wooden building with which we have already been made familiar on two occasions, and the actors were H. R. H. Prince Kitashirakawa, the President, Mr. Matsuda, the Vice-President, a few Ministers of Departments, and a considerable body of officials, disposed on either side of the hall.

Behind these lines of officials were spaces partitioned off and provided with seats *after their kind* for a modicum of Japanese, and a handful of foreign visitors, while at the entrance of the building the naval and military bands played, turn by turn, a selection of music that made people well content to sit quiet so long as His Imperial Highness chose to keep them waiting. This, however, was only some twenty or twenty-five minutes. The time appointed for the public to be in their places was half-past three o'clock, and before four the purple curtain draping the entrance behind the dias was raised to admit the Prince, who, after a slight acknowledgment of the various officials' lowly obeisance, proceeded to read the following speech :—

In attending to-day to perform the ceremony of closing this the second National Exhibition at the expiration of the period appointed for its existence, I have the greatest possible pleasure in congratulating the officials who have been engaged in the undertaking as well as the Exhibitors and manufacturers, on the facts, that, during the 102 days it remained open, the Exhibition has been visited by more than eight hundred thousand persons, that it has proved so complete a success, and that it has displayed such a marked improvement as compared with its predecessor. On your return to your homes I trust, gentlemen, that you will all carry with you useful lessons; that so far from relaxing your efforts you will redouble them; and that the results of the improvements you achieve in arts and manufactures may be even more remarkable at the next Exhibition, so that the future may add still further to the good report you have earned now. This, gentlemen, is what I would earnestly urge, as I take my leave of you all to-day.

After this Mr. Matsuda, Governor of Tokiyo, spoke on behalf of the officials connected with the Exhibition. He said :—

We beg to offer our respectful congratulations to Your Imperial Highness, who on this occasion have graciously attended for the purpose of performing in public the ceremony of closing the Second National Exhibition. We are reverentially conscious that to the gracious beneficence of His Majesty the Emperor, seconded by your Royal Highness' conspicuous ability, to these benign influences alone must be attributed the success of this Exhibition, at which there have been brought together such a number of remarkable natural productions as well as so many excellent specimens of manufacturing skill. On comparing the present, with the former, Exhibition a very marked progress is discernable, not only in the discovery of new processes but in the improvement of the old; and we may reasonably hope that if this continue unchecked it will tend to induce social happiness as well as to further the general spread of knowledge, results which are calculated not to bring fame to individuals alone, but also to establish the strength and prosperity of the Empire. We therefore, with one voice through many mouths, respectfully tender our hearty congratulations, hoping that the gratitude with which we are inspired for the trust reposed in such

unworthy servants, may plead our excuse for venturing thus to express our humble sentiments.

Finally Mr. Asayama, representing the manufacturers of the various Prefectures, advanced and said :—

It was with feelings of the utmost gratitude that we enjoyed the honor of His Majesty the Emperor's condescension in personally inspecting the exhibits at the opening ceremony and that we, subsequently, received rewards and certificates at His hands, nor are we less sensible of Your Imperial Highness' consideration in attending to perform the closing Ceremony to-day, for we know that the development of human ability is the germ of progress, and that the source of a country's wealth is the improvement of its arts. This exhibition has had the effect of placing in the clearest possible light the improvements that have been made in art and manufacture; for the exhibits—which were originally the best efforts of chosen workmen—have been in the first place called *en masse*, then, divided into six classes, and finally once more excerpted with the greatest care. That it has been possible thus to arrive at an exact knowledge of our country's capabilities, is due in the first place to the beneficent influence of His Majesty the Emperor, and in the second, to the gracious assistance of Your Imperial Highness. This exhibition shows a marked superiority over the preceding one, and there can be little doubt that the next will be still better. As for ourselves, occupying positions so humble and endowed with such inferior capacities, our ability to promote the interests of industry are indeed small, yet we venture with the utmost diffidence to promise that no efforts of ours shall be wanting to encourage improvement, and secure the permanence of the gratification this exhibition has afforded.

With these speeches the ceremonial concluded, but the people of course did not let slip so favourable an opportunity for keeping holiday. Both at the entrance to the Park, and here and there throughout the grounds, endless lines of coloured lanterns had been hung, and these, lit at sunset, intensified the darkness of the lake, from the shores of which fire-works shot up until nearly midnight. Meanwhile the officials and some of the exhibitors were making merry at the Seiyoken, and when the immense multitude of people turned their feet homeward at last, they probably agreed that the Exhibition had been most jovial at its demise.

The official trials of the three gun-boats *Iota*, *Kappa*, and *Lambda*, supplied to the Chinese Government by Sir. W. G. Armstrong and Co., took place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of April last. The boats are of what is known as the *Epsilon* type, and are similar to the last four supplied to the same Government. They are armed with one 11 inch 35 ton muzzle-loading gun fixed near the bow of the boat, and with two 13 pounder breach-loading guns, fixed aft and arranged to fire from right astern to 30° forward of the beam, and two machine guns.

The trials took place in the presence of J. D. Campbell Esq., Admiral Ting, and Captain Clayton of the Imperial Chinese Service; Captain Racchia, naval attaché to the Italian Legation; Captain Noble of the firm of Sir. W. G. Armstrong & Co.; and Messrs Dunn and Bakewell, British Admiralty inspectors.

The trials were eminently successful, and these gun-boats have since sailed for China. The official trials of two steel 16 knot cruiser rams, to be supplied to the Imperial Chinese Government by the same company, will take place shortly.

"Fierce fighting," Reuter's telegram received the other morning informed us, has occurred at Marseilles between French and Italians, and has been followed "by demonstrations (by the French) against Naples, Turin, and Genoa." Great quarrels have been born, and grown, and struggled, and increased, and drawn into their vortex those at first uninterested, out of smaller germs than this. What the resuscitation, by Republican Gambetta, of the first

RECEITS.

For this financial year..... 858,850-649 yen
 From the commencement of the Mint
 up to the end of last financial year 7,409,383-569 "

Total..... 8,268,234-218 "

EXPENDITURE.

For this financial year..... 400,156-938 "
 From the commencement of the Mint
 up to the end of last financial year 8,943,105-464 "

Total..... 4,343,262-402 "

The above amount of expenditure up to the end of last financial year is 49,988-99 yen more than that recorded in the last Report. This difference has been caused from the fact that in the last Report the expenditure to establish the Carbonate of Soda works was omitted.

A table showing the number of patients treated in the Mint Hospital during the year has been carefully compiled by Dr. S. Ogata.

The number of visitors for the current year on Tuesday, the "visitors' day," was in all 11,923, the visitors on other day being Japanese 1,088; Foreigners 112. Prince Heinrich of Prussia, the Duke of Genoa, and the Governor of Hongkong, visited the institution in the period under consideration. Each one of these personages remained for two or three days in the Reception House (Sempkuwan). The Commissioner records a regret, as polite as it is cordial, that General Grant was unavoidably prevented from accepting his hospitality.

Only sixteen counterfeit coins were reported from the various ken, Yehime commanding a bad preëminence with six fraudulent gold yen pieces, two fifty and two ten sen silver imitations. Shidaoka comes next in point of number and ambition, and first in meanness. It sent one bad twenty cent bit and "four half sen copper imitated to 20 sen silver." Aichi contributed one counterfeit 50 sen silver token. "Besides the above, a counterfeit silver yen was sent from the Oriental Bank Corporation, Kobe. It has been analysed by the Mint assayer according to instructions. It is not known yet where it has been made."

The amount of bullion refined during the year has become less and less in comparison with the preceding years, which is mainly to be attributed to the fact that the refining or parting of the previously accumulated stock of old coins both gold and silver, held by the Imperial Government, had nearly been completed. The bullion imported by the public has, however, increased. The quantity of sulphate of copper manufactured and sold, has considerably decreased in comparison with that of the last year on account of the decrease in the refining of bullion. On the other hand, the Sulphuric Acid Works have been busily engaged, the work generally having been much the same as last year. Of the whole amount of sulphuric acid sold during the year that for foreign exportation has somewhat decreased, whilst that for home consumption has increased in spite of the decrease of its use in the Mint Refinery. This increased home consumption bears witness to the fact that, in this country, newly established manufactories where sulphuric acid is consumed are increasing greatly in number and importance. Tokio and Osaka are the principal home markets. The following is the amount of concentrated sulphuric acid sold:—

For home consumption 583,284 lbs
 Exported abroad..... 1,830,910 "

Brown sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids are also extensively manufactured; while "the erection of the Carbonate of Soda Works including those operating rooms of sulphate of soda, black ash, white ash, lixiviation, crystalizing, bicarbonate of soda, caustic soda and gelatine

or isinglass; also a Chemical Laboratory and a business office, recorded in the last report, is nearly completed. As this manufactory is the first of its kind to be established in this country it is necessary to be careful in arranging the furnaces and plant. The bricks, clay and other materials which have to be used will be experimentally selected. For these reasons the completion of the works is delayed. It, however, is expected that the buildings will be completed in September and that the work will be ready to commence within this year."

Among the assays tried we notice one (in two trials) of "Korean gold dust and gold bars." These were found to contain:—Gold 582.0, silver 410, impurities 8.0. One assay was made of Korean silver bars containing gold: they yielded in the proportion of gold 1.8, silver 980, impurities 18.2.

We cannot better conclude this notice than with the copy of a letter sent from the Royal Mint, London, to H. M. Treasury.

ROYAL MINT.
 January 12th, 1881.

SIR:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir—Nugent's letter of the 8th of December with enclosures from the Foreign Office covering various coins and assay pieces from the Mint of Osaka forwarded at the request of the Japanese Minister for my reports as on previous occasions, and in compliance with the directions of the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury I enclose a statement showing the results of the assays made in this Department on the coins and pieces in question.

These results continue to prove that, so far as the weight and fineness of the coinage are concerned, the work of the Japan Mint is carried on in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. H. FREEMANTLE.

The *Shanghai Courier* of the 21st ultimo commences the translation of the Russo-Chinese treaty, and publishes in that issue the first six articles, which we reprint below. The next mail will probably bring us the balance of the document.

His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, being desirous to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the question of the frontier and of trade in the interest of the two countries, and in order to preserve friendly relations, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Tsung, Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, of the First Order of Nobility, Sub-Director of the Grand Court of Revision.

And His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, M. Giers, Member of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Senate; and M. Butzow, Minister Plenipotentiary to China; Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ART. I.—His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, hereby agrees to restore to China the territory of Ili which has been held on behalf of China by Russian troops since the year 1871, whereupon that part in the West of Ili, the boundaries of which are defined in Art. VII. of this Treaty, will become Russian territory.

ART. II.—His Majesty, the Emperor of China, agrees to issue a Decree to the effect that the inhabitants of Ili, whether during the rebellion or after its pacification, will, without distinction of race or creed, be neither tried nor punished for anything they may have done, nor will their property be interfered with; and the Chinese officials will, previous to taking over Ili, issue a proclamation to the inhabitants of Ili in accordance with the terms of the gracious decree of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

ART. III.—The inhabitants of Ili are free either to remain where they are and become Chinese subjects or they may go over to Russian territory; but previous to the rendition of Ili they must be asked distinctly whether they wish to go over to Russia, and a space of one year from the date of the rendition of Ili will be given within which they may go over and take their property with them, and the Chinese officials will not prevent them.

ART. IV.—Russians who have purchased land within the

territory of Ili will, after the restoration of Ili, retain their property as before; but those inhabitants of Ili who, at the time of the restoration of that territory, go over to Russia, cannot adduce this Article as a law affecting them. Land owned by Russians, with the exception of the allotments granted for trading purposes by Art XIII. of the Treaty of Commerce signed at Kuldja in the year 1851, will pay the same taxes as land owned by Chinese.

Art. V.—High Officers will be deputed by both countries, the one side to hand over, and the other to take over Ili. They will conduct their negotiations in all matters affecting the transfer in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty in the town of Ili; and the Governor-General of the provinces of Shensi and Kansuh, and the Governor-General of Turkestan will decide the manner and order of the negotiations to be conducted by High officers. The Governor-General of Shensi and Kansuh will, on receipt of His Majesty the Emperor of China's commands assenting to the Treaty, depute a proper official to carry this information to the Governor-General of Turkestan; and within three months at most after the arrival of this official at Tashikau the transfer of Ili will be completed.

Art. VI.—His Majesty, the Emperor of China, agrees to pay to Russia the sum of 9,000,000 roubles as an indemnity for the military expenses incurred by Russia in holding and protecting Ili on behalf of China since the year 1871, and in satisfaction of all claims by Russian merchants for losses by pillage within Chinese territory, and by Russians whose families have been maltreated; and this sum will be paid in two years from the date of the ratification in the manner laid down in the Special Article attached to this Treaty.

SILK.

REFERRING to the statistics of the season just finished, we find that the export of Raw Silk for the last six months, compared with that of the same period in the two preceding years, is as follows:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
England	bales 1,984	251	1,189
France	„ 7,585	2,732	4,417
United States.....	„ 1,811	2,328	1,664
Italy, etc.....	„ 142	...	79

Total..... bales 11,472 5,811 7,849
making the totals for the respective seasons read thus:—

	Season 1880-1881.	Season 1879-1880.	Season 1878-1879.
England.....	bales 4,481	5,031	4,701
France	„ 12,387	7,624	10,934
United States....	„ 5,271	5,175	3,200
Italy, etc.....	„ 200	67	422

Total..... bales 22,839 17,897 19,257

These figures shew an increased export, during the past year, of 4,442 bales on the total of last season; they form indeed the largest outturn for many years past, eclipsing even those memorable years of famine and excitement 1876/1877.

It would seem that the trade has been unusually healthy during the first six months of the present year, a glance at the above tables shewing transactions to the amount of 11,472 bales against 5,811 in 1880. More encouraging still is it to find the great increase which has taken place in the export to France, thus fostering the hope that the staple has actually gone into consumption and that halcyon days may yet be in store for this long-neglected article, so long left to pine under the cold disdain of that fickle coquette—Fashion. We are glad to see also that the export to the United States is well maintained. This argues that the young industry has taken deep root there; and we are justified henceforth in regarding New York as one of the principal markets for Japan Silk. The continual falling off in the shipments to London will not be a matter of surprise when

we consider that there is after all very little Japan Silk used in Great Britain and that during the past year there has been no great speculative movement.

With respect to the course of this market for the last six months we find that the year opened with an active demand. Hanks, 2½, were quoted \$540 per picul with eager buyers and reluctant sellers. This continued throughout January, the demand being chiefly for Europe; and even coarse Re-reels were freely taken for that quarter in the absence of orders from America. The same kind of business continued into February, and towards the end of this month prices advanced some \$20 making 2½ Hanks worth \$550 per picul. A continued rising market brought us, by the middle of March, to \$570 for this class of silk, but from this point the interest slackened and April opened with a small business—prices nominally unchanged but weak. This inaction soon resulted in lower prices, and by the beginning of May 2½ Hanks were once more procurable at \$580. A small dragging business continued through this month; and the first of June found us with a further decline of \$10, more enquiry being manifest. Rumors of trouble with the crop in China now caused a slight rise again; and this was soon perceptibly strengthened by news from Europe that all was not going well there. Demand set in with a small rush; and the remaining stock of old Hanks was quickly bought up on the basis of \$560 for 2½ Maibashi.

The market for New Staple opened on the 30th of June at \$550 for ordinary *bicolini* Maibashi Hanks—grading about No. 3. The next parcel came to hand on the 22nd, and was rather strongly competed for, being finally shipped at \$575. Since then we have had a period of suspense: the native dealers fondly imagined that they would see a repetition of the fabulous profits of 1876, and began by asking no less than \$650 for the next arrivals. Buyers were not prepared to pay anything like this amount; news came that the Italian crop would not be so very bad after all, and after a week's idleness sellers have been only too glad to accept \$550 instead of \$650.

Turning again to the statistics we find that the settlements by foreign mercantile firms during the six months may be analysed and compared as under:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Hanks	bales 3,805	1,455	3,075
Filatures and Re-reels...	„ 3,950	1,780	2,175
Oshiu sorts	„ 2,334	1,531	1,780
Total.....	bales 10,589	4,766	7,030

Analysing in the same manner the purchases of whole seasons we arrive at the following statement:—

	Season 1880-1881.	Season 1879-1880.	Season 1878-1879.
Hanks	bales 8,910	9,545	12,820
Filatures and Re-reels	„ 7,620	5,505	3,780
Oshiu sorts	„ 4,349	3,211	3,605

Total..... bales 20,879 18,261 20,205

This last table will shew the interesting fact that the old-fashioned custom of reeling into hanks is gradually giving way to the more perfect filature and re-reel systems. The Japanese evidently find a pecuniary advantage by adopting the more modern styles; and it is not unlikely that in a few years' time the Japan hank may be as great a rarity as are now the Sodais formerly known by the quaint, descriptive title of "Duck-tailed bricks." We

should say, in passing, that the discrepancies in the above tables of settlement as compared with those of export are accounted for in two ways. First by the number of bales shipped direct by native dealers, and which pass through the table of export, but are not included in the settlements by foreign houses; and, secondly by the fact that while the settlements are estimated in bales of 80 to 85 catties each, it is now the practice with some shippers to pack their bales much heavier. To avoid the inconvenience caused by this difference we shall in our future reports give the figures of settlement in piculs.

Waste Silk.—This class of produce is increasing every year; and we much regret that our request of a year ago did not induce the Chairman and Committee of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce to find a place for the article in their periodical report. The value of Waste exported is now over two million dollars per annum, ranking next to Tea in monetary importance; the weight of Waste shipped annually is even greater than that of Raw Silk: and surely an article of so much importance is quite as worthy of a place in the deliberative councils of our august Chamber as those very interesting but somewhat insignificant trifles Ginseng, Bêche-de-mer, Seaweed, and Mushrooms. We really hope that we shall not have again to allude to the absence of such an important branch of the Silk trade from the pages of our official Prices Current. We are quite sure, if the Committee once recognise the growing importance of this branch of commerce, that the omission will not continue for a single day.

We find that during the past six months business has been very active in this department of the trade. The figures of export give the following results:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Waste..... piculs	9,187	6,883	6,251
Cocoons..... „	2,843	488	879
	11,580	6,821	7,130

Brigading together the two half-years we get the following as the result of the season's operations:—

	Season 1880-1881.	1879-1880.	1878-1879.
Waste..... piculs	18,756	17,216	12,244
Cocoons..... „	8,056	4,396	2,715
	21,812	21,512	14,959

From these figures it will appear that the enormous business of 1879-1880 has been fully equalled in 1880-1881, notwithstanding the fact that an immense export of Raw Silk (22,339 bales) at reasonable prices would presumably interfere with the consumption of the inferior article. However this may be, it would seem that, with the invention of more perfect machinery for the spinning and weaving of this formerly neglected substance, the demand will go on increasing; and we look to even larger operations in time to come.

We give a comparative table of values, merely premising that present quotations are quite nominal; the stock is reduced to less than 150 piculs, some kinds being conspicuous by their entire absence.

	Prices 1 July 1881.	1 Jan. 1881.	1 July 1880.
Mawatta...Oshiu.....	\$190/200	\$175/180	\$180/185
Noshi-ito...Oshiu.....	150/160	145/150	125/130
„...Shinshiu.....	140/150	135/140	115/120
„...Joshui.....	125/130	115/125	95/100
Kibiso.....Kikai.....	180/140	110/115	90/95
„...Oshiu.....	100/120	105/110	85/90
„...Joshui.....	60/70	45/60	85/40
Cocoons...Oshiu.....	95/105	90/100	85/90
„...Shinshiu.....	90/100	80/90	80/85
„...Joshui.....	85/95	75/85	75/80

In conclusion we observe a falling off in the sale of Silkworms'-eggs, the total export for the season being 530,452 cards against 818,949 last year. So far as we can learn, the crop in Europe, although not so large as that of last year, will be fully up to the average: moreover the checks experienced would seem to be attributed to inclement weather and not to any re-appearance of *pébrine* or other disease. Consequently we see no reason for an increased demand for Japanese eggs at present. The outlook for the Silk trade generally seems fairly good. Without doubt the manufacturing branch is more healthy and stable than it has been for many years; and, although European provinces may not produce more than an average crop, there is no doubt that there will be silk enough in Japan to supply the deficiency, thus preventing any ruinous increase in the price of the raw material. From China, too, while the returns show that we cannot expect the extraordinary abundance of last season, there is every prospect of an average yield; and with a good second crop the export from Shanghai will doubtless reach 60,000 or 70,000 bales. Generally speaking we look for steady business with moderate prices during the ensuing term. Although it is very improbable that large speculative fortunes will be made, we think it just as unlikely that heavy losses can result; and so far things point to an average business, in which the prudent cautious merchant will not fail to find his account.

INDIA AND JAPAN.

IT cannot be said that the system pursued by the English Government in its treatment of the great land tenure problem in India has been very successful. In some parts of the country an attempt has been made to establish landlords who might perform the functions of their prototypes in Great Britain, but the result has been failure and a system of rack renting more oppressive than that which formerly existed under native rulers. Elsewhere a different plan has been adopted. The ryots, the autocthonous of the soil, have been made its absolute owners, and the consequence is that, finding themselves thus suddenly possessed of property, given without safeguard or restriction, they have been unable to perceive the limits of their good fortune, and so, making too much use of their new-found credit, have signed away their rights and become involved with money-lenders. Add to this the fact that the soil is, as many aver, becoming exhausted at the same time that the population is increasing rapidly, and that the attempts we have hitherto made to improve the native methods of agriculture have failed egregiously, and it will be seen that the prospects of the Indian farmers are not by any means of the rosier description.

Still it does not seem at all clearly established that the terrible famines which have visited India of late years are to be regarded as the result of any permanent alteration in the condition of the country. Sir George Campbell, speaking upon this subject the other day, said that there was no evidence to prove whether these calamities are really more frequent now than formerly, and that very possibly the recent visitations were part of an unhappy cycle reaching back into remote ages. What the rulers of India are beginning to recognize as a fact, and a fact of

serious import, is that there remains now but little of the land that came into our hands as a sort of reserve fund when we acquired the country. India was then in a condition very similar to that which exists to-day in many parts of China. Large tracts of land were lying waste, and these, having been gradually brought under tillage, have supplied an abnormal means of support to the increasing population, and at the same time stimulated its growth. But this form of relief is now within sight of its limit. There is little if any more room for grazing or fallows, while there are more mouths to fill and more produce exported. A problem therefore of very great importance has to be solved in India,—a problem which is so far from immediate solution that its very statement can scarcely yet be pronounced exhaustive. Nevertheless there is some comfort in the thought that tolerably wise men are busily engaged in the investigation. No doubt the story of mighty nations in bygone ages contains many parallel instances, but they failed to attract the attention of their contemporaries, and have therefore found no place in the pages of history. Thousands of years ago, families or communities, finding themselves in the presence of plentiful resources, and having to take no thought for the morrow, grew to be great nations, and continued to multiply their numbers until the country refused to minister to their ever increasing wants, and famine or pestilence restored the due ratio between population and produce. All this went on to a great extent unobserved, for nations kept no debtor and creditor accounts that could help them to determine at what rate they were exhausting their capital, or whether their resources were developing in proportion to their consumption. Seldom indeed do we find such a method of preserving the equation between the area of the soil and its occupants, as that which obtained in Peru under the Incas, or in Judaea where the reversion of estates at the year of Jubilee brought the whole question before the public twice in every century. But in these later times, even as medicine has provided anesthetics for pain, so political economy sets itself to discover antidotes for the calamities that are plainly consequent upon a disturbance of the proportion between consumption and production. This is the burning question of the age. Some would solve it by checking the growth of population, others by increasing the coefficient of elasticity in resources; while not a few are of opinion that to take care for such matters is to disquiet one's self in vain, since it is ordained that the disease shall bring with it its own remedy, even as in the world of nature those very causes which seem to disturb equilibrium ultimately tend to restore it. So far as India is concerned, we are not aware that either Mr. Malthus or Mr. Bradlaugh have made any serious effort to educate the natives, but it is very certain that men of great intelligence and earnest purpose have set themselves to diagnose the symptoms of latent sickness in the great peninsula, and the results of that diagnosis, published from time to time, are of surpassing interest.

More especially vivid is that interest for us whose lot is cast in Japan. Whether we be disciples of the quantitative or qualitative schools in the matter of currency, we are all prepared to admit that this country has for some time been destroying more wealth than is reproduced; that, as a consequence, the aggregate of capital exchange-

able and applicable to production has been diminished; that business is dull, markets sluggish, and that industry is not moving at a pace sufficiently rapid to overtake the emergency. Some machinery must be provided for restoring the balance of income and expenditure. We have already expressed our firm persuasion that to open the country completely would be the most effectual panacea. Foreign capital, foreign energy, and foreign experience are the three ingredients of the healing medicine. To say this, is not to despise or make light of the innate qualities of the Japanese themselves, but simply to describe in general terms the policy Japan has been pursuing, after a piecemeal fashion, for twenty years. She has taught her people new wants and new aspirations; she has now to teach them how to supply those wants and satisfy those aspirations, and surely the most rapid method of instruction is not that which prefers imperfect theory to practical experience. Unfortunately, however, difficulties, for the moment insuperable, prevent her from immediately throwing open her doors to all comers, and granting to aliens the same trade privileges and rights of property as those employed by her own citizens. What remains for her, then, is to do as those interested in the welfare of India are endeavouring to do for that country, namely, to encourage the export of some staple which will command a sure market and which may be produced without unduly exhausting the source of production. Such a staple is unquestionably rice. Practically there is no limit to the demand for rice in the west. Large quantities are exported to America from India, and every effort is being made in the latter country to increase the area of the rice-growing districts by providing for the irrigation of new tracts. It has been proved that this cereal can be grown with a minimum of exhaustive effect upon the soil, owing no doubt in a great measure to the quantities of silt brought down by the process of irrigation. Year after year we see here the same fields producing abundant crops in obedience to an everlasting repetition of the same processes. The Japanese farmer is not troubled by any considerations as to rotation of crops or varieties of manure. He follows the routine handed down to him by his forefathers, and concerns himself about nothing but the weather. At the present moment, however, it is doubtful whether Japan could spare much rice for exportation. The high prices ruling in the native markets point to anything but an excessive supply, though if we consider the very rapid increase of agricultural industry that has taken place within the last fifty years, it is somewhat difficult to believe that the produce is altogether needed for home consumption. Here, for example, is a short table showing the comparative areas of rice lands under cultivation at various periods:—

Period.	Area of Wet Fields in Acres.	Total Increase.	Average increase each year.
A.D. 923	2,666,666 acres nearly		
1653	4,303,000 " "	1,716,350 acres	2,756 acres approximately
1703	6,554,000 " "	2,251,000 "	17,127 " "
1834	8,230,000 " "	1,676,000 "	9,740 " "
1878	12,106,000 " "	3,876,000 "	88,090 " "

From this it appears that there have been two periods of maximum activity among the farming classes. Of these the first—viz., the second half of the sixteenth and whole of the seventeenth centuries,—corresponds with the rule of the first six Regents of the Tokugawa line; while the second (1834-1878) may be considered as the era of the Restoration. The rates of increase in the rice producing area have, however, been very different in these two epochs,

that in the second being full five times as great as that in the first, so that we shall be justified in calling the present time one of unexampled agricultural industry. It must, however, be remembered that the science of statistics is of very recent growth in Japan, and that a land survey made in 1878 probably includes a good deal that would have escaped earlier records, though inaccuracies due to this source are, no doubt, least considerable in the matter of rice lands, for reasons immediately obvious. When we come to compare the rates of increase in the population of different periods, our information is much more scanty and less reliable. The following table represents, perhaps, as much as we are likely to know on the subject:—

Date.	Total population.	Average yearly increase.
A.D. 611	4,988,842	
" 787	8,000,000	28,898
" 1745	25,682,210	17,541
" 1757	26,061,890	81,635
" 1872	33,110,825	61,295
" 1878	33,800,675	189,850
" 1874	33,625,688	325,008
" 1875	33,997,449	371,771
" 1876	34,838,404	840,955
" 1879	35,768,584	476,726

Without placing too much reliance on that portion of this table which refers to remote periods, we may at any rate accept it as evidence of a steady increase in the population, an increase more especially marked since the Restoration. Thus we have pretty much the same conditions here that exist in India,—a growing population and a gradual reclamation of waste lands; with, however, this difference in favour of Japan, that, at the present time, the amount of land under cultivation bears to the total area of the country the ratio of 126 to 874, or in other words, not more than one-eighth of the soil has as yet been made productive.

If now we proceed to compare the population with the area of the rice-lands, we find, roughly speaking, that in 1834 the produce of one acre had to support seven, and in 1878 less than six, persons. This alone is sufficient to indicate a considerable improvement in the condition of the people, and confirms the assertions of those who from practical experience describe a large increase, of late years, in the consumption of rice by the lower classes. But there can be no doubt that there is room for further advance to an almost unlimited degree in the same direction. The question has already been ventilated in the columns of a contemporary journal, and if we approach it again, it is with the hope of adding our testimony to the great importance of the functions devolving upon the new Department of Agriculture. Sir George Campbell, speaking lately upon the tenure and cultivation of land in India, said:—"My view is that in a country where there is not sufficient wealth, capital and education, engaged in agriculture to insure the spontaneous improvement of the country, it is the proper function of a paternal Government, to do all that is possible for a Government to do in the way of obtaining information, introducing new staples and new methods, encouraging and instructing the farmers. And when I say this, I speak not merely of an Oriental sort of paternal Government; on the contrary, I would instance the freest of free Governments,—that of the United States. As regards the cultivation of the soil, the United States may be said to be a nation of small farmers, and that

being so, they have found the advantage of a Government Agricultural Department; they have a most active department of that kind, not only in the various States, but also a Central Agricultural Department of the United States, from which they believe that they derive very great benefit, and I myself believe that they do." Sir William Robinson endorses this opinion, declaring that "widely diffused technical instruction in the science and methods of husbandry is the Indian Government's primary duty." It is, however, well known that agricultural profits do not always increase in an equal ratio with the cost of improved processes. In Bengal, for example, though a farmer by employing high cultivation may derive a larger revenue in the aggregate from his land, the percentage of gain upon his expenditure would be less than under the present system. Probably the same rule holds good in Japan, and the immediate object of the Agricultural Department should be to encourage the reclamation of waste lands rather than to apply new methods to those already arable. Despite the terribly depressing influences of depreciated currency, evidences of the buoyancy of private enterprise are not wanting to-day in Japan. Schemes of one sort or another are proposed with tolerable frequency, and for the most part find secondors, though, strange to say, land reclamation, the soundest speculation of all, seems least in fashion. If this country were thrown open to foreigners, and due protection afforded to holders of property, probably one of the first things we should see would be an enterprising Scotchman negotiating for a tract of land at the outlet of the Hakone Lake or on the slopes below Suwayama. Such a consummation is not, we fear, among the prospects of the immediate future, but in the meanwhile he will have largely helped to relieve his country's embarrassments who becomes the pioneer of an earnest effort in this direction.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ON THE ROSARIES (JIU-DZU) AS USED BY THE DIFFERENT SECTS OF BUDDHISTS IN JAPAN.

By J. M. JAMES.

[Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, April 12, 1881.]

The most casual observers amongst residents in Asiatic countries where the Buddhist religion predominates must be familiar with the name and form of the rosary carried by the monks of the different sects, either in their hand or twisted round the wrist. Few can have failed to notice this inevitable appendage to the costume of the priests met with in one's daily walks; but the idea of investigating the origin and use of apparently so trivial an ornament may not have suggested itself to many. However, to a student of Buddhism the matter presents a different aspect. He, if he wishes to attain any proficiency in the subject which he has undertaken, must grapple with and solve these—however trivial—technicalities, for they are stepping-stones from which in the future he may be able to obtain a comprehensive view of this vast dogma of Buddhism, with all its intricate network of metaphysical reasoning, round which unceasingly revolves the Wheel of the Law.

It is a slow and up-hill struggle: perplexing theories and legendary lore confront us at almost every step. These have to be surmounted, and so doing, however trivial a subject may appear to outsiders, it must not be passed over carelessly by the student, but must be thoroughly analysed. With this object in view allow me to claim your interest this evening in describing one of the many molecular links out of which the Buddhist dogma is composed, so that in the future when our collection is complete we may be able to assign to each its proper place and value, and thus obtain

a fair view of the whole fabric. By first describing the *Shō-zoku-jiu-dzu* (rosary), which all the sects use in common, and afterwards those peculiar to each, taking the principal sects of the present day in the order in which they first spread in Japan, I will now attempt to explain in as clear a manner as possible the rosary and its use.

The rosary, or *jiu-dzu*, which as its name implies, consists of a number of beads, or counters for marking the number of prayers recited, seems to have been in use amongst the Buddhists for many centuries. Possibly its use and the number of its beads were first determined at the Council of Asoka, B. C. 250. The original number seems to have been one hundred and eight, supposed to correspond to a like number of sins—*Hiaku-hatchi-bon-nō*, one hundred and eight sins, or "Lusts of the flesh," which all human beings are supposed to be heir to. Professor Monier Williams, in his "Modern India," thus alludes to the rosary;—"Rosaries seem to be common in all religious systems which attach more importance to the repetition, than to the spirituality, of prayer—or the oftener repeated spirituality increases pro ratio." Again, he says:—"High-caste Brahmans merely use their rosaries to assist them in counting up their daily prayers," etc., etc.

THE "SHŌ-ZOKU-JIU-DZU," OR ROSARY USED BY ALL THE SECTS IN COMMON.

This rosary consists of one hundred and twelve beads of a uniform size, exclusive of two large ones, so placed that they divide one hundred and twelve into two equal parts, namely, fifty-six between each large bead. From one of the large beads extend two pendant strings on which are strung twenty-one beads, rather smaller than those on the main string; these are here terminated by two beads of an elongated shape commonly termed *Tsuyu-dama*, or Dew-drop bead. These beads, which extend from the large bead called *Ten-no-oya-dama*, or Upper-Parent bead, are so arranged that no mistake can be made in knowing which is the upper or lower part of the rosary, and they also show which is the left and which is the right side. They are as follows:—Immediately above the large one is a solitary bead; beyond this the strings are knotted. From this there are five beads on each string when the string is again knotted. Still again there are another five beads on each string, which then terminates with a *Tsuyu-dama* (Dew-drop bead). The use of the solitary bead is that in holding the rosary with the *Ten-no-oya-dama* uppermost, it should be on the left hand; this will ensure the right significations being attached to each bead during prayer. The collective name of these pendant beads are *Kami-deshi*, Superior disciples.

Extending from the other large bead—*Chi-no-oya-dama*—Lower Parent-bead, are three strings, on two of which are five small beads, each being terminated by a *Tsuyu-dama* string. These are termed the *Shimo-deshi*, or Inferior disciples. The third has ten beads,—similar to those of the disciple-beads,—without any *Tsuyu-dama*; these are used simply as counters, termed *Kadzu-tori*. As the names of the deity, or saint, assigned to every bead on the rosary will be fully described in the catalogue further on, I shall here only mention the significations attached to some of the most important. The upper large bead has several appellations, namely, *Ten-no-oya-dama*, Upper-Parent bead; *Fu*, Father; *Shiyaka-muni*, Buddha; etc. The lower large bead is styled *Chi-no-oya-dama*, Lower Parent-bead; *Bo*, Mother; *Ta-hō-niyo-rai*, the Divine Spirit which inspired and perfected the true enlightenment of Shiyaka Muni, etc., etc. The orthodox name of the *Tsuyu-dama* (4) is *Shi Tennō*, the Four Regents who are supposed to preside over the four quarters of the universe. Placed as they are at the ends of the strings on which all the other beads are strung, they keep in harmony and order the entire rosary as it is intended to be used. The rosary represents metaphorically the Buddhist Pantheon: consequently the position assigned to the Dew-drop-beads—*Shi Tennō*—is supposed to be symbolic of their actual position of power and authority, according to the Buddhist philosophy, presiding as they do for good or evil over the welfare of this and all other worlds: *Sanzen-Kai*, Three thousand worlds; *Jippō-Kai*, worlds on all sides—namely, the entire universe. Thus the working of this boundless, mysterious, and incomprehensible "Wheel of Nature" is kept in perfect harmony.

On the main string of beads, at an interval of seven beads—either way—from the *Ten-no-oya-dama*, are two beads rather smaller than the others, and generally of some different material, in order that they may be more readily distinguished. Again from these smaller beads, at a further interval of fourteen beads on either side, are other two of the same sort. These are sometimes erroneously called *Shi Tennō*, Four Regents, or *Shi Bosatsu*, Four Saints, varying with the sect. The material of the beads differs in a considerable degree, according to the taste of the possessor; crystal, glass, ivory and jade-stone are often used, whilst others are of ebony or rose-wood, with the four interval beads, on the main string, together with the *Kami* and *Shimo-deshi*, *Tsuyu-dama*, of crystal, coral, and even silver and gold, according to taste or fashion. Formerly rosaries were made from the wood of the Bodhi tree (Indian, Pipal tree), under the shade of which Shiyaka Muni is said to have attained supreme and universal enlightenment; but, probably owing to this wood not being easily obtainable, common rosaries are now frequently made from the wood of the cherry and plum trees.

The rosary as above described is usually carried by the monks and laity of all the sects, on all occasions of religious state, visits of ceremony or condolence, funerals, etc., and varies as much in material and value as do the rank and wealth of its owner.

TEN-DAI SECT.

Founder, *Den-yigō Daishi*; doctrines first taught in Japan, A.D. 804.

The rosary used by the monks and followers of this sect consists of a string of one hundred and twelve beads of the usual size, and one large bead, *Ōya-dama* Parent-bead. At an interval of seven beads from the *Ōya-dama* on either side are placed two beads smaller than the others, and again from these at a further interval of fourteen, two more of the same size; these are invariably of some different material from the main number of beads. These four beads are generally termed the *Shi Tennō*. From the *Ōya-dama*, independent of the main string of beads, extend two pendant-strings, of about four inches in length; having on one twenty, and on the other ten, small beads. These are used as counters during the recital of prayers, and when used as such, one of the ten beads is slipped to the extreme end of the string after one round, that is when one hundred and twenty prayers have been recited. After the ten have been exhausted, one of the twenty is slipped to the extremity of its string, and the ten replaced as at commencement of prayers. Thus by the time the whole of the twenty counters have been once used, twenty-two thousand four hundred prayers will have been recited. This operation can be continued over and over again, according to the spiritual inclination or religious fervour of the devotee.

SHIN-GON SECT.

Founder, *Kūkai* (commonly called *Kō-bō Daishi*); doctrines first taught in Japan, A.D. 805.

The rosary as used by the monks and laity of this sect does not differ in any great degree from the one previously described. It consists of one hundred and twelve beads, and two *Ōya-dama*—Parent-beads. The relative position of the beads on the main string is the same as in that used by the Ten-dai sect. From the *Ten-no-oya-dama*—upper Parent bead—extend two strings of about five inches in length, on one of which is a solitary bead; the strings are here tied with a peculiar knot, said to resemble the ancient Chinese character 田¹ man, or wan,—Ten thousand, all, or a myriad. Beyond this, on either string, are five beads, terminated with an elongated shaped stopper-bead—*Tsuyu-dama*—Dew-drop-bead.

JŪ-DO SECT.

Founder, *Hō-nen Shō-nin*; doctrines first taught in Japan during the end of the 12th century.

The rosaries used by the monks and laity of this sect consist of two separate strings of beads, one within the other. On one, exclusive of the *Ōya-dama*, are forty

¹One of a combination of characters used in representing one of the many attributes of Buddha, thus;—(萬德尊) Man-toku-sōn,—Virtue personified.

beads; and on the other, exclusive of its *Ōya-dama*, twenty-seven of the same size as the forty on the other string, and twenty-eight smaller beads placed alternately with the larger ones. There are thus forty on one string, and fifty-five on the other, making a total on both strings of ninety-five, exclusive of the large beads. The string which has the fifty-five beads on it—in addition to its being rove through the other string of beads—is rove through a metal ring sufficiently large to enable the rosary being passed freely through it when being used. Attached to this ring are two string-pendants, on one of which are ten small beads, and on the other six; these are used as counters. This style of double-rosary is peculiar to the Jō-do sect.

The manipulation during prayer is as follows:—Using it with either hand, the string which has the forty beads on it is placed with its *Ōya-dama* lying over the first joint of the fore-finger with the other fingers lying through the rosary. It is then turned by the thumb, one bead at a time from the *Ōya-dama*—one bead for each prayer—until the *Ōya-dama* comes round to its starting point. The other string, which has fifty-five beads on it,—is placed between the second and third fingers of the same hand, and used as the first set of counters. Thus, after one round of the upper rosary has been completed, one bead of the lower rosary is slipped through between the fingers—also from its *Ōya-dama*—and so on, one bead for every turn of the upper rosary, until the whole of the lower rosary has been exhausted, when recourse is had to one of the small pendant beads to indicate the fact. The whole process has then to be gone over again, so that by the time the whole of the sixteen counters have been once used, thirty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-six prayers will have been recited.

This style of double-rosary was first introduced and used by Awanosuke, one of the personal attendants of the founder of this sect, the intention being that it should be manipulated only with the left hand, thereby leaving the right hand free for waiting on and carrying out the orders of his superior. By this means, whilst attending to his master with one hand, the faithful retainer could still uninterruptedly be carrying on his continuous round of prayers with the left hand, thus facilitating a happy combination of spiritual and secular duty.

ZEN SECT.

Founder, Yei-sai Zen-shi; doctrines first taught in Japan during the early part of the 13th century.

The rosary invariably used by the monks of this sect consists of one hundred and twelve beads (Kami or Shimo-deshi) from the *Ōya-dama*, having no pendant-beads (Kami or Shimo-deshi) from the *Ōya-dama*, from the *Ten-no Ōya-dama* or large bead, extending about three inches in length, are the ends of the strings on which the whole of the beads are strung; on these strings there is a small stopper-bead, *Fusa-dome*, tassel-stopper (either of ivory, crystal or sometimes wood), and beyond this the strings are knotted together. On the main string of beads, at intervals of eighteen beads apart, are four small beads, (of some material different from the others), two on either side of the *Ōya-dama*. They are termed the *Shi Tennō*—Four Regents.

ZEN SECT.

The rosary of the laity of this sect differs slightly from that which the monks use. The main number of beads is the same, but the positions assigned to those representing the Shi-Tennō and the Kami and Shimo-deshi (which are used as counters) are the same as in that used by the Shin-gon sect.

MONTŌ SECT OR IKKHŌSIU.

Founder, Shin-ran Sho-min; doctrines first taught during the early part of the 13th century.

The rosary used by the monks and laity of this sect is very similar to that used by the Ten-dai sect; the position assigned to the Shi-Tennō, Four Regents, is the same, the only difference being that it has two large beads, *Ōya-dama* (instead of only one, as in that of the Ten-dai sect), and the number of Kami-deshi, superior disciple beads, is less. Extending from the upper large bead, *Ten-no Ōya-dama*, are two short strings having on each ten beads; these are knotted at the fifth bead, and the remaining five on each string are terminated by two *Tsuyulama* or Dew-drop beads.

NICHU-REN HOKKE SHIU SECT.

Founder, Nichi-ren Shō-nin; doctrines first taught during the middle of the 13th century.

The rosary used both by the monks and followers of this sect is a fac-simile of the Shō-zoku jiu-dzu—one which is used in common by all the sects, differing only in the size of the beads, which are as a rule very small, for the convenience of carrying and for being more easily manipulated. The beads corresponding in position with the Shi-Tennō, Four Regents, of the Ten-dai and Monto sects, are commonly termed the Shi Bosatsu, Four special saints.

KANŌ.

A term applied to the manner—also implying the acts of manipulating the rosary during the recital of Prayers of Request (of a just nature) to a certain deity endowed with the power of granting or with holding the desire of the devotees. It is as follows:—The rosary is held—having one cross-turn taken in it—with its loops placed over the middle finger of both hands, the large beads resting against the back of the fingers close to the knuckle joint. The *Ten-no ōya-dama*,—Upper-Parent bead,—on the right, and the *Chi no ōya-dama*,—Lower-Parent bead,—on the left hand, whilst the *Deshi-dama*,—Disciple-beads,—hang down the backs of the hands.

The hands are then brought together—finger-tips touching,—with the loop of the main string of beads lying between them, and raised slowly and reverently to the forehead (very frequently as high only as the chin) of the supplicant, as the Prayers of Request are repeated. During prayer the beads, together with the loops of the rosary, are slightly, or in a most energetic manner, according to the degree of religious fervour, rubbed up and down, the friction of the beads causing a peculiar grating and rather unpleasant noise. However, this custom of rubbing the hands in too extreme a manner is considered excessively vulgar by those of the orthodox school, who simply keep to the “Middle Path.”



KI-TŌ.

The ceremony of invoking the gods, peculiar to the Ten-sai, Shin-gon and Nichi-ren sects—or those sects of Buddhists into whose doctrines a certain proportion of Shintō formulas have been introduced.

GOMA.

The ceremony of Go-ki-tō and Goma combined is exclusively confined to the Ten-dai and Shiu-gon sects, and is thus performed:—In front of the altar—in temples of these sects—stands a large square wooden box, internally lined with metal, called Gama-dan; in this a fire is ignited with slips of a certain wood, which, whilst burning, makes a crackling noise, and emits sparks abundantly on all sides. During this interval the administering monk repeats the usual incantatory prayers with great vigour, at the same time using the rosary in a manner similar to that described under Kan-ō.

This is believed to have the desired effect of causing the recovery from, and prevention of, sickness, or dispelling evil spirits, and all tendencies that way.

With the Nichi-ren sect the Go-ki-tō is performed without the Goma; the manner of manipulating the rosary is different and peculiar to this sect. The rosary used on these occasions differs slightly from that in ordinary use; it has no counters attached, simply the Disciple-beads; beads on the main string are vulgarly termed Mikan-dama, Orange-beads, from their similarity to the shape of an orange, being slightly flattened at their sides. The ceremony is as follows:—The rosary above described is tied to a small wooden sword (of about five inches in length), the large beads—*Ōya-dama*—being fastened near its point. On the sword is written the Dai-moku, or Original prayer of the Creed:—“*Mamu-miyō-hō-ren-ge-kiyō*,” beside other incantatory prayers. The monk then commences:—Holding the sword in the right hand he first repeats the first article of the creed. “*Mio-yō-hō-ren-ge-kiyō-jo-hon-dai-ichi*,” at the same time making nine passes in the air with the sword, which are supposed (mentally) to correspond with the character Miyō! Mysterious! Wonderful!  And sometimes this figure  is used, which is also made with nine strokes. Whatever prayers are recited the metre is so arranged that it harmonizes with the nine

passes used in making the two figures as above. This is termed "Ku-ji wo kiru," namely, cutting the nine figures, or words, and *breaking the spell*. Whilst the *passes* are being made, the sword cuts are delivered in a short, jerky manner, and the rosary clacking against the sword at every cut assists greatly in marking proper time, and also serves to keep up the effect. Monks who are entitled to officiate on the occasions of Go³-ki-tō must have undergone a special training for this purpose. Those who desire so to do have to repair to Shō-chiu-zan,² a celebrated monastery of this sect, in Shimōsa, and there for the space of one hundred days (generally during winter) undergo the orthodox probationary course of asceticism.

Living on a most scanty diet (rice-porridge only), bathing in cold water three times daily, the journey to and from the bath being made almost in a state of nudity, nothing but a loin-cloth being worn—and learning the necessary prayer of incantation by heart, is the course prescribed. At the expiration of this time, and after passing the required test examination, a diploma is issued by the Abbot, which enables the possessor to officiate in the ceremony required.

At an early date I hope to be able to append a glossary of the Sanskrit significations.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HAKODATE, FOR 1880.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Hakodate, 25th May, 1880.

SIR.—I have the honor to forward herewith Returns of the Trade and shipping of the Port of Hakodate, for the year 1880, consisting of,

- 1st.—Imports. From England and other countries.
- 2nd.—Imports. From open Ports in Japan.
- 3rd.—Exports. To England and other countries.
- 4th.—Exports. To open Ports in Japan.
- 5th.—Return of shipping.
- 6th.—Return of duties collected by the Custom House.
- 7th.—Return of Treasure.
- 8th.—Return of British and Foreign Residents.

IMPORTS.

1879	\$ 4,459
1880, Deducting Machinery &c. for Government use \$173,761 And cost of one steamer \$ 37,000	
	<u>\$210,761</u>
	10,943
Increase in 1880	\$ 6,484

EXPORTS.

1879	\$692,515
1880	\$749,261
Increase in 1880	<u>\$ 56,746</u>

Imports.—Show an increase of \$6,484 due to importations by Japanese in Foreign owned vessels and to small importations of Kerosine oil and Cotton by Foreign Firms. The trade is, however, so small and trifling, and there appears to be so little prospect of its being increased permanently that it calls for no special remarks. There was one steamer purchased here during 1880 by Japanese, and the Iron Ware, &c., imported for Government use and costing \$173,761, was used in the construction of the Sapporo and Otarunai Railway.

Exports.—Show an increase of \$56,746 on the previous year, and the following table gives the increase and decrease in each article exported.

Beche de Mer	Increase \$48,331
Fish (dried)	" 6,253
Cattle Fish	" 3,355
Seaweed (Cut)	" 14,489
	<u>72,428</u>

Awabi.....	Decrease \$12,217
Seaweed, long	" 3,241
Miscellaneous.....	" 224
	<u>15,682</u>
	<u>\$56,746</u>

I append a table giving the value of the Export trade in each Article for the past five years, which shows a steady increase from 1877.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Awabi	\$ 49,643	\$ 20,720	\$ 19,816	\$ 14,540	\$ 2,233
Cuttle fish.....		30,600	47,088	51,227	54,583
Fish (dried)	4,760		3,036	1,337	7,590
Beche de mer	126,716	59,345	84,530	58,328	106,659
Seaweed, long	512,796	513,204	352,371	526,247	523,006
" out.....	24,147	17,786	26,196	24,300	38,789
Sulphur	25,344		15,350	5,331	
Deer Horns	6,872		20,339		9,169
Furs and skins.....	1,127		2,392		1,196
Shark's fins	1,107				1,815
Rice			110,035		
Timber			1,152		655
Miscellaneous	6,644		6,635	11,295	3,566
	<u>\$759,036</u>	<u>441,655</u>	<u>688,940</u>	<u>692,905</u>	<u>749,261</u>

The Export trade for the year 1880, as a whole, has proved extremely unsatisfactory to shippers, both Native and Foreign, and the losses incurred, would seem to point out that the trade has been overdone.

Awabi.—The decrease in the export of this article, is owing to the fact that the business in this produce, in contradistinction to other produce, which shows a tendency to centre here, has been in a great measure transferred to Yokohama, where the Chinese purchasers as a rule will give better rates than can be obtained here, owing to their preferring to make their Hongkong remittances if possible in goods. The following are the export values of this article for the last five years.

1876 —	\$49,643	1877 —	\$20,720
1878 —	\$19,816	1879 —	\$14,540
1880 —	\$ 2,233		

Long Seaweed.—The decrease in the Export value of this article appears to arise from a slightly lower range of prices, as I find that the quantity exported only falls short of the previous year by piculs 179. As a rule, I believe that the trade in this article has proved extremely unremunerative, not only to exporters, but also to the producers and to the importers from the produce districts, and the unsatisfactory result as far as exporters are concerned has been caused by over-production and excessive shipments. So far as I can ascertain, the collecting of seaweed has been greatly stimulated since the establishment of the Government Trading Company, whose Agents here are the Kogiyō Shokuwai, and fresh districts have been opened up. Before the establishment of that Company, the average take of seaweed was estimated to be from 150,000 to 200,000 piculs per annum. The statistics given me for the last three years are as follows:—

1878.....	277,972 piculs.
1879.....	406,930 "
1880.....	276,421 "

The Exports for those years are as follows:—

1878.....	168,276 piculs.
1879.....	209,566 "
1880.....	209,387 "

Of the difference between the quantity produced and exported, part is used as cut seaweed, part is shipped to the southern ports of Japan, and, after the requirements of the Natives are satisfied, the balance is sent on to China, and I understand that part of the 1878 and 1879 crops is still held in various ports unsold.

The seaweed crop of 1876 was the best that has been known for years, and consequently seaweed was in excess of requirements and importers from the produce districts had to submit to ruinous losses; seaweed was at that time sold for \$1 to \$1.25 per picul, and the consequence was that the following year excessive production was in a measure stopped. As it is now, rates under the present system, notwithstanding heavy productions, have been artificially maintained, and this year's rate cannot be given at less than \$1.85 per picul.

² Go, an honorific prefix. ³ Also called Hokke-kiyo-ji.

The districts from which the seaweed is principally obtained are:—

PROVINCE OF HIDAKA.

Satsunai District: Estimated produce for year 1880.	koku. 3,500
Mitsu-ishi "	2,500
Uragawa "	5,500
Shamunai "	5,000
Koroidzumi "	12,500

PROVINCE OF TOKACHI.

Tokachi District: Estimated produce for year 1880.	2,500
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PROVINCE OF HOSURI.

Hosuri District: Estimated produce for year 1880.	10,000
Akkeshi } "	32,000
Hamanaka }	

PROVINCE OF NEMORO.

Nemoro District: Estimated produce for year 1880.	15,000
Nemoro Islands "	12,000

koku 100,500

This, at two and a half piculs per koku gives a produce of 251,250 piculs for the above named districts, leaving an amount of 25,171 piculs to be furnished by the smaller districts, for which no reliable returns are procurable, to make up the sum total for 1880, viz., 276,421 piculs.

The short crop this year as compared with 1879 is accounted for by the fact that the ice coming down from the North in some cases completely cut up the seaweed beds.

The different seaweed districts are let out to settlers and merchants by the Kaitakushi authorities, who receive a duty of 20% on all seaweed taken, generally paid in kind; and the settlers, before the season commences, engage fishermen from the mainland, chiefly from Nambu and Awamori, at a fixed rate for the season of between fifty and eighty days. Taking certain of the above mentioned districts as examples, I find that the cost of taking the seaweed is as follows:—

District of Satsunai.—One boat with three men costs with wages for the season of fifty days, 70 Yen; for food and other expenses, 30 Yen—100 Yen. The average take per boat is estimated at 30 Koku less the duty of 20%—6 Koku; resulting in a nett produce for three men during the season of 24 Koku. It would therefore cost 416 Yen to produce 100 Koku.

Kusuri District.—One boat with four men costs in wages 120 Yen for the season of 80 days: for food and other expenses, 60 Yen—180 Yen. The average take per boat is estimated at 65 Koku: less duty of 20% equal to 13 Koku. This brings the net produce of 4 men during the season to 52 Koku; cost per 100 Koku therefore comes to 346 Yen.

Nemoro District.—One boat with six men costs in wages for the season of 80 days 180 yen: for food and other expenses, 85 Yen—265 Yen. The average take per boat is estimated at 120 Koku, less duty, of 20%—24 Koku, say nett produce of six men during the season of 80 days, 96 Koku. The cost therefore per 100 Koku would be 276 yen.

Contracts for seaweed by merchants here are generally made in the beginning of the year—about February, with the producers: after the contracts are made about seven-tenths of the purchase money is generally paid, partly in coin, partly in goods, and the balance is paid on delivery of the seaweed in the district. The average rate paid by contractors is given at Yen 450, to which have to be added shipping and landing charges, freight and loss in weight, say Yen 130, equal to Yen 580 per 100 Koku. The average price obtained by contractors here is about Yen 700 per 100 Koku; owing, however, to non-fulfilment of contracts and loss in transit, contractors have as a rule been heavy losers.

In fishing for the seaweed the original method used was to cut the seaweed by means of a species of rude sickle fastened to the end of a long pole, and then hand it into the boat.

The plan now beginning to be adopted is to hand the ends of the seaweed into the boat, and pull the leaves up

by hand: this plan is being adopted, as it is found to be much more speedy than the old system. After the boat has been filled, the seaweed is landed and spread on the sand to dry; after drying it is placed under cover, and the fishing goes on uninterruptedly so long as the weather will permit. So soon as convenient the dried seaweed is taken out, moistened, and then cut up into lengths of about four feet two inches, and made up into bundles of from fifty to sixty catties weight. The average cost of production of 100 koku of seaweed, in all the districts, is given as about yen 360. This calculation, is however, based upon a full average take of seaweed, and as a rule, a full average take is the exception, and in the case of this year, the seaweed beds in the Northern districts were so much cut up by ice that the crop, notwithstanding the opening up of new districts, fell short of last year's by piculs 128,000, so that the average cost of seaweed for 1880 far exceeds the rate above given. Taking into account the extremely uncertain take of seaweed, the enhanced price of labour, and the general tendency of lower prices in China, as well as the increased export of Seaweed from Russian ports, it would appear that the authorities will either have to reduce the present duty of 20 per cent considerably, or else limit the excessive production by withdrawing the present stimulus.

As the total export value of all goods only amounts to \$749,261, and as the value of seaweed exported is \$523,006, it appears to me that instead of curtailing, it would be advisable to increase, or at all events to keep up the Export to the present figure, by reducing the duty so as to allow seaweed to be gathered at a rate that would give producers a fair margin; and it further appears to me that the authorities by abolishing all duties on inferior qualities of seaweed, and by encouraging producers to pack the same in a suitable manner for the Northern China trade—where as a rule only inferior and low priced seaweed is in demand, would increase the trade, and at the same time largely benefit the holders of the seaweed districts. There does not appear to be any reason why inferior qualities of seaweed from this Island should not compete with Russian seaweed in the Northern China ports, except the heavy duty imposed by the authorities, which quite eats up all possible profit.

Cuttle Fish has lost heavily, and a part of last year's take is still held here and in Shanghai.

Cut Seaweed, Dried Fish, Beche de mer.—In these goods it will be safer simply to point out the increase in the Export, as no reliable information can be obtained from the different houses.

Through the courtesy of the local authorities, I have been furnished with a return of the native trade for the districts under the jurisdiction of Hakodate, which include Fukuyama, Yesashi, and Sutsu, and which may prove of some interest. The other districts, answering to the prefectures on the mainland, are Sapporo and Nemoro, the returns of imports and exports of which I have been unable to procure.

The Imports to Hakodate on Native account from all sources is set down at yen-satsu 4,386,633, which, converted into dollars at yen 150 per \$100—the average rate ruling during the year 1880, gives a total of \$2,924,422.

Among the Imports *Rice*, of which very little is grown in this Island, figures to the large sum of yen 1,347,525, the next items in importance being *Piece goods*, yen 1,129,517. *Wines, spirits, &c.*, yen 383,241; *Salt*, yen 160,683; *Mats*, yen 127,828; *Timber*, yen 124,381, and *Iron Ware, &c.*, yen 103,033.

The Native exports for the Hakodate district amount to yen-satsu 4,016,563, which at yen 150 per \$100 gives a total of \$2,677,708.66. A glance at the items forming the articles of export will show that fish, in various phases, dried, salted, and as manure, together with the various kinds of seaweed, form the bulk of the figures, fish manure alone forming more than one-half of the sum total.

Shipping.—The Foreign shipping, ever since the starting of the Mitsu-bishi Co., has greatly diminished in importance. I append a table showing the number of Foreign vessels entered since 1876, with the number and tonnage of those vessels under the British flag.

	Total No.	Total Tonnage.	British	
			No.	Tonnage.
1876	32	10,531	13	5,381
1877	70	24,687	22	7,494
1878	56	24,120	25	11,455
1879	22	7,881	13	5,292
1880	36	14,300	27	10,142

216 81,519 100 39,764

The vessels under Foreign flags are almost exclusively used for carrying produce to China ports, as the steamers of the Mitsui-bishi Company, which ply regularly, monopolise the whole of the coast and local carrying trade.

General Remarks.—The widening of the streets in Hakodate, decided upon after the large fire of 6th December, 1879, has been carried on steadily throughout the past year, and when they have all been thoroughly metalled, will be a great improvement to the appearance of the town, which is now almost rebuilt. Only one fire took place last winter; fortunately there being no wind, it was confined to the building in which it broke out. The Mitsui-bishi Company have purchased a large quantity of land on which they purpose erecting some twenty large brick godowns, in order to supply the want felt for fire-proof storage accommodation, until the produce can be shipped away. A Native Company has also started small Iron and Engineering Works, which they are prepared to enlarge should the business prospects admit of so doing.

The Railway from Otarunai to Sapporo, alluded to in last year's report, was completed during the Autumn of 1880 and was opened to public traffic on the 28th November. The trains seldom make more than one trip per day each way. The terminus is at Temiya, the next station is Otaru, 2½ miles distant, and there is one more station at Zenibako, 7½ miles from Otaru—the entire distance being 22 miles to Sapporo. Between Otaru and Zenibako, the only available road, which had been cut in the cliff, has been used for the Railroad to the great discontent of the inhabitants. From the opening of the railroad till the melting of the snow in the spring of this year, it has been almost constantly blocked, and large gangs of coolies have been steadily employed to keep the line clear. About 100 passengers is the daily average each way, and as the fare for the single journey is fifty-five sen for a second-class ticket, the receipts under this head do not probably amount to one hundred yen-satsu per day. I have not been able to obtain any traffic statistics, but in every one's opinion the railroad is never likely to pay expenses. I am told there is not the slightest attempt at punctuality, a train leaving two or three hours later than the printed time not being considered anything extraordinary. The carriages are of an extremely rough construction, and the 22 miles journey takes about two hours at the shortest and frequently occupies three.

It seems generally believed that the line was constructed too hastily, and without sufficient ballast, which will have to be added, so that the figures showing the first cost of the railway will not fairly represent the total expenses.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

J. J. QUIN.

To J. G. KENNEDY, Esquire,
H. B. M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Steam vessel	1	\$37,000
Kerosine Oil	3,490	
Furs	371	1,772
Cotton (raw)	17,750	2,200
Provisions		487
Wines, Spirits, etc.		259
Furniture		670
Miscellaneous		2,065

47,943

Imported for Government use.

Iron Ware	70,450
Machinery	22,963
Scales and Balances	2,000
Implements and Tools	375
Miscellaneous	77,973

\$221,704

II.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

FROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

None.

III.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Awabi	catties	7,026	\$2,233
Cuttlefish	"	877,937	64,583
Irico (Beche de mer)	"	185,863	106,659
Deer Horns	piculs	566	9,169
Furs		2,024	1,196
Fish	piculs	769	7,590
Sharks fins	catties	5,433	1,815
Ginseng	"	1,234	850
Seaweed	"	209,387	523,006
" cut	"	7,418	38,789
Timber			655
Lacquer			359
Miscellaneous			2,357

\$749,261

IV.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

TO OTHER OPEN PORTS.

None.

V.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	27	10,142	23	8,565
Russian	5	1,528	5	1,528
American	3	2,332	3	2,332
German	1	298	1	298
Total	36	14,300	32	12,723

VI.—RETURN OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORT, EXPORT, AND SHIPPING DUES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

Export duties	\$25,013
Import	9,619
Shipping dues	714
Total	\$35,346

VII.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

None.

VIII.—RETURN OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS.

British Residents	23	Firms	3
French	10	"	...
American	3	"	...
German	2	"	1
Danish	1	"	...
Russian	1	"	...
Chinese	23	"	...
Total	63		4

IX.—RETURN OF NATIVE IMPORTS TO THE HAKODATE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

			<i>Yen-satsu.</i>
Rice	koku	190,143	1,347,625
Wheat	"	3,493	20,330
Beans	"	3,501	20,827
Wines, Spirits, etc.			388,241
Salt	koku	47,509	160,683
Soy	"	6,301	62,967
Vinegar	"	1,153	2,803
Tobacco	pkges	15,213	88,344
Piece goods (native and foreign)	"	18,088	1,129,517
Nets (fishing)	"	10,742	15,481
Paper	"	4,798	37,504
Oil	koku	16,620	49,902
Hemp	piculs	1,861	69,259
Rope and Cordage	coils	173,996	38,240
Mats	pkges	380,895	127,828
Drugs	"	1,785	13,232
Iron and Iron-ware	piculs	10,012	103,083
Sugar	"	16,604	99,326
Confectionery	pkges	8,276	8,155
Candles	piculs	2,554	35,565
Lacquer-ware	pkges	2,724	8,949

Timber		124,381
Cotton	piculs	2,647
Thread	pkges	401
Coals	tons	2,142
Building material		12,283
Anchors		1,751
Crockery	crates	12,596
Sulphur	piculs	14,106
Clothing	pkges	1,003
Fruit and Vegetables	piculs	28,633
Flour	"	4,598
Fowls and Eggs		12,475
Cattle	head	451
Charcoal		5,750
Books	pkges	6,591
Straw shoes	"	14,147
Awabi	catties	130,163
Irioo		20,275
Dried fish (various)	koku	3,797
" cuttlefish	catties	112,612
Fresh fish	koku	750
" manure	"	1,432
Seaweed	"	8,696
Miscellaneous		4,295

Total Yen-satsu 4,386,633

Equal @ 150 per cent Discount to \$2,924,422

X.—RETURN OF NATIVE EXPORTS FROM THE HAKO-
DATE DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

		Yen-satsu.
Herrings, Fresh	\$,902,400	10,125
" Cured	pkges 159,651	223,473
" Roe	koku 27,748	192,761
Cod Salt	" 3,908	13,837
" Dried	66,892	92,326
Bonito	koku 13,011	24,709
Salmon, Dried	No. 17,052	2,191
" Salted	koku 47,838	382,076
" Tinned	dos. 843	954
" Roe	tubs 10,820	15,287
Salmon trout, Salted	koku 17,930	101,670
" Tinned	dos. 275	433
Awabi, Dried	catties 135,266	34,195
Irioo	" 6,753	1,630
Cuttle-fish, Dried	" 84,627	25,015
Fresh fish various	118,786	6,974
Dried "	koku 6,729	51,823
Shell " Dried	" 2,434	2,434
Fish Oil	tubs 16,002	34,850
" Manure, various	koku 554,056	2,062,443
Seaweed, Broad folded	" 33,239	53,655
" Long cut	" 22,688	100,360
" Various	" 47,173	221,752
Ice	tons 2,338	6,907
Hides, Deer	piculs 3,505	50,164
Horns "	" 2,050	25,198
Coals	tons 71	640
Sulphur	(?) 6,985	10,222
Salt	piculs 11,050	19,020
Wheat, etc.	koku 216	1,179
Beans	" 1,589	6,576
Flour	piculs 406	2,364
Saké	koku 1,065	10,231
Soy	" 235	908
Vegetables and Fruits		2,816
Bone Manure	koku 611	342
Paper	pkges 431	4,068
Pack Horses		1,568
Drugs	piculs 155	2,466
Piece goods	pkges 2,040	102,712
Iron and Iron-ware	piculs 2,767	12,019
Crockery	pkges 480	947
Candles	piculs 164	2,522
Bricks, tiles, etc.		1,043
Matting, various		2,106
Rope	coils 861	1,876
Indigo		180
Timber, logs, planks, etc.		2,886
Hides, various	piculs 250	928
Hemp	(?) 80	762
Miscellaneous		89,440

Total Yen-satsu 4,016,563

Equal @ 150 per cent Discount \$2,677,708.66

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 27th June, 1881.

Desperate fighting has taken place at Marseilles between Italians and French. Demonstrations have taken place against Naples, Turin, and Genoa.

London, 18th June.

The second clause of the Irish Land Bill has been unanimously passed.

A torpedo accident has occurred on board the *Monarch*, turret ship, by which Lieutenant Baker has been killed, and several others injured.

The disturbances in Ireland have almost entirely subsided.

London, June 17th.—The first clause of the Land Bill has been passed by the Committee of the House of Commons.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph suggesting that the British Government should call the attention of the Government of the United States to the operations of the Fenian organization.

The following is the result of the running for the Ascot Cup:—Robert the Devil 1, Petronel 2, and Exeter 3.

BALLAD OF THE PINE TREE.

By dawn and dusk, the moaning Pine
Hangs o'er the moaning river,
And thus its aged spirit saith—
With sudden start and shiver—
"A silence lies on dead men's eyes,
But I must wake forever."

And thus, and thus, it murmureth:—
"The sun-land's sweetest daughter
Ere floated down this moaning tide
To Sandrugawa's water.

"Though peasant-born so angel-fair,
Full well they named her 'Blossom':
The flower of beauty on her cheek,
Love in her gentle bosom.

"Alas the day when she was wed
By one too base for naming.
His soul was scared by passions fierce,
The heart of demon shaming.

"And toward his bride, the beautiful,
With eyes of tender yearning,
He turned a gaze with jealous wrath,
And mad suspicion burning.

"Like Futa-ara's ceaseless rain,
The ceaseless rain of sorrow;
For cruel words that fell to-day,
Were cruel deeds to-morrow.

"Dew-drenched, for aye, her drooping aloe,
Dew-drenched her dark eye's splendor,
And soon the wan cheek scarce weighed down
Her hand so thread-like slender.

"Ah, woe is me!"—It murmureth—
(The Pine-tree by the river)—
"She sought, one day, the Pitiful,
The mighty to deliver.

"Kwan-non, thy shrine was made, so fair,
With star-like tapers glowing,
And films of incense odorous
As breath from Heaven blowing:

"How could'st thou, Thousand-handed One,
Withhold and not befriend her?
Death may be sweet, but cruel-cold
Such death to blossoms tender!

"Keen blew, that day, the bitter blast
Of wintry tempest brewing;
And snows fell thick with withered leaves
The withered grasses strewing.

"White-ribbed behind her gloomed the hills,
Stark-white the world before her;
And whiter whirled the wrathful cloud
Of snows that eddied o'er her.

"The river's pulses throbbed in vain,
Now nearing, now retreating;
For louder thro' the deadly storm,
She heard her own heart beating.

"Snow-muffled hung the marge of Death:
Too late the low wave's sobbing.
The river's pulses beat so strong,
Her own heart ceased its throbbing."

And so by dawn and dusk the Pine
Moans by the moaning river—
"Soul-sweet is Death"—Its spirit saith—
"Soul-sad is Life's endeavor.
The dead weep not in quiet graves,
But I must sigh forever!"

F. B. H.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The P. & O. S. S. *Sunda* left Nagasaki for Yokohama at 6 p.m. on Thursday. The *Malacca* left Nagasaki for Hongkong at 2 p.m. the same day.

H. M. S. *Vigilant*, with Admiral Willes and H. M. Chargé d'Affaires, arrived at half-past eleven this forenoon from Kobe, and was saluted by the shore batteries and men-of-war in harbour.

A cricket-match is in contemplation, and will probably soon be arranged, between members of the Yokohama Cricket, and Yokohama Base-ball, Clubs.

At a meeting held by members of the Race Club on the subject of a subscription for Japanese Griffins, it was generally decided to leave the matter of the purchase of ponies in the hands of General Saigo, who will procure the best cattle to be found in Satsuma. The subscription list, which now numbers about thirteen subscribers, is still open; and the limit of subscription is two hundred yen. The ponies will be drawn for on arrival. A motive of interest is offered to Japanese breeders in the form of prizes, from the fund, to be awarded to the owners of studs which furnish winners.

The *Takachiho Maru*, of the M. B. M. S. S. Co., has been ashore at Funakawa, but was got off without sustaining serious damage. She is expected to arrive to-morrow, if not earlier.

Judgment was given to-day by Judge Rennie in H. B. M. Supreme Court for Japan, in the case of J. Henson, Plaintiff and Appellant, v. P. Porter, defendant and Respondent, in appeal from the lower Court at Hakodate. His Honour did not admit the plea of Plaintiff's counsel that the judgment of the Court below was weak in law, as he held that the Rules of Procedure, 51-53, were permissive and not mandatory, and the Court below might even have dealt more summarily with the case. The Plaintiff, Henson, by refusing to bring evidence and render accounts, and treating the Court with disrespect, has himself to blame if he suffered by the first judgment, which is now sustained. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Sunda* arrived this afternoon, after an excellent run of sixty-nine hours, from Nagasaki. The *Belgie* from San Francisco is due to-day.

The many friends of Mr. T. R. H. McClatchie will be pleased, but not surprised, to hear that he has passed at the head of the examination of the Middle Temple in Roman Law.

It is to be hoped that the occurrence of a fire on the Bluff, followed by one in the settlement, need not be taken as foretelling the beginning of a summer fire season. On Friday morning at about a quarter to four a fire broke out in Honmura Road, at the "Ship Inn" occupied by Mrs. Bell. The flame soon spread along the small block of buildings, consuming in its way several Chinese shops. The newly occupied office of Messrs. Vivanti Brothers next succumbed; but the partners were fortunate enough, thanks to the energy of some Japanese, to save all their effects and papers. The fire extended along the outhouses; but the silk godown at the end of these formed an efficient barricade; and a passage-way between the office just mentioned and the next house acted as an effectual check on that side, though the flames nearly succeeded in crossing it. The fire-engines, both foreign and native, were promptly on the spot, and an excellent supply of water, though rather thick, was on hand; so that the flames were soon mastered, and the engines were ready to leave, with the exception of one or two native machines remaining to cool the smoking embers, at 5.15 a.m.

A fine comet is now plainly visible in the Northern heavens. Its appearance was first announced by a Japanese paper. The *Herald* thinks it may be Faye's comet, which last appeared in July 1873.

There were sixteen competitors for the consolation prizes of the *Tir Suisse* on Thursday afternoon. The following were the successful marksmen.

1st Prize, C. Dubois	...	44 points.
2nd " O. Weinberger	...	40 "
3rd " C. Süebel	...	39 "

Decoration for May has one or two decorative designs from the pencil of Mr. Hokusai, the well-known Japanese artist.

The match at 700 yards, for a prize presented by a member of the Yokohama Rifle Association, was productive of some very good shooting. The highest possible score was 50 points, and the winner obtained only 4 short of that number. The leading competitors were:—

Mr. Beretta	.....	46 points.
" Gilbert	.....	41 "
" Cameron	.....	36 "
" Favre-Brandt	.....	32 "

We are glad to see that the fact of the Annual Prize Meeting being over, in no way diminishes the interest felt in these little tournaments, and indeed the prize on Tuesday was ardently contested; and in spite of the rain the match afforded a most interesting exhibition of skill.

The "blue-funnel" boat *Sarpedon* brought on the English mail, which was positively said to be in the *Sunda*. Hence it happened that delivery was effected here within 39 days of the mail leaving London—the quickest time, we believe, on record.

The game of Base-ball played in the drizzling rain of Tuesday afternoon between the Cricket Club and the Base-ball Club resulted, as we predicted, in an easy victory for the latter. Play commenced at four o'clock. The Cricketers went in first, and the side was put out without scoring. On the other side going in they made runs, taking advantage of every opportunity of theft between the bases as well as showing some good hitting. After about three innings had been got through, the Cricketers seemed to make an effort to imitate their opponents, and profited by the example of Sutter, who made their first run, but they were never able to come near the Base-ball Club's score, and when each side had played seven innings the game was brought to a forced conclusion on account of the increasing rain, the Base-ball Club having scored 15, and the Cricketers only 6.

We may mention that, while the Base-ball men played their game in unison and were well commanded, the Cricketers, but for the advantage of having Churchill, who is a member of both clubs, on their side, would have fared still worse than they did, as more than one run was lost through inadvertence. Their play however shewed great improvement as the game advanced; and with a little practice in the meantime we hope they will give the B.B.C. a much harder tussle later on in the season. Their second base was exceptionally well managed, and the ball was well handled throughout, but owing to its difference in weight from the cricket-ball some catches were misjudged. Owing to the rain the ball appeared very pulpy towards the close, but this was a disadvantage in which each side shared. We subjoin the score.

POS. RUNS. OUTS.				POS. RUNS. OUTS.			
Merriman, W. L. c.	2	3		Abbott, E. s.a.	0	4	
Denison. H. W. l.f.	2	1		Churchill, C. E. p.	0	4	
Van Buren, J. S. p.	2	3		Durant, B. 2.b.	1	2	
Morse F. S. 2.b.	2	3		Hamilton, G. c.	1	2	
Merriman, C. H. a.s.	2	2		Stephens, C. E. c.f.	0	3	
Van Buren, H. S. l.b.	1	2		Sutter, J. 3.b.	2	1	
Samuels c.f.	1	3		Veitch, G. T. ... r.f.	1	1	
Morse, J. R. ... r.f.	2	1		Thompson, W. G. l.b.	1	2	
Beauchamp I. W. 3.b.	1	3		Moss, C. D. ... l.f.	0	2	
<hr/> 15				<hr/> 6			
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Yokohama B. B. C.	4	1	1	2	2	4	1 = 15
Cricket Club	0	0	0	0	3	3	0 = 6

The *Tararua*, a well-known intercolonial steamer, running under the white anchor flag of the Panama and New Zealand Mail Steamship Company, has been lost, with one hundred and twenty lives, off the south-east Coast of New Zealand. Only eight passengers, the first and second officers, and ten of the crew, were saved. This steamer was a sister ship to the *Acantha* (*Tokai Maru*) now owned by the M. B. M. S. S. Co., and had the reputation of being one of the fastest and wettest boats on the New Zealand Coast. She was built to run from Melbourne to New Zealand, and has remained in that trade to the end. She has been owned by the Panama Co., McMickau and Blackwood, and the Union S. S. Co.

The case of Enomoto Yasobei, owner of a Japanese merchant junk, against George Richardson, master of the British barque *Ordovic*, for compensation for total loss of a junk and cargo said to have been run down by the *Ordovic* on the 4th of May last, was brought before Judge Rennie on the 28th, on adjournment from the 14th ultimo. It was again adjourned until Wednesday the 13th of July, for the evidence of the first mate, who was in charge of the foreign vessel at the time of the collision, and is now serving on the M. B. M. S. S. *Higo Maru*.

The French flagship *Thémis* and the gunboat *Adonis* steamed out of harbour on Tuesday. The former proceeds to Hakodate: the latter to Kobe and Hongkong, and thence to La Réunion.

Owing to the departure of the mail steamers on Saturday it was impossible to get together the representative cricket teams of "Scotland" and "the World," as proposed for 1.30 p.m. At three o'clock it was decided to choose sides for a pick-up game, Trevethick and D'Almeida going in first to the bowling of Wheeler and Mollison. D'Almeida, after a hit to leg for three, was caught at short-alip, and replaced by Duff, who, after a narrow escape at long-on, scored rapidly. Trevethick was clean bowled for eight much to the delight of the field, who were well pleased to be rid of this hard-hitting left-hander. Duff was then joined by Dodds, who soon retired with nine runs to his credit. Abbott followed, and was bowled by Wheeler after a short stay; and Durant had only scored five when Sutter upset his stumps, Duff all the time batting freely and carefully. Five wickets for seventy-nine. The sixth wicket was bowled by Sutter, with still seventy-nine on the telegraph. Thompson who then took the bat was caught at long-off. Barlow went in, and remained there for some time, thanks to the kindness of long-stop who failed to hold a skier, and the score had reached one hundred and thirty-two on his retiring with a well-earned eleven runs. E. J. Moss then kept the wickets up for Duff's continuance for a time, and after being missed at alip was held by point for two. G. W. Playfair scored a single, and then gave Duff the honour of carrying his bat out for the second best not-out-score we remember being made on the ground. (Lieutenant Haver-gal made 91 in 1877). The innings closed for 147.

We would give an analysis of the bowling during this innings, but fear it would not interest our readers, and would take up much of their valuable time. We may say, however, that more than half the side trundled the ball, and that it passed from wicket to wicket 297 times.

Shortly before six o'clock Wheeler and Playfair took their stand before the wickets to the bowling of Abbott and Duff, the latter was well caught by Abbott at short alip, who almost immediately afterwards bowled the Doctor, two wickets for eight runs. Hamilton, who had replaced Playfair, was then joined by Sutter and also by Mollison neither of whom scored, Duff bowling as well as he had batted, both he and Abbott being well on the wicket with a good pitch. Stephens on joining Hamilton improved matters till the latter was caught at long-on. Milne coming in played carefully whilst Stephens batted freely and well,—with the exception of one hit square-leg failed to hold,—and, together with Milne, stole every available run until he was run out, on what was arranged to be the last ball but one of the closing over of the game at seven o'clock, when stumps were drawn. Six wickets for 54 runs; and a drawn game, as will be seen by the score below.

MR. ABBOTT'S SIDE.

J. D'Almeida, c. Mollison, b. Wheeler	...	...	3
T. H. Trevethick, b. Mollison	...	...	8
C. M. Duff, not out	...	...	83
B. Durant, b. Sutter	...	...	5
E. Abbott, b. Wheeler	...	...	8
J. Dodds, b. Wheeler	...	...	9
E. Lewis, b. Sutter	...	...	0
J. H. Thompson, c. Stephens, b. Hearne	...	...	2
H. Barlow, b. Sutter	...	...	11
E. J. Moss, c. Wheeler, b. Sutter	...	...	2
G. W. T. Playfair, b. Hearne	...	...	1
Byes	...	...	1
Leg Byes	...	...	1
Wides	...	...	13

147

DR. WHEELER'S SIDE.

E. Wheeler, b. Abbott	...	...	...	...	0
F. W. Playfair, c. Abbott, b. Duff	...	...	...	...	2
G. Hamilton, c. Durant, b. Abbott	...	...	...	...	8
J. Sutter, b. Duff	...	...	...	...	0
J. P. Mollison, b. Duff	...	...	...	...	0
C. E. Stephens, run out	...	...	...	...	23
A. Milne, not out	...	...	...	...	2
A. Hearne	...	...	...	...	—
C. E. Churchill	...	...	...	...	—
T. G. Richmond	...	...	...	...	—
Byes	...	...	...	...	14
Leg Byes	...	...	...	...	2
Wides	...	...	...	...	3

54

BOWLING ANALYSIS OF ABBOTT'S SIDE.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Duff	69	10	6	3	0
Abbott	70	26	5	2	3

We were pleased to see a more numerous audience at the fourth Carandini Concert on Saturday evening: the reduced prices evidently had the effect calculated upon, and about seventy-five persons were present. The gem of the evening was a remarkably neat performance, by Miss Lenden, of Sydney Smith's "Jet d'Eau," which brought out a most enthusiastic round of applause. The lady returned and played with great neatness an imitation "Musical box." The same lady's quiet style and good intonation were also displayed in a song by Schorndoff; and, as before, the burden of the principal accompaniments was undertaken by her. The concerted pieces included the *preghiera* from *Mosé in Egitto*, Mendelssohn's open-air song, "Farewell to the forest" and two trios, all of which suffered from the unequal power of the voices engaged. Madame Carandini and her daughter gave a selection of songs, the latter being encored in Cowen's "Regret," and responding with Sullivan's "Once again." The series of entertainments has continued during the week, and other concerts are announced.

Desultory reports of cases of cholera reach us from various places, including the capital. The complaint may be only the severe diarrhoea which is so common at this season; but at the same time it behoves the sanitary authorities to be on the watch, and to take every possible precaution against the out-break of an epidemic.

The dead body of a male Japanese was found on Friday evening in the water, near the French Hatoba. On being lifted out, a deep cut over the right temple, such as a sword or heavy knife might make, was apparent, suggesting that the deceased met his death from foul play, and was afterwards flung into the water.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1881.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained July 1st.	Total Treated.
1st	2	0	1	0	1	2
2nd	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd	11	9	14	3	6	20
4th	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	9	15	3	7	22

EDWIN WHEELER.
Surgeon-in-Charge.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

It is notified by the Council of State that the Regulations for making purchases of foreign articles, issued in Notification No. 11 of the 13th year of Meiji (1880), together with all the

annexed clauses, will be abolished at the end of the 13th fiscal year (that is the 30th June last).

NOTIFICATION No. 5 B, OF THE NO-SHOMUSHO.

To Cities and Prefectures.

It is hereby notified that hitherto a stimulus to agriculture, commerce and manufactures has been accorded in several ways. Sometimes the Government has itself undertaken works, and sometimes it has indicated what profit may be derived from them; but now various industries becoming more and more developed, and the people eagerly engaging in them, they must be taught to free themselves from the thought of depending upon others, and to encourage the spirit of self-reliance. Therefore protection will be given impartially and solely in accordance with the laws. Only on observation of the actual state of affairs in each locality, and careful attention to the benefit of the public, can encouragement be given. This is important to the Administration and the local Governments should therefore act according to the principles thus laid down.

KONO TOSHIKAMA,

Minister of the Agricultural and Commercial Department.

28th June, the 14th year of Meiji, (1881).

It is said that the Kanagawa *ken* authorities have lately despatched several detectives to Tokio, on some business, the nature of which has not transpired.

The case of the Wakayama-*ken* Assembly against the local Government, to which we alluded lately, is said to have been decided in favour of the latter by the Board of Adjudication.

There are reports of the early probable transfer of the In-satsu Kioku (Government Printing Office), now of the Finance Department, to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

His Majesty the Emperor, with Their Imperial Highnesses Higashi Fushimi and Fushimi, His Excellency Tokodaiji, Minister of the Imperial Household, and some other distinguished officials were present at the horse races held on the 26th ultimo in the Mita grounds. Eight races were on the programme; and extra ones were run by the Emperor's command. Many spectators were present.

It is expected that the estimates for the fourteenth fiscal year will soon be issued.

Mr. Otori, Superintendent of the Engineering Bureau, has, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, requested an increase of the appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year.

His Majesty the Emperor started for the Shimosa farm, in Chiba *ken*, on the 28th ultimo, leaving the Palace at 8 a.m. It is said that His Majesty will complete the whole of the short tour on horseback.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* mentions a report that, with reference to the enactment of the Criminal Code and the Code of Procedure, a session was lately held in the Cabinet, when it was decided that these measures shall come into force on and after the 1st of October next.

As usual, from the 11th instant to the 10th of September next, the War Department will be opened at 8 a.m. and closed at noon every day; and the officials will have thirty days vacation in turn. But it is said that, in the Council of State and the Imperial Household Department, there being press of business in connection with the proposed Imperial tour, all the officials will remain at their duties until after the Emperor's departure.

A Bill to control the sale and keeping of explosive compounds was read for the first time in the Genro-In yesterday.

The Imperial party arrived at Sakura at 1.30 p.m. on the 29th ultimo, and soon started thence for Narita.

The *Mainichi* states that each of those officials who was appointed to the special committee for entertaining Admiral Lessoffsky, while that officer was staying in Tokio, has been granted a holiday of one week, with a present of woollen cloth.

Mr. Hanabusa, Acting Minister to Korea, has returned to Tokio. He came in the *Tokio Maru*, which arrived in Yokohama on the 30th ultimo.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* mentions that the appropriation for the Naval Department for the 14th fiscal year has been increased by one hundred and fifty thousand yen.

It is again rumoured that garrisons will be established in Hokkaido; and that the head barracks will be at Sapporo, with branches at Hakodate, Otaru, Mororan, Nemuro, and Tokachi.

It is said that Lieutenant Ota Tokusaburo has been ordered to proceed to Italy at once, there to inquire into the local method of artillery manufacture.

An official telegram announces that the *Kongo Kan* arrived at Hakodate at 1 a.m. on the 24th ultimo.

On the 24th last month Rear-Admiral Alambegoff, with three other naval officers, visited the Naval College, and witnessed target practice, manoeuvres on board the *Kango*, fencing, &c.

We hear that His Excellency Kawamura, Minister of the Navy, forwarded a few days ago to the cabinet a document, expounding his views on the consolidation of the Navy.

A Tokio journal states that Vice-Admiral and Madame Hayashi, visited, by invitation, the Russian man-of-war *Asia* on the morning of the 25th ultimo, and had luncheon on board. The Russian minister and Madam Struve were also guests.

When the King of Hawaii visited the *Shikan-Gakko* (one of the Military Colleges), during his recent stay in Tokio, he asked for photographs of the higher Japanese military officers attached to the institution. Accordingly, they have had their pictures mounted on a large cartoon which they have forwarded to the Hawaiian Government.

The *Izaki Kan*, her term of service in Korean waters having expired, returned to Nagasaki on the 23rd ultimo. The *Seiki Kan* will take her place about the middle of this month. The *Kosho Kan*, which came to Shinagawa from Yokohama on the 26th ultimo, will soon be sent to Miyagi *ken*.

Rear-Admiral Hayashi, Chief of the Eastern Admiralty Office, visited the French corvette *Champlain* on the 29th ultimo.

The vernacular papers have already reported that in the course of the proposed Imperial tour to the north-eastern provinces, His Majesty will witness a sham fight. It is now further stated that the manoeuvres will be at Shirakawa, between the Tokio and Sendai garrisons.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun*, as the Tokio *Fu*-Assembly has decided to discontinue its support to the Tokio Commercial Academy, Mr. Shibusawa Yeichi and many other gentlemen are reported to be making efforts to maintain the institution.

The *Nichi Nichi* states:—During May last, the Imports and Exports in Kobe were as follows:—

Imports	...	...	...	...	...	valued at Yen	582,179
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	"	186,609
Duties on the former	...	...	...	...	...	"	28,028
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,701

In the same month the total arrival of new seasons' teas in that port was 1,481,253 catties; and the sales effected to foreigners were 1,422,300 catties. The last figures show a decrease of 106,485 catties from the sales made in the previous month. This is supposed to be due to the fact that the inclement weather has interfered with the growth of the plants. It is also said that the average price (in Kobe) is five dollars better this year than last.

A Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures has been formed under the name of the *Noshoku-Damokica* in Sendai, Miyagi *ken*, by Mr. Matsudaira, the Prefect, and several other gentlemen. The first meeting was held on the 18th ult. in the hall of the Miyagi Chamber of Commerce. Three questions were discussed:—first, the construction of a railway from Nobiru to Sakata, through Sendai; second the opening of shops in every locality for the sale of the products of the *ken*; third, the establishment of a brick yard.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* remarks:—The *Kakutosha* company at Nawa, Okinawa, is established with the purpose of collecting the products of every island in the group, and disposing of them on a grand scale to other localities; the promoters are said to have sent an order some time ago to Messrs Kirby & Co. in Kobe for a steamer. The vessel is now completed and will shortly be despatched to the islands. It is added that the

Kakutoshu has been inaugurated by the ex-King Shotai and many other Loochooans of good birth, and that its capital amounts to many hundred thousand yen.

The Tokio Chamber of Commerce decided, at its general meeting, held on the 25th ultimo, to memorialize the Government to continue its support to the Commercial School.

The road between Kioto and Miyadzu, Tango province, a distance of more than thirty ri, being very hilly, travel and transport are very inconvenient. Hence, the Kioto-Fu Assembly has decided to memorialize the local authorities for the construction of a new and convenient road at an expense of 175,300 yen, to be collected from the people in five years. Several wealthy men in Tango and Tamba have offered the *Fucho* to subscribe towards the work.

One of the vernacular papers states that hemp grows luxuriantly in Korea, and that a merchant of Hiroshima has taken with him a batch of workmen (to what part of the kingdom is not stated) to establish looms on the spot.

His Excellency Iwakura is reported to have summoned two or three influential *keazoku* to his private residence on the 26th ultimo, and to have had some conference with them in reference to the Nippon Railway Company.

It is reported that in the district of Takasa, Kanagawa prefecture, silkworm rearing is very successful, and that reeling has already commenced.

This year the local taxes having suddenly been increased, much difficulty is experienced in all the *Fu* and *Ken* Assemblies. It is reported (according to the *Nichi Nichi*) that for the last fiscal year the taxes in Osaka *Fu* were little more than 320,000 yen, and those in the former Sakai *Ken* (which has lately been incorporated with the Osaka *Fu*) 370,000 yen; making a total of about 700,000 yen. This year the imposts amount to as much as 1,078,000 yen, the increase being more than 300,000 yen. This it is difficult to collect; therefore many arguments are brought forward in the *Fu* assembly in favour of the reduction of the estimates.

A report has been received to the effect that Mr. Kodama, a member of the Wakayama *Ken* Assembly, aided by several other men of enterprise, intends constructing a wooden tramway between that prefecture and Osaka.

The works on the railway in Tsuruga, Echizen province, have progressed more rapidly than was expected. Everything has been already completed, except the bridges and tunnels, which it is expected will be finished before the end of November next. There is, therefore, a press of business in the Kobe Railway Bureau so that the officials remain there until a late hour. The Superintendent proceeds from Kobe to the works by the second train every morning. It is said that work on a similar line, between Tokio and Takasaki, will be commenced in August next.

The construction of a new road over the Shimidzu mountain, situated between the prefectures of Gumma and Niigata, has been decided upon. Mr. Miyahara, an official of the Home Department, who has been surveying the route, has lately returned to the capital in order to engage about ten thousand workmen.

The Customs Bureau in the Finance Department furnishes the following return of Imports and Exports in Japan during May last:—

Imports valued at	...	...	...	...	yen 2,595,087.951
Exports	"	"	...	...	" 2,148,656.135
Excess of Imports	...	...	...	...	yen 446,431.816
Customs and Miscellaneous duties collected...	...	...	...	...	yen 189,259.324
Exports of specie and bullion...	...	...	...	...	" 709,627.629
Imports of the same	...	...	...	...	" 293,250.258
Excess of Exports	...	...	...	...	yen 416,377.371

MISCELLANEOUS.

Floods are said to have occurred in parts of Niigata *Ken*, to the great distress of the peasantry, who have assembled in numbers for the purpose of petitioning their local authorities. Alleviatory measures have been organized.

The *Mainichi shimbun* speaks of new irregularities having been detected in the transactions on the Rice Exchange in Tokio.

Mr. Tokuda, the Japanese Commissioner for the Melbourne Exhibition, and the exhibitors, are reported to have left that city on the 2nd ultimo. Thus they may be expected to arrive in Japan about the middle of this month.

The necessities of the *shizoku* in Tottori, Shimane prefecture, will be inquired into; and it is said that Government loans will probably be made.

Some of the members of the Korean party are said to have taken up a temporary residence in Yokohama.

According to the *Hakodate Shimbun*, the Chinese residents in the Northern port are aggrieved that one of their countrymen, who is alleged to have been guilty of "immorality," should have been called a *Chan Chan Batsu*, or "pig tailed fellow," in the columns of the said journal. They held that the term was a libel on all their race, a defilement of the honour of the Celestial Empire, and an insult to their individual reputations; and so they instituted proceedings against the newspaper, the Editor of which was accordingly summoned to Court. There he alleged that he did not apply the term of opprobrium, generally, to the Chinese settlers, but only to the one unrighteous object of his criticism. It does not appear that the case is yet concluded.

Mr. Chisaka, Prefect of Ishikawa *Ken*, lately arrived in the capital with the object of explaining to the Central Government the actual extent of the damage wrought by the recent inundations in the various districts of his jurisdiction; and at the same time to request a special grant of money for purposes of reparation.

An official telegram received from the prefecture of Shidzuoka on the 24th instant states that since the 22nd the Oigawa and many other rivers have overflowed; and that embankments have been damaged and many houses washed away.

The latest report from Korea mentions:—Kinkoashin, who declined three times to accept the appointment of Envoy to Japan, and thus irritating his sovereign, was banished to Fuhai, was recalled to Seoul immediately after he had been sentenced. Although he has submitted to carry his master's message; yet he really does not like to come to Japan; therefore one of his colleagues—a certain progressionist—offers himself for the duty. It is said that one reason why Kinkoashin hesitates to start eastward is that, when he came to Japan last year as Envoy, he had to return without accomplishing his aim; and that this has created great dissatisfaction among obstinate Koreans, who persist that if he should be again unsuccessful as before they will kill him.

Despatches are received to the effect that in Karatsu, Hizen province, Nagasaki *Ken*, more than three thousand restless farmers have assembled, and are in a condition of disquiet. The local authorities have made efforts to disperse them, but without success. The cause of their dissatisfaction is said to be that in the course of 1871 they had a dispute in the then Saga Saibansho with their *Shoya* (former village heads or chiefs) for the right of possession of sundry tracts of land, and lost their case. They then appealed to the Nagasaki Joto Saibansho and gained the day; but again failed, on the appeal of the *Shoya* to the Supreme Court. Since then, they have been constantly grumbling against the decision. Taking advantage of this, a certain man from Fukuoka has come to the locality, and stirred up the peasants, who soon rallied round him, and attempted to attack the *Shoya* at the end of May last. The local officials have, however, deterred them from any rough proceedings, but still they spend their time in meetings instead of attending to their field-work.

The *Mainichi* reports:—A lawyer in Yokohama named Kaneko Katsuzo, was arrested on the 25th ultimo in front of the Saibansho, and taken to prison.

It is said that, between the end of May, and the 26th ultimo four persons were attacked by cholera in Kanagawa *Ken*. Of these two have died and one has recovered.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* remarks:—From the Naval Observatory a comet was discovered in a N.N.W. direction at 8.45 p.m. on the 26th ult. It resembles the one which was observed in 1811, but is rather smaller. Its tail pointed northwards, the apparent length being about three *shaku*. The degree of

height was only 10.* Five or six minutes after the discovery it was obscured by clouds. A telegram has been received from the *Kongo-kan* now in Hakodate to the effect that, at 2 h. 20 m. 10 s. a.m. on the 25th ultimo, a similar comet (the same of course) was observed a little North of N.E.

The story of Will Adams's sojourn and death in Japan can never be uninteresting to Japanese or foreigners. Recent disclosures as to the actual condition of his tomb, have revived the interest which was awakened some ten years ago on the discovery, by Mr. Walter, of the Pilot's place of sepulture, and six years later by Mr. Norman Wiard's renovation of the grave and enclosure. The *Mainichi Shimbun* publishes the following version of the Englishman's romance:—

There is on the top of a hill named Anjin-san in Hayami-mura, Miura district, Sagami province, the tomb of an Englishman, whose name was William Adams. This grave has been regarded with profound respect by the inhabitants for several hundred years. Hearing of this, some foreigners, who frequent Yokosuka, have been much shocked to find the tomb disturbed, and, in concert with several Englishmen in Yokohama, have lately applied to the Kanagawa *Kencho* for its conservation. The history of William Adams is this. He met with a gale when he was sailing in Japanese waters in the 5th year of Keicho (1600), and got on shore in Kishiu province. Fearing lest he might be harmed by the natives he asked for relief, pretending to be a Korean; but at that time a Portuguese missionary denounced him as a pirate. He was immediately arrested by the Bakufu officials and put in prison; but was soon released, as his innocence was proved. In the 14th year of the same era (1609), when a Dutch Envoy came first to Japan, Iyeyasu (the first Shogun of the Tokugawa family) appointed him interpreter, as there was none other who was acquainted with a foreign language. Afterwards, he was made instructor of gunnery, and was granted a fief at Hayami-mura, his revenue therefrom being two hundred and fifty *koku*, and he was also provided with a *yashiki* at Nihonbashi, Yedo. The street now called Anjin-cho is within the precincts. In the 11th year of Kwanyei (1634), when he was about to leave the world, he desired that his body should be buried on the top of the hill in his fief near Hayami. Accordingly, Riosen, Chief Priest of a Buddhist temple, *Jodaji*, interred him at the place indicated and gave him the religious name of *Jurioman-in Genzei-koji*. This was several hundred years before our country was opened to foreign intercourse, and many Europeans and Americans have since come hither one after the other. In the 4th month of the 5th year of Meiji (1872) an Englishman, by name Walter, visited Adams's tomb, and in the course of an interview with Priest Riyouei, said that he had been inquiring after the site of the grave for a long time. He paid some money, repaired the pile, and erected stone lanterns. Since then many foreigners have gone thither, and finally some of them have, as stated above, taken measures to preserve the grave. The residents of Anjin-cho, Tokio, in performance of a religious service offered three *to* of cleaned rice at the monument in March every year since the era of Kwanyei, in consideration of their district having once been the residence of the deceased; but since the 1st year of Gwanji (1864) they, it is said, have subscribed, and pay to the present day, a sum of money instead of rice towards the conservation of the spot. It is also reported that the letters sent by Adams to his relatives in England are still kept in a museum in that country.

We (*Hochi*) recently stated that a Japanese cadet military residing in Fusan, Korea, proposed to take a journey into the interior of the kingdom in native costume; but that he was detected, and put in prison by the Koreans, &c., &c. Now we learn further that a Korean, named U, who acted as guide to the cadet, was arrested in Tokugine Fu, and tortured very severely every day; until he disclosed to the authorities the name of a certain progressionist, who was very intimate with Japanese, and was willing to conduct them into the interior; and, that therefore the Governor immediately caused the arrest of the said person with his wife and children. At present seven or eight persons are kept in custody in reference to this case.

Among the many anecdotes which are current about the Korean visitors is one narrating that a member of the party, on visiting the *Shikan Gakko* (one of the Military Schools) and reading the rules of the institution, was horrified to observe that, even in the extreme case of the death of near relations, a student could not leave the establishment without permission of his superiors. It is not certain that the visitor quitted the place imbued with the stern necessities of military discipline. This story is more likely than another, borrowed from the same source. This traveller from the

peninsula, who is specially inquisitive on military subjects, lately visiting General Tani, importuned that officer, through an interpreter, for an explanation of Japanese strategy. Whereupon the General wrote:—"When our country is at war with Russia, your country will be a good strategical point; At that time we will, therefore, instruct you, practically, while we are fighting." It would be unkind to deprive the *Mainichi Shimbun* of the credit which attaches to this very verisimilar story.

According to the *Mainichi*, the well known companies *Boyeiki Shokukai*, *Nippon-Shokukai* (former *Sato-Gumi*), and *Kotsusha*, &c., have entered into contracts to purchase seven or eight-tenths of the unsold exhibits in the National Exhibition.

The same paper remarks:—In the middle of last month, public services lasting three days, were held in a theatre at Shikui, Sakai, Osaka Fu, by the Rev. J. L. Atkinson, an American missionary, assisted by nineteen Japanese preachers. In the course of the meeting one speaker argued strongly against both Shintoism and Buddhism, in a lecture entitled "On Civilization." Among the auditors, one man, named Sato, has most carefully listened to the discourse and on subsequent consideration of what he had heard, came to the conclusion that on the whole the missionary and his followers spoke evil of the original Japanese religions, for the purpose of propagating their own; and that therefore it would be a great slur on the Japanese character to permit them to accomplish their object. He soon assembled more than three hundred adherents, and made preparations to storm the theatre; but a warning was conveyed in time to the missionaries, who escaped in *jinrikisha* to Osaka.

The same journal contains the following story:—

A short time ago Mr. Amano Akira, one of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Fusan, Korea, wrote a letter to the *Osaka Shokio Shinpo*, headed "On Korean trade," in which he stated that originally many indescribable abuses existed in the trade of that port, when So Tsushima-no-kumi (ex-Lord of Tsushima Island) monopolized it; and that it is true that at that time dealings were transacted in such an unreasonable manner as the Japanese of the present day could not even credit, &c., &c. This statement greatly excited the *shizoku* of Itsukuhara, Tsushima, who held a meeting at which they resolved that evil had been spoken of their former master; and, after due consultation, some of them proceeded to Fusan in the steamer *Ansei Maru* as a "committee of revenge." On their arrival thirty-six of these *shizoku* summoned Mr. Amano to meet them in an upstairs room of the branch of the 102nd National Bank at the port, and argued with him, in turn, about the correspondence; but the writer sensibly explained his meaning and passed that day in safety. At about 3 p.m. of the next day, however, when he was engaged in the Chamber of Commerce, two *shizoku* came to him, one following the other, and pretended that, owing to his kind explanations, they had thrown aside all their doubts, and entreated him to be present at an entertainment which they proposed to give in proof of their friendship for him. Nonetheless their professions, their attitude seemed very strange, and so the gentleman refused the invitation. Whereupon, one of them named Iwamura suddenly struck at him with a *Jittei* (short iron staff). Amano defended himself with a chair; but his assailant, being powerful, inflicted two wounds each on his left arm and right leg. Before a police inspector, the consul and two or three other gentlemen appeared on the scene. Iwamura was arrested, and appeared before the criminal court on the 18th ultimo. It is said that, as Mr. Amano remarked, the Tsushima clan in former times derived great profits from its commerce with Korea; but since the Restoration several wealthy merchants having opened stores in Fusan, the islanders have lost their sources of profit, and have come to regard the settlers in Korea with jealousy.

According to the *Hochi Shimbun* the Government grant of one thousand yen per annum to the Tokio Chamber of Commerce is to be discontinued. The monthly subscription of the members will be raised from one and a half to three yen.

One of the Koreans is reported to have informed a Japanese

"interviewer" that Ritonin the progressive, who was said to have been assassinated, or to have absconded, really started for Japan with the party now in Tokio; but turned back on account of sickness.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 26th June, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 10,121.77
Merchandise, &c.	" 908.37

Total	" 11,030.14
Miles open, 18.	

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 7,434.86
Merchandise, &c.	" 1,022.38

Total	" 8,457.24
Miles open 18.	

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday 26th June, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 13,806.35
Merchandise, &c.	" 2,923.11

Total	Yen 16,729.46
Miles open 58.	

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 11,480.67
Merchandise, &c.	" 2,049.23

Total	Yen 13,529.90
Miles open 55.	

LAW REPORT.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Monday, the 27th June, 1881.

APPEAL FROM H.B.M. COURT AT HAKODATE.

Between JOHN HENSON, trading under the Style or Firm of Blakiston, Marr & Co., Plaintiff and Appellant, and

ALEX. P. PORTER, Marine Surveyor and Commission Merchant, Defendant and Respondent.

This case, briefly stated, is an appeal against a judgment rendered on the 14th of April, in the Hakodate Court. Then plaintiff Henson claimed from defendant Porter \$658.71 for moneys advanced.

The answer was to the effect that full accounts had not been furnished by plaintiff: that plaintiff's balance sheet to 12th March showed a sum of \$127.39 to credit of Profit and Loss, and \$5,101.28 to credit of Exchange and Interest, in both which sums defendant should share to the extent of one half: that plaintiff after crediting defendant with half of such profits say \$2,614.33 is indebted to the defendant in the sum of \$1,955.62: that defendant makes this statement extracted from plaintiff's balance sheet, without prejudice to his right to examine and amend the accounts.

After a long hearing and careful inspection of books and accounts the Acting Consul and Judge found that "a sum sued for is due to the defendant as his half share of the nett profits of the business of Blakiston, Marr, & Co. as per agreement," and the petition was dismissed with costs of Court.

Appeal is now made on the grounds that the judgment of the Court below is against the weight of evidence: that the Court took evidence after the case was closed and each party had summed up: that the Court unduly assisted defendant: that the decision was wrong in law; and that the Court stated that it did not understand book-keeping.

The plaintiff therefore prays that the sum of \$658.71 as allowed by the lower Court be allowed to stand: that the rest of the judgment may be varied or reversed; and that the plaintiff may have such other relief as the case may require.

The answer to the petition for appeal claims that the plaintiff owes more to defendant than defendant owes to

him, and tries to establish this by reference to the various accounts, and to the agreement, under which he was a partner in Blakiston, Marr & Co.

The following are the points on which the Respondent and Defendant bases his case.

From the evidence adduced in this cause now under appeal before the Lower Court and from the accounts and books produced Defendant would most respectfully submit that it has been clearly proved:—

1st.—That from the agreement with the Plaintiff (produced in Court) the Defendant is entitled to half the profits of the firm's business: and that the same has not been disputed by the Plaintiff.

2nd.—That the Plaintiff has not rendered full accounts, and has not credited Defendant with his half share of the profits of the Plaintiff's firm's business in the account filed with original Petition.

3rd.—That the Plaintiff has debited Profit and Loss with the sum of \$1,956.88, same being the amount appearing under House Account or House Mess account less allowance by the Court; and that this sum of \$1,956.88 has been written back, and credited to Profit and Loss by the Court.

4th.—That there is no clause in the Agreement, nor was it ever understood or agreed that the Defendant should pay for one half of the Plaintiff's private expenses; or that such should be debited to Profit and Loss.

5th.—That the Plaintiff's firm commenced business on the 16th February, 1880, and had no connection whatever with the former firm as shown by the Circular which was circulated and advertised to the public on the same date (February 16th, 1880).

6th.—That the Partner in the firm previous to the 16th February 1880 (viz. Thos. Blakiston) was the sole partner in the firm's business for a considerable time and of course treated his accounts House, Mess, or any other as he pleased.

7th.—That the Plaintiff and Defendant had separate establishments previous to the signing the agreement, and also throughout the term of agreement: in fact the present claim by the Plaintiff is for money advanced to Defendant for his house, and mess, expenses: therefore it is neither reasonable nor just that Defendant should pay for the entertainment of the Plaintiff's private friends, or for donations to the Chinese Hospital, or presents of game to his friends, all of which appear in his House account: and many other items under the same heading. . . . On these subjects I would further submit to the Honorable Court that it is not customary for the cost of the private mess &c. of parties who may be connected together in business, even as partners or otherwise, who do not dwell together and who have separate establishments to place the cost of the private mess of each one, as the cost may be, to the debit of Profit and Loss accounts and so arrive at the profits of the business: it is certainly not reasonable to suppose that such could be done unless a distinct agreement was entered into between the parties, as it would otherwise be a great hardship for the partner or others, who chose to live quietly, to have to pay for the extravagant expenditure of the other partner or otherwise.

8th.—That the Plaintiff's private account has been so manipulated by interest and exchange entries that it shows in Plaintiff's Ledger only a sum to debit of John Henson's account \$805.38 instead of \$1,135.14 as shown by the Court: being a difference of \$329.76, which sum the Court has carried to Profit and Loss. It may be here remarked that the account filed with the petition by the plaintiff shows, that almost the whole of the money now claimed was paid in Yen-satsu and converted into dollars at the rate of exchange of the day while the plaintiff's own private account is so treated that it gives him a profit of \$329.76, and to enable him to obtain this result he has debited interest and exchange with a large sum of Yens and short debited himself on interest account.

Interest on his debit balance has been presumably allowed by Plaintiff, as suppose he withdrew the Yens 1800.00 which he has so manipulated in a great measure, to say build a Coal Godown the cost of which does not appear in Plaintiff's books.

The Court will doubtless form its own opinion as to the manner in which this account has been dealt with, and Defendant would submit to the Court that the Court cannot expect him, Defendant, to pay a sum of money in exchange to enable the Plaintiff to arrive at such a favorable balance to himself: a few more such manipulations of his account would possibly show the balance: instead of being a debit one, it might be converted into a credit one.

9th.—That the sum of \$24.00 debited to Commission account for 4 cases of Brandy out of a consignment of 199 cases, said to have been used as samples; between the end of December 1880 and 16th February 1881, and likewise the cost of moving said Brandy 3.50 should not be debited to Profit and Loss through the commission or Yen Charges account, and same has consequently been written back and \$27.50 carried to credit of Profit and Loss by the Court.

9th.—Defendant would submit that if this amount \$27.50 is to be debited to Profit and Loss when the consignment is all realized he should receive half of the commission arising from such sale, and up to the 10th February 1881 only one case had been sold.

10th.—That out of the sum of \$100.00 appearing to the debit of General Charges on account of coal bags which were still on hand and for which the Plaintiff had made no allowance in his accounts, the Plaintiff agreed to allow the sum of \$50.00 which was carried to the credit of Profit and Loss accordingly.

11.—That under the head of Property account it appears that certain sums amounting to \$1,193.75 have been passed to the debit of that account for repairs and Ground rent: that according to the agreement such repairs and Ground rent are payable by the Plaintiff's firm: and consequently ought to appear to debit of Profit and Loss, while on the credit side of the same account appears various rents: not including a sum of \$64.70 which is a manifest error and which sum the Plaintiff has to debit two accounts, T. Blakiston

and J. H. Duns, to enable him to place the same to credit of accounts amounting to \$1,029.51—which ought to be carried to credit of Profit and Loss: thus leaving a sum of \$164.24 to debit of said account, which has been carried to Profit and Loss account by the Court. Included in the above sum \$1,029.51 is a sum of \$1.50 which amount has been deducted from Chinese Commission account when transferring same to Profit and Loss account.

12.—That under Interest and Exchange the Plaintiff has arbitrarily fixed the rate at which he had converted Yen-satsu on the 16th February 1881 at 1.82: that he has produced no evidence to support his action, and that evidence has been brought forward to show that the rate was not more than 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the Tokio and Yokohama Bourse at that date, and consequently that a sum of \$139.79 is due on this account and has been carried to Profit and Loss by the Court.

13th.—That Commission has been claimed on a shipment per *Maid Marian*, such shipment prior to the 16th February 1881, and that the goods had all or nearly all been purchased long prior to that date.

As Plaintiff, under the head of Chinese Commission Account stated no rent was charged to the Chinese to whom the cargo shipped by the said vessel belonged and that the commission received covered the rent, and as the greater part of the cargo shipped had been stored for a considerable time on the property leased as per agreement; and, further, that as the Customs permit for the greater part of the cargo shipped was taken out on the 15th February, 1881, the day before the expiry of the agreement, that commission is due on this shipment.

14th.—That as per Plaintiff's accounts a sum of \$127.39 appears to credit of Profit and Loss with the half of which sum though due, the Plaintiff has not credited Defendant in the account filed with the Petition.

15th.—That Defendant is perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the Lower Court. If the Supreme Court should, however, decide to vary or reverse the decision of the Lower Court, I claim that if the Court sees fit to have the Plaintiff's firm's books properly made up by an Accountant, that a sum greater than that arrived at by the Lower Court will be found due Defendant.

16th.—The Appellant in his appeal Petition states that the judgment of the Lower Court is "against the weight of evidence" but he gives no exposition of his case as supported by the evidence and record as it stands as is required by the Rules of the Supreme Court to substantiate the assertion.

The evidence in chief is all documentary and consists principally of the Agreement, the Plaintiff's firm's Accounts, and Books.

Had the Plaintiff's books and accounts been passed and approved by the Lower Court after examination, his assertion might have been correct: as it is the books and accounts have not been so passed and approved; various errors and inaccuracies were discovered, and at the adjourned meeting called to discuss the same the appellant refused to discuss the accounts or make any explanation of them with the exception of sums \$50.00 and \$450.00 under Yen Charges and Chinese Commission, and could produce no vouchers when asked by the Lower Court to do so. Had the accounts and books been correct, it would have been easy for him to have made the required explanation.

17th.—The Appellant in his appeal petition also stated that "the Court took evidence after the case was closed." The adjourned sitting held on the 11th April, 1881, was merely to discuss accounts and Books after the same had been examined by the Lower Court. At this discussion of the accounts the appellant informed the Court that the account under the head of Chinese Commission for the sum of \$450.00 debited to that account was merely a journal entry, and as such quite nominal: the Lower Court on this explanation allowed the entry to stand though it is not customary to make merely nominal Journal entries in books. Possibly it may be that the arguments held at this meeting have been so misconstrued by him and considered as extra evidence in the case.

18th.—Included in the sum of \$658.71, is a sum of Yen 200.00 at 1.68 say \$119.04 advanced to Defendant on December 29th, 1880, which is not yet due, and payable only on a certain contingency.

At the first hearing of the case by the Lower Court Defendant wished to adduce evidence on this point but was overruled, as the case was closed. Had the Court taken fresh evidence at the adjourned meeting, held on 11th April as is asserted by Appellant in his petition of appeal, this evidence would have been put in.

19th.—The Appellant's prayer: "that the sum of \$658.71 is allowed by the Lower Court to stand" is incorrect. The judgment of the Lower Court is that: "The Plaintiff's petition must therefore be dismissed together with the costs of Court."

20th.—That the Appellant's reasons of Appeal are defective in form and law as they do not give an exposition of his case as supported by evidence or the particulars in which the decree or order appealed from is considered by him to be erroneous and defective.

21st.—That as a sum of \$1,233.54 has been found due to Defendant exclusive of Commission on shipment per *Maid Marian* by the Lower Court: and as the sum is greater than the amount of the sum claimed by the Appellant in his original petition, I demand that the appeal be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Litchfield appeared for Plaintiff and Appellant, and Mr. Kirkwood for Respondent and Defendant.

As the accounts were very intricate, at an early stage of the proceedings His Honour said that he had no intention of considering them himself in detail, but would confine the arguments to the principles involved in the answer. The principal points then to be considered are (1) The House Accounts of Mr. Henson; (2) Interest and Exchange Accounts; (3) Commission Account; (4) Property Account.

Before this arrangement was made by the Court Mr. Litchfield had partly opened the ground for his arguments, stating that the accounts kept by his client were fair, and that the charges he made for house-allowance, &c., were just and according to the custom of the firm: that Mr. Porter had himself frequently seen the accounts, and approved all the items. It would be seen on going into the accounts that the court below had declined to allow the ordinary expenses of a firm, such as office-rent, stationery, fire and light—the latter no inconsiderable item in a place like Hakodate. One sendo only was allowed for a boat,—a manifestly short crew; and so on. With regard to the house accounts, the learned counsel would perhaps want further evidence. The exchange account was one of figures effected by the rates paid for the conversion of dollars into satsu and the reverse operation. As regards the commission account, some of the commission written back was actually current expenditure. Again a large sum had been, by the lower Court, written back on the property account as ordinary landlord's repairs under clause 2 of the agreement, while it was, really—the most of it—for permanent improvements effected under Clause 6, as, in the first instance, for pulling down and removing house, and renewing coolies quarters.

Mr. Kirkwood also spoke briefly. In answer to the Bench he explained that defendant had foolishly put it out of the power of the Court below to give him any remedy but that of dismissing the case, by neglecting to make a counterclaim. Appellant had relied upon the fact that defendant had not amended the petition. Defendant had evidence sufficient to prove non-indebtedness, but he had not placed himself in a position to recover, at that time, what was actually due to him.

After some conversation between the Bench and Counsel, Mr. Litchfield agreeing that the case should be argued on the principles enumerated, but reserving to himself the right to impeach the figures, the Court, at the request of Mr. Kirkwood, adjourned until 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

Wednesday, the 29th June, 1881.

Mr. Kirkwood said the best course he could pursue would be to read through the judgment step by step, and make what observations were necessary.

His Honour said that the questions to be considered were Mr. Henson's House Account, Interest and Exchange Account, Commission Accounts, and Property Accounts.

Mr. Kirkwood read through the agreement, and called the attention of the Court to the judgment of the Court below with regard to expenses allowed for mess, and entertainment of visitors. He said he thought the Court below had made very liberal allowances under this head. With regard to the property accounts it was impossible to come to any accurate estimate, as the plaintiff had declined or refused to give any information or assistance in the matter when referred to by the Court below, which would have assisted them to arrive at accurate figures. The Court below was simply left to make out the accounts by itself.

His Honour said it was quite clear that mess expenses could not be allowed to a partner unless expressly stipulated in the agreement.

Mr. Litchfield wondered whether this was really a partnership?

Mr. Kirkwood went on to say with regard to commission account that if defendant did not derive any benefits nor receive any commission, neither should he have to pay any expenses.

After further conversation and argument, His Honour promised to render judgment at an early date.

Judgment was given to-day, July 2nd, dismissing the appeal with costs.

ARTICLES FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS.

TRADE MARKS.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

IT was in the 11th year of Meiji (1878) that the then Bureau of Commerce, in order to ensure confidence in mercantile transactions parallel with the gradual develop-

ment of commerce, made draft Trade-mark Regulations, and submitted them to the Tokio Chamber of Commerce for the opinion of that body, which accordingly held a session, and after careful deliberations came to the conclusion that some such rules as were mooted were indeed indispensable for the protection of trade-marks; but that the legislation of England or America being, in some degree, unadapted to our national customs, the benefits to be obtained from the regulations would, as they were of foreign style, be disproportioned to the inconveniences they would cause; and that, therefore, the end in view would be better attained by more simple laws. When we heard this decision, we were highly pleased with the thoughtfulness of the experienced Tokio merchants, and at the same time were delighted because the Bureau of Commerce, approving their opinion, did not issue the regulations drawn up. Ever since, however, we have doubted how the question of protection of the marks would be settled, because no measure was taken to prepare such simplified rules as the Chamber of Commerce suggested. Last year the *Sanshiu Kwaisha* (Silkworm Company) at Shimamura, Joshiu province, having suffered great loss in its business in consequence of some dishonest men having forged its trade-mark, applied to the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, urging that as the non-existence of any system for the protection of these labels in our country is a great obstacle to the augmentation of commerce, the deliberative body should memorialize the Government to issue proper regulations. Accordingly the subject has again been taken under consideration by the Chamber of Commerce, which, after several discussions, remains divided in opinion, one being in favour of registered, and the other advocating unregistered, trade-marks. Special committees were appointed to collect evidence on behalf of each side; and on the 25th of May last the majority of members voted in favour of the former, and memorialized the Government to legislate for registered trade-mark regulations.

Is this a sign of the great advance in intelligence made by our merchants during only three or four years past? If so, may we say that the laws in England and America are no longer inconsistent with our habits and customs?

On comparing the views of the representatives of both sides, we conclude that they are identical with each other so far as the necessity of protecting trade-marks is concerned; but differ as to the means to be employed. One party insists, that unless the marks are to be registered by the authorities, protection will not be efficacious, and that therefore the regulations shall be framed in such a way that the marks may, on application, be recorded in the books of the trade-mark Registry Office; while the other dwells on the fact that the original trade-marks, such as the *Masamune* for *saké*, *Kikkoman* for *shoyu*, and *Kadoyoshi* for rape-seed oil are really meritoriously enough known to possess the public confidence, the only matter of regret being the non-existence of a law for making them the owner's property, and the negligence of merchants to set high esteem on their labels. If some suitable laws for protecting the stamps be instituted, and the merchants be induced to watch their own property in them attentively, English or American legislation need not be copied. Although the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce was thus divided, the majority, at last, voted in favour of registration. Still, as regards our own opinion, we prefer the other method, which is simple and very adaptable to our national customs, while the one voted for necessitates particular laws, and is incompatible with our original habits; and we therefore will investigate the subject and inquire what is public opinion upon it.

The way of gaining the public confidence is not solely through a register. It is known that the names, seals, etc., commonly used, have neither a system of register and record, nor one of monopoly; but still they are found perfectly worthy to preserve the public confidence. If the opinion of those who are in favour of registered marks be adopted, first we must reject the original customs, and, secondly, we cannot escape from complexity of difficulty in putting the regulations into practice. It is quite unreasonable that our merchants and artificers observing, for the most part, old customs in their business, should adopt foreign systems only for trade-marks. If therefore the new system be put into force, not only will trust in the tokens not be increased, but, on the contrary, it may, it is to be feared, be depreciated. Such being the state of things, if the trade-marks can be protected without a register, like

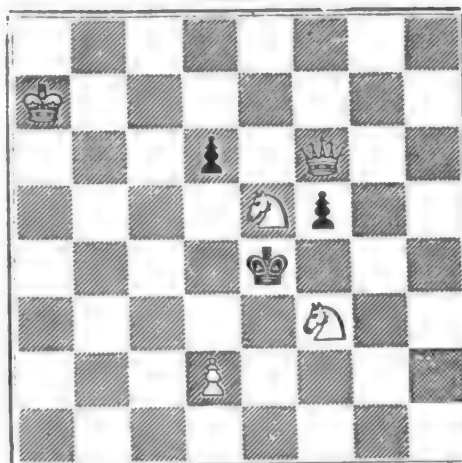
proper names and seals, why need we, with new methods, intentionally subject merchants and manufacturers, who are already sufficiently occupied with their affairs, to further trouble? Now then, to make the labels trustworthy, they should be plainly distinguished from one another, and anyone should be prohibited by law from forging another's marks. This will not only be very simple in practice, but at the same time, will be more efficaciously protective than registration. As a rule, many men at the present day incline to defy original customs and habits. This may, indeed, be said to be a sign of national improvement; but it is not so in all cases, especially as regards a sudden change in the trade-marks' system, which has great bearing upon our merchants and artificers. If any one asks us should a method of recording marks in public books not be established, by what means will the genuine and the false be distinguished? we will ask him in return, if all evidence be valueless unless it be supported by records in official books, by what proofs are the counterfeiters of private seals or names convicted in the courts?

On the whole, evidence is not solely based on any plan of official record; anything being serviceable for that purpose, provided it itself is susceptible of proof, and people can credit it. This rule is applicable to trade-marks; and, therefore, no other process should be necessary than that counterfeiters of the marks should be prohibited by law; and that transgressors should be suitably punished. Why should we need the troublesome systems of record and register? Although the Tokio Chamber of Commerce has decided on registered marks, and memorialized to that end, yet we believe that the authorities concerned, if careful of the actual state of things, will not easily be induced to approve of it.

CHESS PROBLEM.

By J. BROWN OF BRIDPORT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JUNE 25TH, BY J. BROWN OF BRIDPORT.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1.—Kt. to Q. Kt.'s 3. | 1.—P. to Q. B. 4. |
| 2.—Kt. takes P. | 2.—Anything. |
| 3.—B. Kt. or P. mates. | 1.—R. to Q. 2. |
| | 2.—Anything. |
| 2.—Kt. to Q. R. 7. | |
| 3.—B. Kt. or P. mates. | |

Correct solution received from Tessa.

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.40			

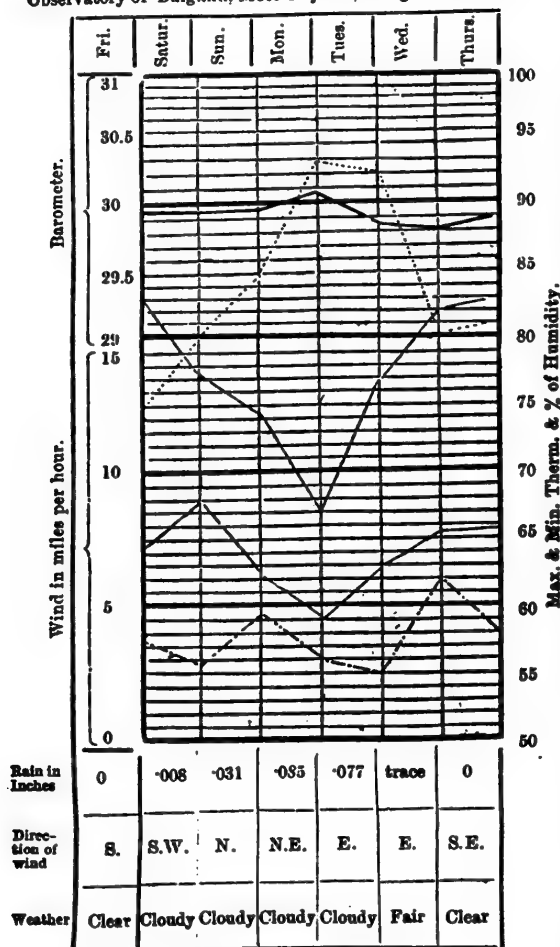
UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.40			

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 17 miles per hour on Wednesday at 5 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.090 inches on Monday at 10 a.m., and the lowest was 29.782 inches on Wednesday at 2 p.m.

The highest temperature for the week was 83°.0 on Friday, and the lowest was 59°.0 on Monday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 80°.3 and 58°.0 respectively.

The total amount of rain for the week was .202 inches, against 1.356 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

June 25, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 June 26, British steamer *Malacca*, Weighill, 1,709, for Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 June 27, Japanese barque *Taihei Maru*, Black, 462, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.
 June 27, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Cheetham, 661, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 June 28, British steamer *Serpent*, Rea, 1,400, from London via Hongkong, General, to Butterfield & Swire.
 June 30, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 June 30, German barque *Marie*, Clausen, 464, from Antwerp via Dover, General, to Carl Rohde.
 June 30, British barque *Phillip Nelson*, Furze, 524, from Antwerp, General, to Wilkin and Robinson.
 June 30, British ship *Frank Carril*, Garratt, 1,489, from Cardiff, Coals, to M. M. Co.
 July 1, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

July 1, British barque *E. M. Young*, McMicken, 345, from Nagasaki, Coal, to J. Middleton.
 July 2, British despatch-vessel *Vigilant*, Capt. Lindsay, 833, 2-guns, 250 H.P., from Kobe.
 July 2, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Serpent* from London via Hongkong:—2 Japanese in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru* for Hakodate:—Mrs. Ridderbjelke, Mrs. Drapper and infant, Miss Vale, and 1 Japanese in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Tyng and child, Mrs. Benkema and 2 children, Mrs. Rose, His Excellency Hanabusa, Dr. Gulick, Messrs. Blackmore, Orley, Nutter, Kostiloff, and 14 Japanese in cabin; 1 European, 4 Chinese and 340 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco: Revd. Du Buse, wife and 3 children, and Mr. Olarovsky and son in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* from Kobe:—50 Japanese in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Mr. K. Layard in cabin; and 13 Chinese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

June 27, American ship *Paul Revere*, Mullen, 1,736, for Kobe Kerosene and general, despatched by C. & J. Trading Co.
 June 27, Russian corvette *Asia*, Capt. Amasoff, 2,500 tons, 11-guns, for San Francisco.
 June 28, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 June 28, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 June 28, French gunboat *Adonis*, Captain Caillard, 800 tons, 4-guns, 250 H.P., for Hongkong via Kobe.
 June 28, French corvette *Thémis*, Capt. Alguier, 3,800 tons, 16-guns, 175, H.P., for Hakodate.
 June 29, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,780, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 June 9, German schooner *Hecht*, Ploetz, 358, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by Chinese.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Major Taylor, Mrs. Fitzgerald and 2 children, Captain Barly, Messrs. Migetosi, Yosuyo, E. C. Kirby, J. A. Massee, F. Von Fischer, Data, C. A. Haswell, E. C. Fenelosa, K. M. Paul, L. F. Truda and W. Conliffe in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Mr. F. U. Melland in cabin; 1 European and 3 Chinese in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Fugita, Mr. and Mrs. Ishikawa, Mr. and Mrs. Atsumi and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chida, Messrs. Kusaka, Katow, Tanabe, Sakaki, Ami, Otami, Kawanabe, Yokoya, Mitsui, Meki, Komatsu, Ishiyamagi, Oshi, W. Macgregor, Mimaki, Ida, E. M. Davison, L. S. Fobes, Otami, Sasaki, Fujiwara, Komori, Iasumi, Toru, Kioka and Tadatori in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—
 Silk for London 97 bales.
 " " France 27 "

Total 124 bales.
 Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—
 Sugar 2,011 bags.
 Sundries 2,163 pkgs.
 Merchandise 464 bales.

Total 4,638

REPORTS.

The British ship *Frank Carril* reports:—Left Cardiff on the 31st of January. Light winds throughout passage. One hundred days to Anjer: thence fifty days to port. Arrived at 7.45 p.m. on the 30th June.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 2nd July, 1881.)

		Discount on Yen Sat.			Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1881								
Saturday	June 25	60 ¹ / ₈	60 ¹ / ₈	60 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—	—
Monday	" 27	59 ¹ / ₈	60	60 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	" 28	61	61 ¹ / ₈	61	—	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 29	60 ¹ / ₈	61	62	—	—	—	—
Thursday	" 30	62 ¹ / ₈	62 ¹ / ₈	62 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—	—
Friday	July 1	62 ¹ / ₈	61 ¹ / ₈	61 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—	—
Saturday	" 2	61 ¹ / ₈	61 ¹ / ₈	60 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—	—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	July	13th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	July	2nd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	July	12th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.		
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	July	4th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	July	7th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.		
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	July	7th

1.—Left San Francisco June 23rd, *City of Peking*.
2.—Left San Francisco, June 11th, *Belgie*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	July	9th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.		
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	July	9th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	July	3rd
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	July	3rd
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	July	9th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	July	4th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.		
SHANGHAI, HIogo, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	July	6th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

S A I L E D.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Dec. 24	Mora	ANTWERP	Yoko. & Hiogo
Jan. 31	Huguenot	CARDIFF	" "
Feb. 12	Benjamin Sewall	NEW YORK	" "
Mar. 11	Rossario	SAN FRANCISCO	Hiogo
" 12	Belle of Bath	LIVERPOOL	Yoko. & Hiogo
April 1	Hector (s.s.)	"	" "
" 4	Agenor (s.s.)	BOSTON	" "
" 5	Frank Pendleton (s.s.)	CARDIFF	Yokohama
" 7	Forest King	NEW YORK	Hiogo
" 14	Santon	ANTWERP	" "
" 24	F. B. Watson	NEW YORK	" "
" 30	Forward Ho	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 30	Carondelet	CARDIFF	" "

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
May 20	Charlwood	LONDON	Yoko. &/or Hiogo
" 20	Merionethshire (s.s.)	"	" "
" 20	Laurence Delap	"	" "
" 20	Nancy Pendleton	ANNAPOLIS	" "
" 20	Paul Jones	BELFAST, ME.	" "
" 20	M'Laurin	P' MOUTH U.S.A.	" "
" 20	Metapedia	CARDIFF	" "
" 20	Canarvonshire (s.s.)	LONDON	" "
" 20	Pauline	GLASGOW	" "

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00, 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAREWELL CONCERT

GIVEN BY

MADAME CARANDINI AND COMPANY,

Kindly assisted by

Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs,

To be given in the

GAIETY THEATRE,

ON

Wednesday, the 6th July,

At 9 P.M.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. KELLY & Co.'s

Yokohama, July 2nd, 1881.

CHINESE

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

1874.

ELEVENTH DRAWING.

BONDS Drawn in London in April last, and the Eleventh Coupon of above Loan, will be payable on and after 30th June, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, where List of Drawn Bonds may be obtained.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

Agents issuing the Loan,
JOHN WALTER,
Manager.

Yokohama, June 24th, 1881.

NOTICE.

Mr. J. P. SHANN, C.E.,

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR

BEGS to announce, that he has this day started
business at

88, Creek Side.

Drawings, Tracings and Plans for Civil and Mechanical
Engineers, Surveyors, Solicitors, Insurance Agents, &c.,
executed expeditiously.

Designs and Estimates furnished of Engines and Boilers
for small steamers, Tug boats, Steam Launches, Cargo
Boats, &c.

Portable and Stationary Engines, &c.

Turbines, Waterwheels, Hoisting Engines and Cranes,
and Machinery of every description.

Girders and Bridge work, &c.

Dwelling Houses, Fireproof Buildings designed and the
erection of the same superintended.

Surveys and measurement of Steam and Sailing vessels;
also, Land and Marine Surveys made with care, accuracy
and despatch.

Estimates, &c., furnished in English, German or French.
Yokohama, November 1st, 1880.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	June 11	Lighthouse Department
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	June 10	M. M. Co.
Sarpedon	Rea	British steamer	1,400	London via Hongkong	June 28	Butterfield & Swire
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	June 24	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,145	Shanghai & ports	June 30	M. B. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Balthasar	Fulda	German steamer	275	Takao	June 13	Soon Hoo.
Black Diamond	Boyd	German barque	601	Nagasaki	May 27	P. Bohm
E. M. Young	McMicken	British barque	345	Nagasaki	July 1	J. Middleton
Frank Carvil	Garratt	British ship	1,489	Cardiff	June 30	M. M. Co.
Malacca	Hay	British barque	593	Hamburg	June 14	M. Raspe
Marie	Clausen	German barque	464	Antwerp	June 30	Carl Robde
Mary L. Stone	Field	American ship	1,584	London	June 18	A. Reimers & Co.
Phillip Nelson	Furze	British barque	524	Antwerp	June 30	Wilkin & Robinson
Richard Robinson	Smith	American ship	642	New York	June 12	J. D. Carroll & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Monocacy	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
ENGLISH—Lily	3	700	95	Gunboat	Cruise	Grove
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Kobe	Michaud
Kornaint	—	1,200	—	Corvette	Kobe	Roquette
GERMAN—Hertha	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Samoa	von Kall

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	July 9th, at daylight
Shanghai and way-ports	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	July 6th, at 6 P.M.
Nagasaki	Balthasar	P. Bohm	Quick despatch
New York	Venice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About July 7th
New York	Euphrates	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
London via Kobe, Nagasaki and China ports...	Sarpedon	Butterfield & Swire	About 1st July
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	July 3rd, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe...	Nitigata Maru	M. B. Co.	July 9th, at 6 P.M.
New York	Metapedia	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Generally rather less doing but prices well maintained. *Farn*, the demand seems partly satisfied for the moment. *Shirtings*, some considerable purchases to arrive have made things more quiet. *Other Cottons*, more enquiry especially for the heavier weights in *T. Reds*. *Velvets* unchanged. *Lavens* weak and lower. *Woolens* as before. There is some little demand for *Mousselines* and *Blankets*. Business generally is not looked for till the end of the present month.

COTTON YARNS :—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$29.00 to \$1.00
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.50 to \$2.50
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$28.50 to \$3.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$32.00 to \$3.00
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$33.50 to \$3.00
" 38 to 42	"	\$37.50 to \$4.50

COTTON PIECE GOODS :—

Grey Shirtings :—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.40 to 1.80
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.80 to 2.25
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.15 to 2.52½
T. Cloths :—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English :—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings :— ... 12 " 44 in.	\$1.30 to 1.45
Prints :—Assorted ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.25
Cotton Italian & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.09 to 0.12
Turkey Reds : 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.45 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.75 to 1.85

COTTON PIECE GOODS :—Continued.

Velvets :—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$6.50 to 8.50
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.62½ to 0.70
Taffachelass :— ... 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

WOOLLENS :—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in....	4.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.18 to 0.30
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines :—Crape 24 yds. 30 in....	0.15½ to 0.16½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzeu 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in....	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.40
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.40 to 0.50
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.50
Blankets, green, 5 to 6 lbs. ... per lb.	0.37 to 0.41

KEROSENE.—The *Paul Revere* has gone to Kobe with the greater part of her original cargo. Some 26,000 cases have found buyers at quotations. Stock is reduced to 364,000 cases.

SUGAR.—The market is still quite weak : a few hundred bags only have been sold. Stock 127,000 bags.

Sugar :—Takao in bag New ... per picul	\$2.65 to \$4.05
" " Old... ..	\$3.45
" Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	\$3.60
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	\$7.00 to \$8.00
China No. 4-5, Kongfan & Kook-fah...	\$6.00 to \$8.50

Japan Rice ... per picul	\$2.60 to 2.90
Japan Wheat ...	\$2.00
Kerosene Oil... case	\$1.72 to 1.81

EXPORTS.

SILK.—At the commencement of the week prices were prohibitive. In the producing districts, owing to exaggerated reports of the state of affairs in Europe, a fictitious rise was established, native speculators paying for 2½ Maibashi as much as \$800 and \$625, and for Hachioji \$575 to \$600. Of course such terms were unacceptable in Yokohama, where, after much haggling, holders accepted \$550 for the former and \$520 for a latter staple. Transactions, 96 bales—of which 23 were new season's silk, and the rest Hamasaki and filatures. The results of the season just expired will be best seen on reference to an article on Silk in our leading column.

TEA.—We have again to report a large business for the past week, settlements amounting to 9,400 piculs, making a total of 80,000 piculs since the season opened, showing an increase of 12,500 piculs over last year's business at the same date. Prices have ruled lower for Common to Medium sorts ; but the better grades being in comparatively small supply shew little or no decline since our last quotations.

Common ...	\$12 to \$13
Good Common ...	\$16 to \$18
Medium ...	\$20 to \$22
Good Medium ...	\$25 to \$26

Fine ...	\$28 to \$30
Finest ...	\$33 to \$35
Choice ...	\$37 to \$38
Choicest ...	\$40 upwards.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have ruled pretty steady during the past week a fair amount of business having been done in Private Paper. At closing rates have a considerably firmer tendency, a lot of Private Paper having been titled at the last moment at ¼d. higher.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9½
" 6 "	3/9½
ON PARIS—Bank sight "	4.71
" Private 6 months' sight	4.83
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	8 ½ % disc.
" Private 10 days' sight	8 ½ % "

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	72½
" Private 10 days' sight.....	73
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	90½
" Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 30 days' sight	91½
KINSAITZ	60½ dis.
GOLD YEN	380 nom.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—There are a number of disengaged vessels in port ; but the enquiry has fallen off very much.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.,

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW PREMISES,

No. 75,

MAIN STREET.



NOTICE.

THERE being a vacancy for an INLAND-SEA PILOT, to reside at NAGASAKI, Candidates for a License should make application and forward their testimonials to the undersigned through the Local Government of their district.

The examination of the applicant selected will be held at this office, on Thursday, the 14th day of July.

KAWASE HIDEHARU,
Chief Superintendent.

Marine office,
Shomui-kioku,
Tokio, June 24th, 1881.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

STAFF LIGHT AT BENTENSIMA, NEMORO.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Light, the exhibition of which has been suspended as advertised on the 27th ultimo, is now EXHIBITED EVERY NIGHT.

BY ORDER.

Lighthouse Establishment,
Benten,
Yokohama, 18th May, 1881.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTestinal or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

PROVIDENT CLERKS MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed AGENT of the above Association, is prepared to receive proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE at

HOME RATES.

W. J. S. SHAND,
Agent,

Yokohama, April 19th, 1881.


MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
July, 1878.


JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. 1878.
April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,***celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.***White Rose, Frangipanna, Ylang-ylang, Staphanotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Treval,
Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.*

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Essences
ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
*a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.*

**ATKINSON'S
ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,**
a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

*ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,
a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.**ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the
manufacturers*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

*PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.**CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture
their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are
cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
"Golden Lyre."***ESTABLISHED 1799.****FORD & Co.,**

**GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
AND
Forwarding Agents.

No. 5, WATER STREET.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1881.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CANOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRONWORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

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*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.***ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.***See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.*Railings. Balcony Panels.
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SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*Catalogue (D) free on Application.***Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,**
LONDON.

26 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowl, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock!"
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1878.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,800,000.

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JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 26th February, 1881.

The "Japan Mail,"**A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,**
ESTABLISHED, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per annum, \$24: Six months, \$13: Three months, \$7.

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THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. V. No. 27.]

Yokohama, July 9th, 1881.

[£24 PER ANNUM.]

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 9TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 7TH MONTH, 9TH DAY.

The past week has been one of cruel anxiety. A meagre message flashed from Washington told us on Monday last that a crime had been perpetrated second in its details alone to the tragedy that made us all shudder a few months ago. Since then each hour that has passed without confirming our always present fears has been counted as men count the moments separating them from some inevitable calamity. Stirring news had come to us by every previous mail; news of a fierce political combat on the issue of which depended a great party's fate. In a country where human energy and therefore also human passion far outstrip the limits of anything history has taught us to believe normal; a country that has literally bewildered the world by its marvellously rapid development of physical and moral strength; in such a country we might not unreasonably have looked to see strange issues brought about from time to time by strange causes, but what has happened is the very least likely event we could have anticipated. We do not mean to say that the bullet or the knife find fewer patrons in America than elsewhere. The opposite belief indeed would be more consistent with the condition of a heterogeneous people, perpetually pushing its pioneers into waste places beyond the reach of law and order. But that either the bullet or the knife should have been directed against such a man as General Garfield—this is what seems not less inexplicable than shocking. For how are we to describe the motives of the murderer? *Political necessity* is the pretext he alleges

himself, but what a paltry plea does this seem when we remember that the victim was a man far removed beyond the breath of slander; a brave man, a brilliant man, a man of unsullied integrity and indomitable resolution, against whom his bitterest enemies could urge nothing worse than that he sought to be too faithful to his friends. All this indeed applies with even fuller force to President Lincoln's case. That an exceptionally gifted ruler, whose fervent prayer had been that it might be possible to effect the reconciliation of his countrymen by the sacrifice of his own life, that such a ruler's violent death should have been the means of indefinitely postponing that reconciliation, was surely the very keenest irony of which fate was capable. But those were times when blood was shed on all sides like water. Everywhere were to be found men who believed a hundred life-times too brief for the accomplishment of their revenge. In no land and in no age has there been a less fitting mark for the assassin's dagger than Abraham Lincoln, but in few lands and at rare epochs have there existed more irresistible causes for the overthrow of reason and patience than those that obtained in America at the close of the War of Secession. The attack upon General Garfield, however, cannot be explained by any such abnormal conditions. The time was one of peace and the only question at issue was the remote contingency of a political creed's overthrow. There was nothing illegal or even despotie in the President's action. He was perfectly competent to appoint whom he pleased to be Director of Customs, though in doing so without consulting the senators of New York, he departed from a custom that had invariably been observed by his predecessors. Moreover it was beyond doubt that he owed his nomination to Mr. Robertson's influence. The immediate issue of his election was certainly more largely influenced by Mr. Conkling's exertions, but the preliminary, and therefore the more important, step had been rendered possible by Mr. Robertson. If it was the President's misfortune that he was obliged to choose between two friends, it was certainly not a crime that his choice fell where it did. Many, no doubt, will say that he sacrificed his party to his friendship; and even those who most admire unswerving determination will be constrained to admit that a protest signed by the Vice-President, the two Senators for New York, the Governor of that city and the Postmaster General, deserved more consideration than it received from General Garfield. But there is ample evidence that the President himself felt very strongly in this matter. When he said at the White House, that he should regard as his "personal and political enemy" any man who opposed Mr. Robertson's nomination, he must have meant it to be unmistakably understood that from the plough to which he had put his hand there should be no turning back. For the rest, that the President was called upon to make any greater concession to the vitality of his party than the Senators for New York, is a postulate we cannot easily endorse. Let all this, however, be painted in

what colours it may, how can any portion of it find a place in the catalogue of an assassin's justifications? Or is it possible that an American, and above all an educated American, should be so utterly incapable of appreciating a noble disposition as to suppose that Mr. Conkling would not be the most uncompromising impeacher of a political friend who raised murderous hands against a common political enemy?

No, in truth, from whether aspect we regard this unhappy event we are constrained to seek its origin outside the field of American politics. Charles Gittean, if that be the misguided man's name, must have foreseen that, from the moment he pointed his pistol at General Garfield, he would be an object of execration, not more to the refined Republican than to the illiterate democrat. There is no room in any grade of American society for such miscreants, and whether they are blind to this fact or wittingly ignore it, their moral condition can be described by one epithet only—insanity. Among all the evidences life affords of human gracelessness, there is none more disheartening than the contagion of crime. It would seem as though our hearts were tuned to unison with evil, to dissonance with pure, influences. At the present moment the madness of murder is in the atmosphere. Like the breath of a plague it spreads from city to city, seeking to fertilize whatever dormant seeds of moral disease it may find in its path. There is little question that the condition of the world to-day is exceptionally well suited to the reception of such influences as Nihilism typifies. The race of life has become so fast that the competitors' blood is at fever heat, and those who find themselves in the thick of the tumult are tormented by a cerebral irritation such as that by which ere now the life of many an intellectual giant has been shortened. Our eyes are not blinded to the conclusion this line of argument involves. Very plainly it compels us to confess that there is an equilibrium of profit and loss for humanity; that in proportion as we yield to the "restless craving after good," in proportion as we abandon ourselves to the pursuit of the indistinguishable ideal, in the same proportion do we forfeit our share in the quiet existence of neutral-tinted happiness nature places within reach of normal senses. In a word, there is between electricity and Nirvana a mean, on one side of which deficiency, on the other excess, is to be found. But however this may be, what we see before us now is a world throbbing from end to end with ill-restrained excitement, a world that has grown morbidly distrustful in its old age. Never was there a time when moral light was more widely diffused; never a time when blinder reliance was placed upon the brute force of armour and projectile. We send the murderer oftener to the mad-house than to the gibbet, and yet we employ murder as an instrument for the attainment of ends indicated nominally by reason. Beyond all doubt there is delirium in the atmosphere, and we can only pray that it be not the delirium which precedes a fatal crisis. Up to the present America and England have most escaped the contagion, but neither Americans nor Englishmen mistake the causes of this immunity. America especially, for all her immense proportions, is still so far from the limits of her ultimate development, that her gaze is riveted rather on the brightness of the future than on the darkness of the present. Nevertheless the news of last Monday forces us to believe, that in the New World, too, some spots have been infected by the poison. Even granting—which we do not credit—that the defection of the New York Senators would have broken up the Republican party; even granting that Mr. Robertson's appointment might have been ruinous to many

private interests, and even granting—which we are equally unwilling to admit—that the President has shown himself unreasonably indifferent to his partisans' protests; there is, we repeat, nothing in all this sufficient to supply a motive for the madness of the Chicago lawyer. There must have been another influence at work, an influence that is beyond the reach of reason—an influence that might have imperilled the life of an eminent divine equally with that of a leading politician. The feeling of this community to-day is not one of astonishment that such things should be possible in America at the end of the nineteenth century—for what country is at present free from similar catastrophes—but a sentiment of profound sorrow that the victim of a lunatic's desperation should have been such a man as President Garfield.

Some months ago rumours were current to the effect that Mr. Maruyama—formerly a Chief Secretary of the Foreign Office—and other more or less influential gentlemen, had formed an association with the object of advocating the cause of "loyalty and patriotism" as vital constituents of Japan's welfare. To that end they proposed, it was said, to publish a newspaper, and the rumour was verified by the subsequent appearance of a prospectus setting forth the policy and aims of the new journal. The terms of that document are not, however, of the clearest description. It commences by pointing out that the thirty million inhabitants of Japan are all, as it were, members of one family and are therefore equally concerned in promoting the wealth and prosperity of the Empire. Despite, however, this relationship of blood and community of interest, and despite also of the fact that so much is in process of reformation and creation, men lose sight of the difficulties with which the times are rife, and engage in such violent disputes upon political matters that the result is dissension, bringing the whole nation into disrepute with foreign countries. In view therefore of these conditions—the prospectus goes on to say—it is proposed to establish a newspaper, which, standing unbiased and neutral in the political field, will pronounce impartial judgments or offer sound suggestions upon matters of importance, endeavouring mainly to promote the spirit of loyalty to the sovereign and to ensure the rights of the people, so as gradually to build up a stable foundation for a national constitution, thus securing peace and prosperity for the Empire within, combined with an independent and dignified attitude towards the outer world.

This language, pretty enough in its way, did not greatly enlighten the world as to the true character of the coming journal. Would it support the Crown, the Government, or the People? Speculation was busy and politicians awaited the issue of the first number with impatience. But when the *Meiji Nippō* made its debut on the 1st instant, men did not find themselves much wiser than before. There was but one leading article and that, a *réchauffé* of the prospectus, left things as ambiguous as ever. The *animus imponentis* is still a matter of doubt, and all we can say of the specimen issue is, that it is well printed, that it is a little larger than the *Choya Shimbu*, and that it costs 70 sen per month, which places it on the same financial level as the *Nichi-Nichi Shimbu*, the most expensive of all the daily papers in Japan. We wish Mr. Maruyama and his colleagues an easy and prosperous journey along the thorny routes of journalism.

Latest advices from the prefecture of Akita show that the recent disturbances in that district were of a more serious nature than was at first supposed. The ringleader was one Shibata Asagoro, who seems to have fancied himself a second Saigo. A prominent supporter of the "Society of Pro-

testers" (*Risshisha*), he came to Tokiyo last year for the purpose of presenting a petition in favour of a National Assembly, and of acting as President of the branch society in the capital. A Government proclamation which required all petitions to be forwarded through the local authorities, made his mission useless, and he accordingly returned to the north with seditious tendencies stronger than ever. In the remote province of Ugo he found men who were credulous enough to believe anything he told them, and to these he unfolded a highly-coloured picture of the Government's tyranny and corruption, declaring that the delegates from all the provincial societies had left Tokiyo with the unanimous resolve of appealing to force since persuasion was evidently useless. From fifty to sixty needy young Samurai, endowed with more muscle than discretion, seem to have become so inflamed by Shibata's representations that they betook themselves (on the 10th of June) to a place called Tamura-nô, some twenty-eight or nine *ri* from the offices of the Prefecture. Here they began to amass what they were pleased to call a "fund for military purposes," burglary being the method of collection. The farmers and tradespeople of the neighbourhood were obliged to contribute at the sword's point, and a new paper currency was issued by the conspirators. The latter seems to have been pretty much in the style of the first *satsu* manufactured by the Government of the Restoration, that is to say, long narrow strips of soft pasteboard, not, however, encumbered with any superfluous undertakings as to redemption. On one side they bore a sort of monetary symbol and the name, Shibata Asagoro, surrounded by five or six seals, while on the other was this inscription:—"any person counterfeiting this kin-satsu will be punished by martial law." Shibata meanwhile was preparing a number of flags, after the model of those used by the Satsuma insurgents, and maturing his plans, the general outline of which was the division of Japan into eight districts, one to be under his own Governorship, and the remainder under the sway of other provincial magnates of like persuasion. But the country folk who had contributed their quota to the new military chest were not satisfied either with the Shibata *satsu* or the lavish promises of future usury. They complained to the Prefecture, and the result was that the sixty patriots found themselves besieged one day on a mountain with half the country joining in the hue and cry. The beleaguered youths had been more careful to provide themselves with coin than weapons. They were armed with swords only, and so after a little desultory resistance fifteen or sixteen of them were taken in charge by the police, and two or three remained dead on the hill-side. Shibata's hiding-place was soon disclosed by the prisoners. He was found in the house of a ship's carpenter at Yokote, and his arrest was speedily followed by that of sundry other insurgents, so that about forty-seven are now awaiting trial with a tolerable prospect of passing some exceptionally comfortable years in prison.

From first to last the ludicrous phase of this affair is most prominent, but none the less one cannot help feeling sincere pity for the victims of Shibata's treason. It is more than probable that they had perfect faith in the sincerity of their cause, and they must have foreseen that death or imprisonment would be the immediate outcome of their disaffection. The utmost they could hope was to set an example to others, who with greater strength and ampler resources might be happier in their essay. There is nothing despicable in this spirit even though it has recourse to methods permissible under no pretext. It is just as much the duty of a Government to prevent its subjects from going astray as to punish their delirium. Moreover, the danger in this case, though fortunately averted, was none the less imminent. The Akita rebels are for the moment rightly estimated at fifty or sixty

men, but it must not be forgotten that they are members, and their leader, Shibata, president, of a society nearly three thousand strong. In Akita alone the *Risshisha* musters 2,645 men. If rebellion was ever contemplated by these, Shibata's escapade will probably exercise a deterrent effect, but there are many provinces in the Empire where societies, more or less powerful, believe that they have a grievance quite as tangible as that of the Akita samurai. Those who are interested in Japan's welfare would gladly welcome some serious effort on the part of the Government to win back affections which every day's indifference helps to alienate. We have no desire to exaggerate the situation. The Akita *émée* was completely abortive, but had Shibata succeeded in carrying out his plan of attacking the offices of the prefecture while the police were all engaged at Tamura-nô, there would have been a longer tale of disasters to record. Even supposing, however, that this affair represents the maximum peril to which the public peace is exposed, its insignificance does not warrant contempt. Japan is not yet prepared for a National Assembly and a Constitution, but the way to shorten that immaturity is certainly not to ignore the discontent it causes. It would be presumptuous to offer any suggestion, but we do hope that the disease will ere long be treated by some medicine other than neglect.

A short time ago we had to record a fresh instance of Korea's stubborn conservatism. A Japanese student, Ito Takatsuku, dressed himself up as a Korean and attempted to penetrate into the interior, but was immediately arrested and thrown into prison. At the time of his arrest he was severely beaten, and in spite of the Japanese Consul's remonstrances, two natives, who had been prominent in the assault were put to death. We now learn that a Korean who acted as Ito's guide was also seized and put to the torture, when he not only confessed his crime, but also implicated several others who had acted as guides to Japanese travellers on different occasions. These, to the number of some seven or eight, have been arrested and thrown into prison with their wives and families, but it would be scarcely fair to assume that such severity is an honest index of Korea's foreign policy. The country is divided into many factions; and for aught we know to the contrary, the Governor of Torifu—by whom these arrests have been ordered—may be following out his own anti-progressionist proclivities without regard to the sentiments of the Court. At any rate the Koreans now on a visit to Japan are as little unanimous in their tendencies as it is possible to conceive, nor have they yet shown much tendency to coalesce. If they are, as they profess to be, representatives of the two factions into which the people of the Hermit Kingdom is divided, we can well fancy the Governor of Torifu imprisoning and torturing all the liberals he can lay hands on, while the King sends his relatives abroad to unlearn their conservatism.

All this forcibly reminds us of the things that happened here before the Restoration. The vague stories we heard then of Japanese imprisoned for befriending foreigners, or on suspicion of betraying their country's secrets, have been confirmed quite as often as they have been contradicted. If we go a step farther back to the first year of Auyei (1772), we come to the history of Yoshida Tomjiro, the celebrated scholar of Choshu, who tried to persuade the commander of a Russian ship to carry him westward that he might learn the sciences of the white men. The foreigners, however, mistrusting his purpose, or perhaps seeking to parade their own sincerity, handed him over to the Uraga officials, and the next thing the world heard of him was his death in prison. We can fancy what he suffered before that to him welcome

finale of his disappointment. Happily for Japan the days when these things were possible are separated from the present by a gulf of which the intervening years are but a paltry measure, but in Korea similar scenes are being enacted perhaps even while we write. Truly one is sometimes disposed to doubt whether the addition civilization makes to the sum of a nation's happiness fully atones for the sufferings entailed by its early process.

The sunshine has come not a bit too soon. A few more days of such raw wild weather as this eccentric July has hitherto brought us, must have seriously imperilled harvest prospects and damaged the summer silkworms. We dare not speculate on the consequences of a rice famine added to the financial troubles that already beset Japan. Let us put off the reckoning so long as any thread of hope or gleam of sunshine remains.

The Minister of Education has issued a circular to the Local Governments in all the Cities and Prefectures, enclosing a "Memorandum for the guidance of Teachers in Primary Schools." The memorandum is an elaborate document containing sixteen clauses. It embodies a number of directions with reference to the conduct of school officials and the management of schools. The principal points emphasized are (1) the importance of imparting a sound moral education to the students both by precept and example, since "the condition of a man's heart is of far greater moment than the extent of his knowledge;" (2) the necessity of proper hygienic arrangements, which have more effect upon the health of the students than gymnastics or any other physical training, and (3) the value of mental energy in a teacher, for without it he cannot possibly support the fatigue and trouble of really careful tuition.

The teachers are further admonished not to be content with their knowledge of what is required for teaching in a primary school alone, but to take every opportunity of improving themselves in higher branches of science, for otherwise they will forfeit the respect of their pupils. Neither must they blindly adhere to the course of studies they have themselves pursued in normal schools, but carefully consider the merits of other methods and adopt them should they seem desirable. By far the most difficult task of an instructor is the control of his scholars, and to be successful in this direction, he must study the dispositions of those entrusted to his care and seek to acquire a system of conducting all business impartially and with judgment. The school regulations are not designed to be observed within the precincts of the schools alone, but should be enforced in such a fashion that students may adopt them as their guide wherever they go; and finally, teachers are exhorted to be kind-hearted and assiduous, not showing any favour, nor constituting themselves stubborn advocates of any special religious or political tenets.

His Excellency Fukuoka is certainly to be congratulated on this memorandum. It contains much sound advice, and is moreover marked by a liberality of sentiment that might furnish an example in a more advanced community.

Cato in his time wished and advised, that every judiciary court should be paved with "caltrops," to the end that would-be litigants might be discouraged at an early stage of the proceedings. Probably, like Judge Bridlegoose, he had a wholesome knowledge and experience of the "antimonies," contrarieties, antilogies, contradictions, traversings, and thwartings of laws, customs, edicts, statutes, orders and ordinances." We used to think his recipe might be employ-

ed with excellent effect in Japan, but at the present moment the general public is more or less debarred from enjoying the luxury of litigation by the fact that the lawyers themselves are going at it "tooth and nail" everywhere. Of the Tokiyo Lawyers' action against Mr. Fukuchi we have kept our readers regularly posted, because the case in itself seemed likely to develop some amusing vagaries, and also because the native newspaper-reading community of Tokiyo is, we believe, breathlessly expectant of the issue. Still it must be confessed that even in its embryo stages the business scarcely permits itself to be gravely regarded. The possibility of an action for libel in which a whole body of men appear as plaintiffs may not, for aught we know, be technically inadmissible, however logically absurd it may seem, but the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* obnoxious article did not assail the reputation of all the Tokiyo lawyers. The writer inserted a saving clause, "with two or three exceptions," and since he is now cited to answer for his language by the Tokio Lawyers *en masse*, it follows plainly that the "exceptions" must be among the plaintiffs. How this difficulty is to be overcome we cannot at first sight conceive, but our readers will probably recall a similar dilemma upon the horns of which a well-known Yokohama journalist was driven to impale himself a few years ago. He had printed something offensive to the Yokohama gentlemen of the gown, of whom the settlement boasted, let us say, five at the time. One by one they called upon the editor and each received an assurance that he had not occupied the editorial field of vision when the indictable article was compiled. Four were thus pacified, but the same salve was obviously inapplicable to the fifth. Either the argument had no point at all or he was the point, and the unhappy journalist, having to choose between an action for libel and a charge of writing objectless invectives, elected to go into court rather than sacrifice his literary reputation. Mr. Fukuchi might adopt a similar course with a much better prospect of success, for his indefinite "two or three" is capable of considerable expansion, and by a little management he might succeed in demonstrating, that he meant the rule to be more exclusive than the exceptions. At any rate it seems to us that the complainants must in the very first instance prove their non-identity with those exceptions, and if this does not involve them in some of Judge Bridlegoose's "antilogies and traversings" we are very much mistaken.

Meanwhile the infection is spreading. Another action has been instituted by the Yokohama Lawyers, not against Mr. Fukuchi, but against the nominal editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. The same article is the subject of complaint in this case also, and the plaintiffs pray that one of the three following remedies may be obtained:—(1) damages to the amount of yen 7,500; (2) a public declaration by the defendant that the Yokohama Lawyers are not referred to in the libellous "leader," or (3) a formal withdrawal of the whole article. Whatever be the merits of the Yokohama litigants' case, their proceedings seem to be more reasonable than those of their Tokiyo *confrères* both in method and motive: the latter because two of the proposed remedies indicate a desire for redress, pure and simple, and the former because in citing the nominal editor, the plaintiffs have adhered strictly to the letter of the law. The Newspaper Regulations distinctly provide that the responsibility for everything printed in a journal must be borne by the editor (*Henshuchō*) whose name appears at the bottom of every issue, whereas the Tokiyo Lawyers have sued Mr. Fukuchi, the general director (*Shachō*) of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. Mr. Fukuchi may reasonably object to paying a "prison editor" if his functions are to be thus ignored.

We observe also that a lawyer in Hiogo and another in Okayama (*Bizen*) have instituted, or are about to

institute, proceedings against the *Kobe Shimpō* and *Nichi Nichi Zappō* respectively for the publication of notes injurious to their reputations, so that Japan may be said to be the scene of an "all round" fight between the Press and the Law at present.

Up to this none of these cases have made any great progress, but the Tokiyo Saibansho has delivered one very remarkable judgment upon the question whether Mr. Takanashi is entitled to hold a brief for the defendant or not. The Tokiyo Lawyers objected, it will be remembered, to Mr. Takanashi appearing for the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, on the grounds that he had originally identified himself with the plaintiffs and been taken into their confidence. This objection is now upheld by the Court. It declares that Takanashi is virtually one of the one hundred and seven plaintiffs, and that his position is inseparable from theirs. Before he can act as advocate for the defendant the Committee (appointed by the Tokiyo Lawyers) must notify the Court that he has withdrawn his name from the list of plaintiffs. Further, the Court declares that Takanashi's previous communication to the Committee desiring the withdrawal of his name, was quite useless, since he ought first to have obtained the consent of the plaintiffs in general. He cannot therefore be held to have legally separated himself from the plaintiffs since he has not sought the permission of the whole body.

We must confess that this seems to us a specimen of somewhat farcical logic. The Court appears to ignore its own authority altogether. If Mr. Takanashi desires to appear for the defendant, a simple notification to the Court that he has withdrawn his name from the plaintiffs' petition, ought to be all that is necessary. The Committee, too, acting as it does for the whole body of the plaintiffs, is certainly the proper channel for such a communication as that addressed to it by Mr. Takanashi. Indeed one is infinitely puzzled to conceive how that gentleman could set about obtaining the consent of the one hundred and seven petitioners except through the agency of their Committee. Mr. Takanashi of course appealed against this judgment, and we were permitted for a moment to hope that the Supreme Court would at once reject the fallacy of maintaining that gentleman's incompetence to withdraw his name from the list of plaintiffs of his own motion. But we were mistaken. Mr. Takanashi, in filing his appeal, pointed out that, as his services were still believed to be legally available by his client, the latter did not propose to amend his defence until the question of his advocate's ability or disability was finally determined. Thereupon the Court immediately returned the notice of appeal, declaring that the point at issue had nothing to do with the main case, and that, pending the delivery of judgment upon the latter, no appeal upon a distinct issue could be allowed.

This is going from bad to worse; and the only conclusion we can come to is that, the Court having made up its mind to cast the Tokiyo lawyers at once, wishes to save all parties as much trouble as possible.

In 1873 the Emperor, assembling the members of his Cabinet, discussed and devised a scheme for re-assessing the rate of the Land Tax, which, as His Majesty then said, differed in every province, the system in force being that specially fixed in the various fiefs before the abolition of feudalism. Thus in one district the land tax was heavy and its method of collection harsh, while in another it was light and leniently levied. The main object, therefore, of the new scheme was the establishment of uniformity; and the *Revised Land Tax Laws*, then promulgated, enacted that the existing system of land taxation should be entirely

abolished, and that an uniform rate of 3 per cent (reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1877) should in future be levied on the value of all property, which value was also to be newly and carefully assessed. It was further provided that no increase or diminution of this rate should thereafter be made in consequence of plentiful or deficient harvests, though in the event of the total or partial destruction of fertility, by fire or flood, a re-assessment of the injured district might be made, so as to permit a corresponding reduction in the amount of the tax. The task of carrying out the provisions of these laws was entrusted to Mr. Okuma, then in charge of Financial affairs (though not *Minister of Finance*), and subsequently (1875), an independent Bureau, styled the *Land Tax Revision Bureau* was organized, the same gentleman being appointed its chief. A limit of time was also fixed, within which the revised assessment should be completed, but that limit—the end of 1876—was evidently found insufficient. The Bureau has, we understand, been busily engaged ever since in carrying out its task, but although the actual work of assessment was nearly accomplished within the specified time, a vast deal remained to be done in the shape of granting title-deeds, preparing statistics, &c., and revising assessments in cases where the people expressed discontent at the value first fixed. These various duties have, however, been at last finally performed, and an Imperial Notification, issued on the 30th ultimo, declares the Land Tax Revision Bureau closed, any trifling business that still remains being transferred to the Bureau of Inland Revenue.

The Austrian correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* regards the massacres of Jews which have lately taken place in Southern Russia as an ominous social revolution, or in other words, a detestable agitation of the proletariat against the patricians. Believing that Russia will not be able to stifle this agitation with her bayonets, and fearing a dangerous echo in Austria and Germany, he proposes an European coalition of a "moral" nature against Russia, gentle pressure to be applied by means of men-of-war sent to Odessa. Turkey, he adds, would certainly permit the free passage of the Bosphorus by vessels bound on such a mission.

For our own part we cannot discover much danger in these anti-Semitic demonstrations. Very different conditions obtain in Russia from those in Western Europe where the Jews, especially in Great Britain and Italy, are admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens. The scenes enacted by the Spree and the Danube are not likely to be repeated by the Thames and the Tiber. Moreover, Great Britain, Italy and Turkey have already had some experience of the favour with which Germany is likely to receive any scheme for an European coalition. The proposal for an international conference to put the iniquitous affair of Tunis right, elicited from Prince Bismark a negative so brusque that he is in no danger of being asked to repeat it.

On the 28th ultimo, thirty-nine officials were appointed to be the members of the High Deliberative Board of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures recently established in connection with the Nōshōmushō. Among the names of those nominated we observe the following:—Their Excellencies Hosakawa, Official Chief of the Senate; Uyeno, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs; Shioda, 3rd Class Official of the same Department; Hijikata, Vice Minister for Home Affairs; Hachisuka, Director of Customs' Bureau; Mr. Mayeshima, Post-Master General; Admirals Akamatsu and Yagi, Mr. Otori, Director of the Engineering Bureau, and Mr. Motono, Superintendent of Customs in this

port. The other members are Secretaries of the Privy Council and of the various Departments of State.

France at Tunis, Russia drifting faster and faster towards the verge of a maëlstrom that threatens to engulf everything virtue values, Ireland crying louder and louder from the dust of her degradation, and the "Conscientious Atheist's" clamour for admission to Parliament scarcely yet silenced: these are the solemn questions that have been holding our legislators entranced for many weeks, and to those another has now been added. Of what nature do you suppose, gentle reader? *A motion in favour of an adjournment for the Derby races, which was carried by a vote of 246 to 119, amid loud cheers!*

Strenuous efforts are being made, we understand, by the Privy Council, to complete the revision of the laws for the constitution &c. of the Railway Company of Japan before the date of the Imperial progress. The chief promoters and principal shareholders have requested Mr. Yoshii, Vice-Minister of Public Works, to accept the post of President of the Company, and that gentleman has, after some demur, consented, provided the Government finds it convenient to dispense with his services.

It would be very interesting to know where *Trunk's* Paris correspondent picked up his notions about Japanese shoes. Perhaps our readers will be able to understand what his elaborate description means, for we confess ourselves completely nonplussed:—

Japanese robes, adapted to harmonise with the corset-moulded waist and European bonnet, were *à la mode* last winter. Some leaders of fashion intend this summer to go farther in the direction of Orientalism, by wearing, in seaside casinos, Japanese shoes. Let us encourage them to persevere in their intention. If they find imitators everywhere, the pleasurable activity of the human race will be increased immensely, and generations to come will grow up with feet untwisted and free from those callosities which bring in high incomes to chiropodists. The Japanese shoe accommodates itself to the anatomy of the foot. It is rounded and wide at the toe, and narrow at the heel. The uppers are of fine straw, plaited openly, and laid over some bright-coloured lining. The soles are of thick leather. In our climate the leather upper is requisite, but there is no reason why it should not be cut *à la* Japanese and prettily embroidered like an Indian moccasin. In shoes thus made, stout or deformed feet would not be at the disadvantage they now are. The easy size at the rounded end would afford concealment to protuberances. To be tolerably well off, in the ordinary boot the foot must be very slim. Now, the men and women with the slimmest feet are least distantly related to the Simian tribe. There must be also compressibility, which is a quality of youth, a bygone thing at forty.

There is no handsomer object than a human foot which has been allowed to grow up in liberty and in a mild and dry climate. Nor is there a more unsightly object than one that has been deformed by tight, narrow-toed boots. Observe with what ease the Parisienne at Trouville—though the beach there is smooth—fastens on, before she goes into the water, her sandalled bathing shoes. If her feet looked well bare, she would be as careful to display them nude as she is to cover them up. Is there anything more ridiculously ugly than a European boot, which has taken the form of a particular foot, when seen apart from its habitual wearer? I have known of flirtations begun at watering-places which might have led up to the hymeneal altar, but for imprudent exhibitions of boots at bed-room doors in hotel corridors. The Japanese shoe would not be so ridiculously tell-tale, because, it being more easy, it would not be forced by the wearer's foot into a particular shape.

The proclamations which have been published by the Nihilists during the Easter holidays are very short. Their import is as follows:—

We are now richer by five martyrs, and the number of victims of our party murdered by the Government has been increased—including the last five—to twenty six. But for the present we will calm ourselves, and await the Emperor's future proceedings. The former obstacle to progress (Alexander II.) is removed. We have nothing personally against the new Emperor. We only hope that his mind may be enlightened and that he will take the path which leads to the welfare of the people. Unfortunately it seems as though Alexander III. intends to continue in the same mistaken course his father pursued and to rely more upon the executioner Froloff than upon sound ideas.

In another incendiary proclamation the Czar is thus apostrophized:

For the minor (Byssakoff) thou; for the murdered woman (Perowska) thy wife! "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth!"

The foreign public in the Remote East will agree with us that it would be a serious calamity if the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were forced by loss to withdraw its vessels from this line. Yet, if we are to believe Californian journals, there is something more than a likelihood that this unwelcome result will happen. The *Post* informs us that the general meeting of the Company, held in New York, on the 25th of May, was of more than passing interest to the inhabitants of the Pacific Slope. It is an official admission that the combined capital and energy of leading Americans are unequal to the task of competing successfully with Chinese mercantile and transportation companies. "The Pacific Mail Company has resolved to abandon its China line, as being less remunerative than its other routes of traffic, and negotiations are pending to sell the two large vessels employed on the China and Japan trade to the Central and Union Pacific Railroads. We have little doubt this sale will be perfected, and that the Pacific Mail Company will soon cease to fly its flag in Chinese waters." We sincerely trust that this announcement is not only premature, but may meet with official contradiction. A previous issue of the *Post*, referring to a lecture delivered by Mr. Irving M. Scott in San Francisco, said:—

At Shanghai Mr. Scott met Ton King Sung, superintendent of the Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company, who said in his office: 'I am not going to let the English and Americans make profit in carrying the Chinese to California and carrying tea. If there is a profit in it we shall make it.' Already we have had three steamships of this line in our port, and Mr. Scott found the fourth one loading flour for \$4 a ton, while the regular line charges \$7 a ton. Thus early the Chinese have laid their hands upon the foreign trade of San Francisco. The O. & O. line may be able to compete with the Chinese steamships for a time, being cheap and economically run steamers; but the costly line of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is doomed if Chinese competition is to go on unchecked. And this is only a beginning. Chinese merchants will cut into every other branch of business, and Americans will either have to give up the contest on their own soil, or adapt themselves to the Chinese system. This is inevitable.

However much we may desire the permanence of a popular line of steamers, there can be no doubt that its situation is critical. Our contemporary holds that the Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company has come to stay. It is in a far more favorable position for doing the carrying trade between America and China than any American company is or can be, for one reason amongst many, that American vessels are taxed as personal property for state purposes, while Chinese vessels, and vessels of all other countries engaged in the foreign trade, escape taxation. It is clear, therefore, that

Americans can only hope to participate in the profits on the export and import trade of their own country by chartering foreign vessels. This policy has been adopted by the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company of California, and it has thus been able to compete more than successfully with the Pacific Mail Company in the China trade. It, too, is threatened. "When it has to compete with a Chinese line of steamships, owned in China and manned and directed by Chinese, it will not be long until it has to succumb to the less expensive management and operation of its rival. Freights and passenger rates will be cut into, and the Chinese merchants will patronize their own line in preference to any other." The *Post* contends that this Asiatic competition "introduces a new element into our commercial system and forces upon our people a consideration of the entire question of taxation in its relation to commerce and international trade. The Pacific Mail has thrown up the sponge, and will withdraw from the China trade. John Roach has withdrawn his line from the Brazilian trade, because it could not be run profitably without a subsidy; and thus, if we mistake not, with the single exception of the Australian line, the American flag will disappear from the ocean steamship commerce. Moreover, the Australian and New Zealand line is only possible because of the colonial subsidy, which amounted to \$203,550 for the two ships of the Pacific Mail Company last year, and an equal sum to the two English vessels joined in the contract with those of the Pacific Mail. To this income from the colonial subsidy, we must add the Hawaiian government subsidies, which are set down at \$300,000 in the dispatch, although we fancy this is an error unless it includes arrears. An analysis of the traffic returns, however, demonstrates the fact that the colonial and islands trade was really the most profitable branch of the Pacific Company's business last year."

The article from which we have quoted concludes with the counsel that American merchants should take this whole subject into their most serious consideration, because it concerns them deeply. If Chinese mercantile houses continue their aggressive fight it will not take them many years, by reason of their vast accumulated capital, perfect organization and exclusive trading, to control the foreign and domestic trade of San Francisco and the Pacific slope. "They are protected by treaty from the payment of imposts and charges to which Americans are subjected, and whilst they are thus helped by special privileges, they are not called upon to discharge any of the duties of citizenship. It is different with all other foreigners. This is a question of vital consequence to San Francisco, and whilst enthusiasts and shallow thinkers may see no element of danger in it, we cannot refrain from expressing the conviction that in twenty-five years from now, if events are allowed to develop quietly, the Chinese will dominate every interest in the state."

It is far from impossible that this vaticination may be, at least partially, realized. It is true that the telegrams which we received from Europe, announcing the ratification of the treaty concluded last autumn by the United States Commissioners at Peking, are confirmed by direct intelligence to hand by this mail; but that convention only gives the Washington Government power to control the immigration of labour. One clause provides for the free ingress of Chinese into America for purposes of travel, study and trade. Not unlikely it may attract a better class of thrifty Chinese, who may become a really influential and important, if not "dominant" factor in the social and commercial—perhaps even the political—conditions of the cities of the Pacific coast of the Great Republic.—*Japan Daily Mail*.

We translate the following from the *Allgemeine Zeitung* respecting Russia and Western Europe:—

We are reminded just now of an article published lately (2nd March) in the *Golos* and entitled "The present state of civilization and the Emperor's murder." In that article the writer, Professor Th. Martens of St. Petersburg, pointed out that all the evils of Russia originate in Western Europe, and that Geneva, London and Paris are, in his opinion, the central seats of socialism and therefore primarily responsible for the sad event of the 13th March.

The zeal of the German reactionary press in seizing that very opportune argument and in twisting it about in this way and that, as well as the animosity with which the same press fell upon the little Swiss Republic, are well-known. These attacks were not new to the Swiss, for it was not the first time that such a torrent of passion had discharged itself upon their heads. We who live here know well that after every crime similar to the catastrophe which has happened at the Katharine-Channel in St. Petersburg, the storm cannot fail to break over our beautiful and free country, which in the eyes of the reactionaries, seems only to be a huge den of robbers and a cavern of murderers. But we are prepared for these eruptions and can calculate in advance their probable duration and range. A campaign begun with so much noise and vehemency, generally finishes suddenly, like the Rhine on the sand. In this way it has commenced and in this way also it will finish, should all our predictions not prove fallacious; for the appeal of Russia to the European Powers to be assisted in her own empire, by means of a common action against the revolutionary movement, has found nowhere, with the exception of Berlin, any sympathetic echo.

How unjust all the attacks against Switzerland were the prosecution of Ryssakoff and of his companions has sufficiently proved to us. During the whole course of the trial of the "Emperor's murderers," neither the name of Geneva nor that of Switzerland was ever mentioned, and everybody was able to convince himself, that the hotbed of the revolution, "the nest of vipers" as it seems the new Autocrat of all the Russias was pleased to call our country, is not the "godless" Helvetia, but the "holy" Empire of the Czars; that all the abominations and dastardly crimes, which from Russia spread horror and terror throughout the civilized world, during the last few years, were planned and matured in the same country in which they were accomplished, and that not the civilization of Western Europe is guilty, but wholly and solely the barbarism of the Muscovite Empire is guilty of the Emperor Alexander's cruel assassination. Let our St. Petersburg professor,—according to whose opinion the Nihilist terrorists are nothing but "offspring of a tree which has its roots in the West," kindly take these facts, no longer deniable, into consideration.

As regards the combined action of the Powers, which he proposes, there might be difficulties in the way of uprooting this "Western tree," to which Mr. Martens does not care to give a more precise title, but which is called by some "Socialism," or "Internationalism" by others, "Radicalism" or more generally "Liberalism." The only efficacious way, according to Russian ideas of proceeding against the "Revolutionaries," is to suppress not only the protectorial right so much spoken of, and the liberty of the press, but to abolish immediately all European Parliaments and to re-establish the old régime of unblest memory. In this way, Europe could perhaps acquire the thanks of the Russian autocrat and of his prophets. But as the nations of the West might not be so easily pleased to lose the cherished benefits acquired after long and hard struggles, we are puzzled to conceive how the cry of Russia for help ought to be understood.

An impartial observer of the historical development of Russian phases, during the last few years, must be convinced that the young Russian fanatics, who are generally called Nihilists, have only a very insignificant connexion with the socialists of Europe. Indeed what has the old struggle of work against capital and of proletarians against bourgeoisie to do with the death of a monarch? The so-called Nihilist sect, which without having a plan and a purpose wishes only to destroy, has also but very little to do with the constitutional movement in Russia, and with the veritable revolutionary party which numbers thousands and thousands of adherents, and to which the worst men of the people, do not

belong. On the contrary the constitutional movement in Russia condemns the criminal methods employed by this impious sect, because legitimate agitation is thereby made difficult, and reformation delayed.

If any one examines the actual situation of Russia calmly and impartially aid by the aid of historical facts, taking the trouble to study the social and political literature of that country, he will better understand, and consequently assign a juster cause for the present powerful agitation in that empire.

It is natural that in the first feeling of indignation which produced the murder of Alexander II, many ill-considered and unjust words should be uttered; but that in such a passionate excitement of mind legislative measures should be passed, is certainly asking too much, since when laws are dictated by agitated feelings there is grave danger that injustice may receive sanction, whatever may be the real intentions of the jurist.

But the criminals having atoned for their guilt and the indignation at their deed being a little appeased after the strangling-scene at the Semenoff-square, we may be allowed, looking at it broadly and humanely, to commiserate the young fanatics, these innocent victims of a moral disease, for which there is, up to the present, no exact diagnosis; we may be also allowed to pity the youth, the enthusiasm, the self-immolation and the contempt for death of so many fresh and hopeful existences, lost in such an abominable and useless struggle! Viewing the case also by the light of the old judicial principle: *Audiat et altera pars*, we can perhaps justify them, by looking for the cause of the excitement which moved them to such criminal deeds.

This is the purpose of a pamphlet, which has just now been published under the title of, "The Emperor's murder and the action of the Western Powers?" Its author is Michel Dragomanoff, who was formerly Professor of History in the University of Kijew, and is renowned as one of the leaders of the constitutional agitation of his country, for which cause he was obliged to leave it. He is better acquainted with the condition of Russia than any one else, and his calm and objective communications are of the greatest interest.

But in fact if we study the present crisis in Russia more closely, we see that it does not busy itself with the "Social question" in the same sense as Western Europe, but that the struggle against the feudal system, for civil and political liberty, is in the van. If Russia is on the eve of a revolution, it is rather the French revolution of 1789 than the Parisian Commune of 1871. The Russian revolutionary movement has a distinctly political character. The ferment in the East remembers what Western Nations have already accomplished, and that to it they owe their liberal Government of to-day. The ideas which now dominate Russia are similar to those which prevailed in England under the rule of Charles I (compare the proclamations of the Executive Committee to Europe and to Alexander III, with Milton's "Pro populo anglicano defensio," 1651), or to those which ruled France at the time of Louis Capet's condemnation, or even to those in Germany and in Austria before 1848, and in Italy in 1859.

Only after many years of unparalleled persecutions and oppressions was the revolutionary party obliged to give up legal means and then the Executive Committee sprang into existence; with it was born that spirit of vengeance which now fills the world with horror.

At first the action of this Committee was directed only against the hated servants of Imperial absolutism, against Trepoff, Mesenzoff, Krapotkin; but when, after the murder of these, the arbitrary prosecutions and violence of the Imperial officers increased in a high degree, and when after the voluntary attempt of Solowjoff on the life of the Emperor in April, 1879, he (the Emperor) gave up the Russian people to the despotism of his Governor-General (Totleben Tschertoff and Gurko), who possessed unlimited and exceptional powers and whose measures recalled the deeds of an Alba or of a Chief-Judge Jeffrey; then only sprung up in Russia that question, which the persecuted of the 16th and 17th centuries discussed in the following way: "An et quatenus principi, rempublicam aut opprimenti, aut peridenti, resistere licet, item quibus id, quomodo et quo jure permissum sit?"

In Russia as in those times in the West the question was answered in the affirmative.

But we must not believe that only the ideologists or the intelligent classes are those who have principally to suffer.

Without saying anything of the religious and national persecutions, it may be sufficient to mention here the establishment of the *Uriadniki*, a kind of land-gendarme, who have to subdue the propaganda "of the enemies of the Czar," and whom, the legal press and the general-assemblies describe as veritable "banditti," worse than the "Sbirri" of the late Italian tyrants. Sooner or later the persecuted and the oppressed elements must flock together, and the general explosion must take place, whatever be its form. After every attempt, despotism gains new life and stretches into ever widening circles, increasing the number of discontented people, and above all calling forth the necessity of surer guarantees against it. Thus every day stronger *cadres* of liberal energetic parties are formed, which by means of petitions, of provincial assemblies, of the press, and, perhaps, finally by open revolutionary demonstrations, will at last pass the decisive sentence on the autocracy and the administrative despotism.

Here is the substance of the question: When will such an energetic and combined action take place? The partisans of political murder can cite in their favour the fact, that after *étape* of their acting, the voices of the moderate element of the society became more and more general and distinct.

After the explosion at the Winter Palace the Government was compelled to make, through Loris Melikoff, liberal promises to the people, to which promises, several assemblies in the provinces replied with more determined reclamations. Unfortunately these promises have not been energetically or at least energetically enough, carried out; and to this fact must be attributed the causes of the last attempt on the life of the Emperor, which resulted in his death. After the dynamite affairs at the Winter Palace there was no time to lose. Had Melikoff then grasped the situation in its entire gravity, he would have suggested to the Emperor the most urgent concessions, and the Czar would have been compelled to carry out a determined programme of reformations. But what the Count-Dictator did not wish to understand in that decisive moment, seems now, but unfortunately too late, to have become manifest. Melikoff, who one year ago enforced silence on the press for five years about the "Constitution," question—which at that time was in everyone's mouth, and which he proved to the newspaper editors of St. Petersburg to be an "Musion,"—has just now, at a meeting of ministers, convoked by the Emperor Alexander III, supported the agitation of the press and pleaded the cause of a "Constitution."

But why must young Europe interfere in the affairs of Russia? Russia has to accomplish her regenerative work, and it was recently said in an article, "Russia's cry for help," in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, that she must "morally and politically overcome the revolutionaries, should she wish to become a European nation." Russian crimes are not the outcome of Western European civilisation, but on the contrary, the civilisation of Western Europe is threatened by the events which happen in Russia. The attempts which took place in Berlin, Madrid and Naples are the effects of an epidemic disease having its germ in the East. This supposition is much more probable than the opinion that the attempts made on the life of the German Emperor, of the King of Italy, etc., may have been the results of an international conspiracy against crowned heads. And just on account of this the crisis in Russia is for the rest of the greatest importance. Should absolutism continue in the Czar's Empire—and it will continue, so long as the opposition against the government is led only by the Nihilist youth, who is not clear about his purpose and who only destroys for the pleasure of destruction, and so long as the counsellors of the Emperor do not strenuously advise concessions and the promotion of the most necessary reforms—should absolutism continue, we say, it is not necessary to be a prophet to foretell attempts on the lives of the Autocrat and his family.

That the Russian revolutionary movement, different though it be from that of modern socialism, will exercise a certain influence on the latter should a revolution burst out in Russia,—which may god forbid!—it would communicate to the socialistic agitation of western Europe a sanguinary character, and rouse even in the most civilized countries the wildest passions; a fact of which we have already had sufficient evidence in the defiant anarchical demonstrations which took place in different places after the Czar's murder.

This is a point on which the statesmen of Europe and the whole of the civilized world ought to reflect, and which should be well considered by the Powers in their intended general

action. Should the Powers show themselves reactionary and proceed to reprisals against the liberal institutions of the civilized world, their meeting would prove to be a complete failure. To return to the *old régime* is impossible. There remains therefore for western Europe only one line of action in Russian affairs, which would prove at the same time available for self-defence and salutary for unhappy Russia, namely, that of encouraging the aspirations for reform and, if possible, the introduction of suitable constitutional institutions in that country.

In speaking thus we have in mind public opinion rather than diplomatic intervention. The duty of the European press is to enlighten the people about the real state of things in the great Empire of the East, the character of its Government, the desires of the educated classes and the needs of the inhabitants, without allowing the dreadful deeds of the Nihilists to intimidate it.

FOUR CRITICS.

IT has been said—with what amount of truth we know not—that one portion of Mr. Edward House's career was histrionic. If this be so it will account in some degree for the skill he has displayed in preparing the farce called "the Martyrdom of an Empire." The piece was given to the world at a moment when public interest was at its keenest. It abounds in sensational, if not dramatic, incidents; and above all, the author has succeeded in getting the parts acted by the most hostile among his audience. All that he desired was publicity, for he knew enough of his fellow men to be quite sure that the memory of the battle invariably survives the record of its result. It did not much concern him whether he himself was hissed or applauded. Could he but succeed in inspiring his audience with any sentiment other than apathy his purpose was achieved. To do this he needed mouthpieces; supporters if possible, but if these were not attainable, revilers: anything but indifference. And he has—we regret to say—found what he sought. Beyond the little *coterie* whose interest in the subject he discusses is sufficient to render them discriminating, there is an immense majority too indifferent or too remote to look beyond the outlines. These will probably soon have forgotten whether "Asiaticus" wrote in the *Atlantic Monthly* or Mr. Edward House in the *Pall Mall Budget*. They will only remember that the reputation of Sir Harry Parkes was assailed with sufficient force to require defence, and so remembering, will conclude that the assault cannot have been altogether without reason. It is a cruel thing that this should be, but so it is for all that. They have suffered themselves to be disturbed by indignation rather than guided by judgment who have entered the lists against the writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and even if Mr. Edward House neglects the opportunity they have offered him for renewed vilification, he will have to thank them for ventilating his diatribes far more thoroughly than he could ever have hoped to do himself.

As for the counts of the charge preferred against the British Minister, their very nature puts them out of court at once. They might be admissible enough as evidence, were we engaged in discussing the provocation that precludes a fight between two school-boys, but the context in which they are placed by the writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* renders them almost ludicrously contemptible. To Mr. Edward House, who has often proved himself an experienced and not unskillful adversary, this must have been evident from the first, but Mr. Edward House prob-

bably relied on something more than the mere terms of his indictment. He relied on the impossibility of their complete refutation:—

"A lie, which is all a lie, may be met and fought with outright, But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight."

During the many years of his official residence in Japan, Sir Harry Parkes was often brought into contact with circumstances that demanded more of the *fortiter in re* than the *suaviter in modo*. It would be absurd to deny that on such occasions he sacrificed the attainment of an Exeter Hall ideal to the dictates of an undeviating energy. He admitted no plea for procrastination nor had any sympathy for subterfuge. A moral temperament incapable of appreciating obstacles before they are surmounted, cannot possibly harmonize with minds whose normal habit is to devise difficulties and prefer evasion to action. Something of jar and discord was inevitable in such a concurrence, and it is the still surviving vibrations of this dissonance that Mr. Edward House and his proselytes would fain amplify and intensify into a wave of overwhelming impeachment. With men of this class a grain of truth is speedily cultivated into a full crop of extravagance and defamation.

Not that we desire to accuse Mr. Edward House of willful prevarication. Prejudice and self-deception are *media* of sufficiently refractive power to pervert the truth beyond all power of recognition. There need be no culpable moral obliquity. We should be falling into the same error as the sometime editor of the *Tokio Times*, did we assume him completely insincere. He may have had firm faith in the justice of his case, and that he heartily desired to befriend Japan is a fact his bitterest foes have conceded. But we very much doubt whether Japan has ever had a worse enemy. Even those that nominally stood on the same platform, nay even the Japanese themselves, unite in execrating the mischance that associated them with so intemperate an advocate. Mr. Edward House has succeeded in bringing ridicule and discredit on the cause he essays to defend, and if the echo of his invective is still doomed to reach us now and then from beyond the sea, we shall do well to turn our heads and let it pass by unheeded. Like the toad that squatted at Eve's ear, he has long ago been touched by the spear of Ithuriel, and those that fail to recognise his true shape are in little better plight than himself.

But we have mentioned some that stand on the same platform as Mr. Edward House. Of these the most prominent are, a Scotch missionary, a chemist who discovered in himself the elements of a historian, and an English member of Parliament. The first of these we may eliminate from the catalogue for two reasons:—that his friends have agreed to consider his pen too nimble for his discretion, and that the unbroken silence which has succeeded his sometime ebullition may reasonably be reckoned an evidence of repentance. The second, Mr. Griffiths, has deservedly won a considerable modicum of fame by his writings on Japanese subjects, but if the truth be told, he can lay claim to nothing more than the reputation of a skillful compiler. Even in that capacity, too, he has been guilty of such flagrant literary dishonesty that our general reliance on his statements is seriously shaken; while whenever he travels out of the region of record into that of comment, he displays a complete inability to dis-

tinguish between the aspects of a present and a past crisis. He sees things, not as they really were, but as they appear to one looking back through a quiet atmosphere purged of all electric elements and permeated with peaceful rosiness. Mr. Griffis in short is a disciple of that creed which enjoins us perpetually to turn the unsmitten cheek to the smiter, but like so many others of the same persuasion, he will permit no reciprocity of long-suffering. Japan must be always the smiter. Under no circumstances can she deserve to be smitten.

Most unaccountably and, we may add, unfortunately, Sir Edward Reed has taken the *Mikado's Empire* as his text book. We say *unaccountably*, because Mr. Griffis as an expounder of international law is ludicrously incompetent; and *unfortunately*, because in following so blind a leader, Sir Edward has irrevocably marred the value of his whole work. As a summary of Japanese political annals his volumes rank easily first among all those that have yet been presented to English readers, but from the moment he begins to deal with the story of foreign relations, the rôle of the historian is exchanged for that of the partisan. In his narrative of the misunderstandings and troubles that succeeded the opening of the ports, the fullest consideration is claimed for all sections and parties of Japanese officialdom on the ground of their ignorance and inexperience of Western nations and Western ways, but not a tittle of similar indulgence is extended to the Foreign Representatives, who necessarily laboured under an even more crass darkness as to the condition and polity of Japan. A precisely cognate inability to be just is discernible in the author's version of Richardson's murder. Even granting the plea that an infraction of Japanese etiquette was the proximate cause of this cruel assassination, and setting aside the testimony of native historians who confess that the outrage was dictated in part at least by motives of another character, we cannot but marvel at a partiality which forgets, that if Japanese social codes demanded the slaughter of those who violated certain of their provisions, the same codes demanded, not less peremptorily, that the victim's death should be avenged by his friends. After this there is nothing to surprise us in the view taken of the Shimonoseki affair. Were a man to ask a friend to dinner, and at the same time threaten to shoot him when he came to the vestibule, we should have an excellent illustration of the episode in question. The straits of Shimonoseki are in the direct and usual route between the opened ports of Nagasaki at one end and Kanagawa at the other. To oppose the passage of these waters by the ships of the treaty powers was a flagrant violation of international law (*) and when Sir Edward

Reed endorses Mr. Griffis' attempt to justify such an act, one is puzzled whether to admire his temerity or lament his giddiness. Had Sir Edward studied *Adams' History of Japan*, he would have escaped this and many other errors, but strange to say he does not once refer to that most impartial and trustworthy record of contemporary events.

Nevertheless this is the context in which Sir Edward Reed assails the conduct of the British Representative. He does not indeed descend to such methods as those familiar to Mr. Edward House, but he bases his censures on grounds not less unstable. Almost without exception this portion of his otherwise admirable work has been roundly condemned by his critics, of whom the latest—the *Spectator*—says:—"We deplore the sneering, off-handedness of his criticisms of the acts of such a minister as Sir Harry Parkes, who has, in the opinion of all well qualified to judge, brought to the service of his country in the Far East high intellectual gifts, a keen sense of duty, an experience of more decades than there were single months in Sir Edward Reed's Eastern tour, and a self sacrificing devotedness not unfrequently rising into heroism." To this we may add what is known to almost every Western residing in Japan, that Sir Harry Parkes' great services in the cause of Japanese progress far outweigh in substantial value those which it has ever been in the power of any other individual foreigner to render.

But there is one point, and that a point of very great moment, which Sir Edward Reed's critics have invariably ignored. It is that the author's opinion is founded less upon the events he discusses than upon the sentiments of the Japanese themselves. He has only copied the impression he saw delineated in the minds of all those with whom he was brought into contact during his visit to these islands. There is a page of her history Japan would fain hide from her own, as well as from alien eyes; for in every line she reads, and fancies the world also must read, some evidence of her humiliation. We do not say that this sensitiveness is altogether justifiable, still less that it is wise, but it is certainly natural, and none will refuse to sympathize with the disposition from which it springs. In all the reforms she has inaugurated since the Restoration; in all the efforts she has made to shake herself free from the trammels of evil customs and cruel codes, Japan has been actuated by the unvarying hope of regaining her moral independence. It is the fashion with many to ridicule this self-assertion; to flout at the active strength of national pride. *Let well alone*, is the cry of this school: *we have had for twelve years our trade privileges, our extra-territorial rights, and our Consular Courts. Why should not Japan be content if we are?* Why not indeed! Would they themselves be content if any stranger took up his abode unbidden in their houses, refused to observe their domestic regulations, ordered their servants about at will, and claimed a right to interfere in the management of their affairs? They will reply no doubt that all this is unavoidable; that the progress of civilization necessitates such contingencies, and that a temporary inconvenience must not be suffered to outweigh the advantages of a permanent gain. This is very true; but in Japan's case it would seem as though the inconvenience were destined to be permanent, and the gain indefinitely postponed. Far as she has advanced beyond the position that justified her early discipline, there has

* We may quote here a very pertinent passage from one of the latest and highest authorities on the science of international law:—

"In all cases in which territorial waters are so placed that passage over them is either necessary or convenient to the navigation of open seas, as in that of marginal waters or of an appropriated strait connecting unappropriated waters, they are subject to a right of innocent use by all mankind for the purposes of commercial navigation. The general consent of nations, which was seen to be wanting to the alleged right of navigation of rivers, may fairly be said to have been given to that of the sea. Even the earlier and more uncompromising advocates of the right of appropriation reserved a general right of innocent navigation; for more than two hundred and fifty years no European territorial marine waters which could be used as a thoroughfare or into which vessels could accidentally stray or be driven, have been closed to commercial navigation; and during the present century no such waters have been closed in any part of the civilized world. The right therefore must be considered to be established in the most complete manner."—(International Law, by W. E. Hall, M. A., Oxford, 1880, pp. 129-130.)

been no corresponding relaxation of that discipline. On the contrary, year by year the bonds have seemed to grow tighter in proportion as their pressure became more sensible. No wonder, then, that a feeling of impatience sometimes mars her mood of resolute endeavour; no wonder that the touch she once deemed light begins at last to feel intolerably heavy.

Is it not difficult, if we admit any portion of this diagnosis, to appreciate Japan's sentiment towards those who were originally instrumental in imposing the restraint she now finds so irksome? Rightly or wrongly she thinks that they must have foreseen the impossibility of unfastening the fetters they helped to rivet, and so thinking, has come to regard them almost as the forgers of those fetters. This is the mood Sir Edward Reed found here; a mood that moved him even to misapprehension by its earnestness. He attempts to justify it by proving that it had its genesis in injustice suffered, and though his arguments are untenable, the condition that suggested them remains none the less a fact. It were worse than useless to shut our eyes to the truth, however unwelcome conviction may be for Japan's sake. In unrivalled knowledge of her circumstances, in zealous ability to afford her wise aid, and in honest concern for her welfare, no man is so capable of befriending Japan as Sir Harry Parkes, nor could any be more easily won to her cause. But can she learn to disassociate him from the past and to believe that his sometime inflexibility was necessary not less for her own sake than for that of the interests he represented? We very much fear the answer must be negative, though it is beyond all doubt that Sir Edward Reed might have done the Japanese a far greater service by endeavouring to remove the pernicious impression he found here than by rendering it, as he has, even more indelible. An ambassador's useful capabilities are more or less measured by the mood of those to whom he is accredited. *Alteram alterius auxilio eget* is an aphorism applicable to this if to any, case. The British Minister's reputation has been assailed with different degrees of animosity by four critics who have proved nothing but their own want of discernment. The policy impugned, and the fashion of its enforcement alike, were once unimpeachable. The fault, or rather the misfortune, consists in their present inelasticity. This it is that has begotten such a sense of umbrage and injustice in Japanese minds. Sir Harry Parkes was obliged to uphold for twenty years a system only intended to be applicable for ten, and most unhappily the people of this country have learned to associate him with the undue longevity of that system. In such circumstances the honest critic's part is to lament a conjuncture that mars an exceptionally able Minister's efficiency. Our four critics on the contrary would attribute the conjuncture to that Minister's inability. Had they any truly sincere interest in the cause they uphold, they would be the first to acknowledge their error.

JAPANESE CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAWS.

THE SENATE.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF THE SENATE.

Promulgated by Imperial Notification No. 217, dated 28th December, 1875.

CONSTITUTION.

A President:—Specially appointed.¹

His functions are to preside in the Chamber, to maintain order in debate, to observe and maintain the Rules of

(1) 'Specially' appointed—i. e. at the mere pleasure of the Emperor, without formal regard to special qualifications.

the Chamber, and to enforce the Statutes and Regulations relating thereto. He is also charged with the promotion and degradation of officials in the Third Grade and below.

A Vice President:—Specially appointed.²

He fulfils the functions of the President in his absence from the Chamber, or in the vacancy of the post of President.

Two Official Chiefs:

They are specially appointed³ from among the members of the Senate. Their functions are to transact the miscellaneous and financial business of the Chamber.

Senators:

Their functions are to deliberate upon Bills, in accordance with the Rules of the Chamber.

The above are all officials of the First Grade.

Chief Secretaries:

They will take their instructions from the President: Their duties are to be present at the sittings of the Chamber, to conduct the proceedings as prescribed, to read Bills and take minutes of the debates, and to draft documents to be submitted to H. M. the Emperor.

Assist.-Chief Secretaries:

They will take their instructions from the President or members of the Senate: Their duty is to transact the office-work of the Chamber in its various branches.

Secretaries, Assist.-Secretaries:

Their duties are similar to those of the Assist.-Chief Secretaries.

The above are all officials of the Second Grade.

[Clerks of 1st to 10th classes:]⁴

Their duties are to do the clerical and accountants' work under the various business departments of the Chamber.

The above are officials of the Third Grade.]

RULES OF THE SENATE.

I.—The Senate is a body of consultative officers for Legislative business, whose functions are to discuss and decide upon measures of new legislation or for the revision of existing laws.

II.—The Senators are specially appointed.⁵

III.—The persons appointed by H. M. the Emperor to the position of Senators shall be either (1) Nobles, or (2) persons presently or formerly of official position in the First or Second Grades, or (3) persons who have rendered meritorious services to the State, or (4) persons of political or legal knowledge and experience.

IV.—All Bills for the Senate are sent down from the Cabinet by command of H. M. the Emperor.

V.—Bills are of two classes:—(1) Bills for Decision in the Senate, and (2) Bills for Inspection (only). The Cabinet decides the class of Bills.

VI.—Legislative measures demanding immediate execution, the urgency of which prevents their inspection by the Senate, may be issued by the Cabinet at its own convenience, and afterwards submitted to the Chamber for inspection⁶.

VII.—The Senate is empowered to submit to H. M. the Emperor recommendations for fresh legislation or for the repeal or amendment of existing laws. If such a recommendation be approved, the Cabinet prepares a Bill accordingly, which is again sent to the Chamber for decision or inspection as the case may be.

VIII.—Privy Councillors, Heads of Departments or Commissions, or Legislative Draftsmen specially concerned with the subject-matter of a Bill, attend the Senate to represent the Cabinet for the purpose of stating the grounds of the Bill.

IX.—Any Principal Minister of State, Privy Councillor, or Head of a Department or Commission is privileged to attend the Senate in order to express his views upon a Bill under discussion, but he has no voice in the decision.

X.—The Senate is empowered to request the attendance at the Chamber of any Principal Minister of State, Privy Councillor, or Head of a Department or Commission.

XI.—The Senate receives Memorials relating to legislation.

(2) See preceding note (1).

(3) See note (1).

(4) Imperial Notification No. 15 of 1877.

(5) See note (1).

(6) See Art. IV. of Rules relating to Inspection of Bills, *post*.

XII.—The Senate is opened and closed by the command of H. M. the Emperor.

STANDING REGULATIONS RELATING TO (1) THE DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND OFFICIAL CHIEFS OF THE SENATE, (2) DEBATES, (3) AMENDMENT OF BILLS, AND (4) INSPECTION OF BILLS.

Promulgated by Imperial Notification addressed to the Senate, and dated 22nd December, 1875.

(I).

Duties of the President, Vice President and Official Chiefs.

I.—The President, Vice President and Official Chiefs shall, in order to give effect to the Constitution and Rules of the Chamber, conduct the business of the Chamber in accordance with the provisions of the following articles.

II.—The President may himself form Committees by nominating Senators to act upon them, or he may allow the Senators themselves to elect Committees.

III.—Should both the President and Vice-President be prevented from attendance through sickness or any other cause, application shall be made, through the First Minister of State, to H. M. the Emperor for the appointment of a Vice-President *ad interim*.

IV.—While the President is in the discharge of his functions in the Chamber as President, the Vice-President shall sit as an ordinary member. If the President be absent through illness or any other cause; or if, during a sitting, he is desirous of taking his seat as an ordinary member for the purpose of expressing his own views, he shall call upon the Vice-President to take the chair.

V.—In the vacancy of the Presidency, the Vice-President shall take the place of President in all respects. If, in that case, the Vice-President shall, during a sitting, be desirous of taking his seat as an ordinary member for the purpose of expressing his own views, he may appoint one of the Official Chiefs, or a Senator, as his substitute whilst he is speaking.

VI.—The President shall be entitled to vote only when the opinions of the members are evenly divided.

VII.—When the Official Chiefs are present at a sitting of the Chamber they shall take their seats among the ordinary members. If their regular duties require their attention, the Official Chiefs may absent themselves from the sittings of the Chamber.

VIII.—As the Official Chiefs have regular duties to perform, they shall not be nominated upon Committees. Nevertheless they shall be entitled to attend Committees, at any time, to state their views.

IX.—It is within the competency of the Official Chiefs to transact the miscellaneous and financial business of the Chamber, so far as the same is governed by regulation or precedent.

X.—In matters relating to the miscellaneous and financial business of the chamber (as aforesaid), the Official Chiefs are authorized to correspond in their own names with the chiefs of any Departments of the Government.

XI.—It is the duty of the Official Chiefs to prepare in every fiscal year, estimates of the expenditure of the Chamber for the ensuing year.

(II.)

Debates.

I.—When a Bill is sent down, the President shall cause it to be printed, and a copy of it shall be placed in the hands of every member of the Senate.

II.—At the time of or after the distribution of copies of a Bill among the members, notice shall be sent to them appointing the day fixed for taking the Bill into consideration. Three clear days must elapse between the distribution of the copies of a Bill and the day fixed for its consideration.

III.—At the time appointed for the commencement of a sitting, the President, having first taken the chair, shall call upon the members to take their seats and thereupon the business of the sitting shall commence.

IV.—If less than one-third of the whole number of members be present at a sitting, no business shall be done at that sitting.

V.—The President shall, during the debate, exercise control over the members and prevent breaches of the rules or of order generally.

VI.—During debate, the President may, under any circumstances whatever, ring his bell and stop any member speaking.

VII.—In debates in the Senate it is not permitted to advert to the character of individuals whether in praise or blame.

VIII.—When a member is speaking, other members shall keep silence, that his speech may be heard throughout the Chamber. The interruption of speeches by conversation and smoking in the Chamber is forbidden.

IX.—After the Secretary has, by order of the President, read a Bill at the table, a member who wishes to speak shall rise from his seat and call 'Chair' to draw the attention of the President to his desire to speak. The President shall thereupon call the member's number that the Chamber may know who is about to speak. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the order in which they shall be called upon to speak is to be decided by the number of their seats.

X.—During debate, the personal name of the President must not be used, but he shall be called "President." The President in addressing a member, or one member in speaking of another, shall use only the number of the seat of the member indicated.

XI.—If during debate an explanation is required of the Bill before the Chamber, and questions have to be asked of the Representative of the Cabinet, the member requiring to put such questions must first obtain the President's permission: the Representative in replying shall address himself to the Chair.

XII.—If, while one member is speaking, another member considers that his speech is beside the question, either as showing misapprehension of the Bill itself, or from irrelevancy to its subject-matter, the latter member may, even in the course of such speech, attract the President's attention by calling "Question." The President shall thereupon stop the speaking member and allow the objecting member to state the grounds of his objection and afterwards allow the speaking member to reply. The President is then to decide whether the speaking member shall, or shall not, proceed with his speech.

XIII.—After the debate upon a Bill has been concluded, the President shall call upon the members to proceed to a vote by means of "Sitting and Standing." Where a Bill consists of a number of clauses, and a member objects to any one or more of them, he may move amendments, and the President shall call upon the Chamber for a decision in the manner above provided.

XIV.—If, during the debate upon a Bill, it be decided to introduce into it additional clauses, &c., the question, whether the drafts of such additional clauses shall be considered before or after the original Bill, shall be decided by the President as he may think best.

XV.—All Questions of Debate shall be decided according to the vote of a majority.

XVI.—In the debate upon a Bill every member shall have the right to give full expression to his views, and every member must vote in all cases.

XVII.—While a member is present in the chamber he must not leave his seat in consequence of adverse opinions being expressed and his own opinion defeated:

Provided that if a member desires to place his opinion upon record, he may enter it upon the Record of the Senate kept for the purpose.

XVIII.—A question once decided cannot be again debated merely on account of the absence from the Chamber of any member or members while it was being considered.

XIX.—A member who has once spoken upon a Bill shall not be allowed, during the course of the same debate, to speak again in a different sense. But this rule shall not apply to cases of amendments or reconsideration of a Bill.

XX.—Although a member is not allowed to speak upon a Bill a second time in a sense different from that in which he has once spoken, nevertheless, if the circumstances should render a change of opinion absolutely unavoidable, and a member accordingly wishes to speak a second time, he may state the grounds for his change of opinion to the President, who shall put the case before the Chamber, and, if the Chamber so rules it, the member shall be permitted

to speak again. In such a case his former opinion will be regarded as necessarily withdrawn.

XXI.—A member, although having once spoken, shall, his opinion remaining unchanged, be allowed to speak again for the sake of further explaining his views. But he can only do so when no other members are in possession of the Chamber.

XXII.—No person not connected with the Senate House may enter the Chamber during a debate without permission.

XXIII.—When a Bill is approved by the Senate, the President shall forward it to H. M. the Emperor, through the First Minister of State. He shall likewise do so when a Bill is disapproved, at the same time setting forth the grounds of the Senate's disapproval.

(III).

Amendment of Bills.

I.—Every member is entitled to propose amendments.

II.—The word "amendment" means to (1) revise, (2) add to, (3) separate or combine, (4) transpose, or (5) omit the substance, sentences, clauses, or language of a Bill.

III.—When the Amendments proposed have been approved by the Chamber the President shall appoint a Committee to draw up a Draft Amended Bill.

IV.—A member not on the Committee for Amendment may propose a form of amendment and submit the same to the President; the latter shall receive and hand it to the Committee, who shall compare it with and, so far as approved, embody it in their own Draft.

V.—The Draft Amended Bill, when completed, shall be handed to the President, who shall cause it to be printed and have copies distributed to the members, notifying them at the same time of the date fixed for the second reading. He shall also send a copy to the Cabinet for the inspection of its Representative. Should the latter disagree with the proposed amendments so submitted, he may prepare a statement setting forth his views upon the subject and forward it to the President through the Cabinet. The Representative may also either request a postponement of the sitting fixed to consider the amended Bill, in order to allow him the necessary time for the preparation of such statement as aforesaid, or he may be present at the sitting and support the original Bill without previously framing any such statement.

VI.—Upon the second reading of a Bill, the Secretary shall first read the original Bill, clause by clause, and the Draft Amended Bill, and afterwards the written statement, if any, of the Representative of the Cabinet. The Committee for Amendment shall then state their views, and the Representative of the Cabinet shall state his views in support of the original Bill; after which the Chamber shall proceed to decide upon the Draft amended Bill, clause by clause.

VII.—When a Bill has been finally amended and passed, a fair copy of it shall be made and forwarded by the President to H. M. the Emperor through the First Minister of State.

(IV).

Inspection of Bills.

I.—Bills for "Inspection" do not require the Decision of the Senate, which has accordingly no right to amend such Bills. No Committees therefore need be appointed, but the members shall be summoned, and the Bill shall be simply read out as a whole, and need not be considered clause by clause.

II.—Notwithstanding, if any member shall move a Resolution to the effect that such a Bill is destructive of, or inconsistent with laws already in force, or that its provisions are inconsistent with one another, or that the Bill is incomplete on the face of it, or obscure, the President shall put the question to the Chamber, and take a decision upon it. If the Chamber decide in favour of the Resolution, the President is empowered to state the grounds of such Resolution to the First Minister of State and to request that the Bill be revised.

III.—When a Bill has passed "Inspection," the President shall so report to H. M. the Emperor through the First Minister of State.

IV.—When an Imperial Decree has been issued without passing the Senate's Inspection, on account of its requiring

immediate execution, a copy will, at the same time as the Decree is promulgated, be sent by the Cabinet to the Senate, and the proceedings regarding the "Inspection" of such Decree by the Chamber shall be conducted as provided above.

THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

In the *Japan Daily Mail* of the 30th ultimo we reprinted from the *Shanghai Courier* the first six articles of the new Russo-Chinese treaty. The entire document has been published from Chinese sources in the vernacular press, whence we reproduce the remaining clauses, at the same time, in order to present the instrument as a whole, giving the portion which we previously issued.

We have, compared the names as given in the Japanese journals with the *Courier's* translation recently to hand, and give the rendering of the latter in parenthesis.

His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, being desirous to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the question of the frontier and of trade in the interest of the two countries, and in order to preserve friendly relations, for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Tseng Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, of the First Order of Nobility, Sub-Director of the Grand Court of Revision.

And His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, M. Giers, Member of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Senate; and M. Butzow, Minister Plenipotentiary to China;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ART. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia hereby agrees to restore to China the territory of Ili which has been held on behalf of China by Russian troops since the year 1871, whereupon that part in the West of Ili, the boundaries of which are defined in Art. VII. of this Treaty, will become Russian territory.

ART. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to issue a Decree to the effect that the inhabitants of Ili, whether during the rebellion or after its pacification, will, without distinction of race or creed, be neither tried nor punished for anything they may have done, nor will their property be intertered with; and the Chinese officials will, previous to taking over Ili, issue a proclamation to the inhabitants of Ili in accordance with the terms of the gracious decree of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

ART. III.—The inhabitants of Ili are free either to remain where they are and become Chinese subjects or they may go over to Russian territory; but previous to the rendition of Ili they must be asked distinctly whether they wish to go over to Russia, and a space of one year from the date of the rendition of Ili will be given within which they may go over and take their property with them, and the Chinese officials will not prevent them.

ART. IV.—Russians who have purchased land within the territory of Ili will, after the restoration of Ili, retain their property as before; but those inhabitants of Ili who, at the time of the restoration of that territory, go over to Russia, cannot adduce this article as a law affecting them. Land owned by Russians, with the exception of the allotments granted for trading purposes by Art. XIII. of the Treaty of Commerce signed at Kuldja in the year 1851, will pay the same taxes as land owned by Chinese.

ART. V.—High Officers will be deputed by both countries, the one side to hand over and the other to take over Ili. They will conduct their negotiations in all matters affecting the transfer in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty in the town of Ili; and the Governor-General of the provinces of Shensi and Kansuh and the Governor-General of Turkestan will decide the manner and order of the negotiations to be conducted by high officers. The Governor General of Shensi and Kansuh will, on receipt of His Majesty the Emperor of China's commands assenting to the Treaty, depute a proper official to carry this information to the Governor-General of Turkestan; and within three months at most after the arrival of this official at Tashikan the transfer of Ili will be completed.

ART. VI.—His Majesty, the Emperor of China, agrees to pay to Russia the sum of 9,000,000 roubles as an indemnity for the military expenses incurred by Russia in holding and protecting Ili on behalf of China since the year 1871, and in satisfaction of all claims by Russian merchants for losses by pillage within Chinese territory, and by Russians whose families have been maltreated; and this sum will be paid in two years from the

date of the ratification in the manner laid down in the Special Article attached to this Treaty.

ART. VII.—The western part of Ili will become Russian territory. For the convenience of those inhabitants who leave their land, in order to go over to Russian ground, the boundaries between Chinese and Russian Ili will run from the Betchinto (Pieh-ché-tao) mountain to the Ili river, along the Kakurukasu (Ho-erh-kwo-sau) river; and thence beyond the former river will extend southward to the eastern part of the village of Kakuristoku (Kwo-li-cha-té) in the Usoto (Wu-tsung-tao) range. Thence the limits will again run southward, to touch the old frontier of Tojo, (Ta-cheng) which was arranged in the third year of Dochi (1863).

ART. VIII.—In the frontier of Tojo (Ta-ching) there are some undistinguishable portions within the part that runs diagonally eastwards from the lake of Saiso (Chi-sang). These will be inquired into and settled by high officers to be deputed by both countries; and, at the same time, Kosakku (Kasak) will be partitioned into Chinese and Russian territories. The method of the separation will be that a line shall be drawn perpendicular to the Keido (Kwei Tung) range to that of Sawul, (Sa-wu-erh) across the Koirukku (Hei-i-erh-té-shih) river, and the new boundaries will be duly decided on by the said officers, between that line now and the old frontier.

ART. IX.—The territories within the boundaries of both countries, as decided by Articles VII. and VIII., and those other frontiers where boundary posts have, as yet, not been erected, will be settled by the high Officers who will set up new bounds. The place and date where these Officers shall meet will be decided on after negotiation between the two countries. Those parts of the province of Hirukan, (Fei-sai-kan) belonging to Russia, which adjoin the western part of Kashikar (Kashgar) in China, will also be inspected by the high Officers, who will go thither for that purpose, and after inquiring into the boundaries of the territories, controlled by either power, will erect boundary posts.

ART. X.—According to the terms of the old treaty, Russia will establish Consulates in Ili, Talpaotai, (Tarbagatai) Kashikar (Kashgar) and Holin (Urga). Besides, she is allowed to have Consulates in the province of Shikushiu, (Suchow) at the two towns of Kayakwan, (Chia-yu-kwan) and Toloban (Turfan). At five other places, namely Kobuto, (Kobdo) Uliastai, (Uliastai) Hamé, (Hami) Ulmochi (Urumtsi) and Kojo, (Ku-ch'ang) she may have similar establishments, to be arranged by the consent of both countries, in the course of time, as commerce develops. The Consuls sent by Russia to Shikushiu, (Suchow) that is to say, to Kayakwan, (Chia-yu-kwan) and Toloban, (Turfan) will be authorized to travel and adjust any business relating to Russian subjects in the neighbouring territory. In accordance with Articles V. and VI. of the treaty signed at Peking in the year 1860, that is to say, the 10th year of Kampo, ground for building houses, breeding cattle, and making cemeteries, will be provided. This will apply to Kayakwan (Chia-yu-kwan) and Toloban (Turfan). Before the Consulates are opened, temporary residences will be taken, the local authorities receiving the same rent as for the permanent ones. The Russian Consuls in Mongolian localities, and the south and north of the mountain Tensan (Tien-shan) may according to Article XI. of the Tientsin treaty, and Article XII. of the Peking treaty, come and go and forward their correspondence, and may use the Government post stations. If the Russian Consuls entrust this matter to the care of Chinese officers, the latter may make some charge. Toloban (Turfan) is not a port open to foreign commerce; nevertheless a Consul may be stationed there. This must not, however, be taken as a precedent to apply to every other (unopened) port, and the interior of the eighteen provinces, and the three eastern provinces.

ART. XI.—When Russian Consuls residing in the Middle Kingdom have any judicial business (relating to their countrymen) they will consider the bearings of the case, its important points, and in what manner it may best be concluded; and then will communicate officially with the local authorities. intercourse between Russian and Chinese officials will be conducted on such equal terms of etiquette as is usual between officials of friendly countries. Should subjects of both nationalities create trouble between each other in China, with reference to commerce, the case will be impartially investigated by the Consuls and the local authorities acting together. Should disputes arise in regard to commercial transactions arbitrators may be appointed to inquire into and settle them. If they cannot come to a conclusion, the case will be re-examined by the officials of both countries, who will meet for that purpose. Agreements made by the subjects of both countries for depositing and transporting goods, and renting houses must be forwarded to the Consuls and the local authorities, who will each affix their seals in evidence. When a case happens in which the actual circumstances have to be investigated, and such seals have not been affixed, the Consuls and local authorities will adjust the matter legally taking the documents as evidence as far as possible.

ART. XII.—Russian subjects are allowed to trade in Chinese Mongolia without paying duties, as they used to. They are

also allowed to trade in every part of Mongolia and even in those places where officials of their nation are not located, without paying duties. No dues will, for a while, be imposed on the trade carried on by Russian subjects, in Ili, Talpaotai, (Tarbagatai), Kashikar (Kashgar), Ulmochi (Urumtsi) and all other towns on the south and north of the Tensan (Tien-shan), outside the Wall. But if commerce in future should become prosperous, taxes will be imposed, according to tariffs negotiated and mutually agreed upon by both countries and the precedent of the free duty will be abolished. In every part of the above mentioned parts of China, Russian subjects are allowed to import and export the goods of every foreign country. They may exchange their wares against either cash or other goods, and are allowed to barter in kind.

ART. XIII.—At those places where Russia establishes consulates, and at the this port of Choka (Kalgan) Russian subjects are allowed to have residences and shops built; or to live in the neighbourhood of their settlements. Or, according to Article XIII. of the stipulations for Commerce in Ili, and Talpaotai (Tarbagatai) entered into in the year 1851, that is to say the 1st year of Kampo, Russians may build houses on ground provided by the local authorities. At the port of Choka (Kalgan) Russian subjects are allowed to construct residences and shops, notwithstanding that a consul may not reside there. This must not, however, be adduced as a precedent to apply to places in the interior.

ART. XIV.—Russian merchants who bring merchandise from Russia and import it into the interior of China overland, will, as before, proceed to Tientsin, via Choka (Kalgan) and Trushiu (Tungchow) and thence to this port and the interior. Similarly Russian merchants who engage in business transactions in the parts above mentioned, and take home the goods which they have purchased at the said towns and ports, are also allowed to follow that route. Russian merchants are allowed to go to, and make trade in, Shikushiu (Suchow), that is to say, Kayakwan (Chia-yu-kwan) but their caravans will stop there. The same facilities will be granted as at Tientsin.

ART. XV.—The overland trade conducted by Russian subjects in the interior of China, and in the territories beyond the Wall, will all be managed in accordance with the Regulations appended to the treaty. The stipulations for commerce mentioned in the treaty and the rules for overland trade appended hereto, may be revised at the expiry of ten years from the date of ratification; but if the revision be not asked for within six months before the expiration of the said term of ten years, they will continue in force during ten years more. Commerce made by Russian subjects on the coast of China, will be managed according to the general rules observed by every foreign country. When any rectifications may be found necessary in future in the general rules, these will be negotiated by the two countries.

ART. XVI.—If in future the overland trade with Russia should become prosperous, a new customs tariff will be drawn out for the merchandise exported from and imported to China. This will be decided on after consultation by both countries. Import and export duties will be levied on a basis of five per cent. Duties will be duly imposed, according to the various kinds of taxes on superior teas, and the export duty on inferior teas, levied at the present day. The duties on the various kinds of teas will be decided by the Tsung-li-yamen of China and the Russian Minister at Peking, within one year from the date of ratification.

ART. XVII.—Article X in the treaty signed at Peking in the year 1860, that is the 10th year of Kampo, has now become incongruous; and the ways therein indicated for returning cattle will hereafter be superseded by this Article. When cattle are stolen, and the offenders are arrested, the cattle will be returned. If the animals have been made away with, the offenders will have to pay an indemnity for them. Or, if the thieves cannot pay the compensation, and the local authorities be also unable to pay it on their behalf, the officials of both countries on the frontiers will, according to the laws of each of their countries, strictly investigate and punish the offenders. Further, under some recognized rules, they will send back cattle which stray beyond the boundaries or have been stolen, giving information of the direction in which the animals are to travel either to the troops on the frontiers, or the district-chiefs.

ART. XVIII.—According to the treaty signed on the 16th of May of the year 1857, that is the 8th year of Kampo, the subjects of both countries are allowed to travel in ships in the rivers of Kokurio (the Amoor) Shokwa (the Sangari) and Usoli (Usuri) and to trade with the inhabitants and to live anywhere in the localities of these rivers. As to the method of trade the two countries will decide upon them after negotiation.

ART. XIX.—Those portions of the original treaties between the two countries, which are not revised in this treaty will be observed as before.

ART. XX.—This treaty, after it is signed by the Emperors of the two powers, will be promulgated and observed in every locality, and ratifications will be exchanged at St. Petersburg within six months from the date of the signature. The plenipotentiaries of both countries, after deciding on the treaty, will have the document written in the Chinese, Russian, and

French languages, all in duplicate; and will affix their seals as testimony. There should be no discrepancy in the equivalents of the three tongues used; and should any question occur the French translation shall be adopted as final.

SPECIAL ARTICLE DECIDED UPON IN THE 7TH YEAR OF KŌSHŪ (1881).

In accordance with Article VI of the treaty, which is now agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of China and Russia, China pays to Russia the sum of 9,000,000 roubles as an indemnity for the military expenses incurred by Russia in holding and protecting Ili on behalf of China, and in satisfaction of all claims by Russian subjects. This sum will be paid up in two years from the date of ratification. The Plenipotentiaries of both countries have resolved that the manner of paying and receiving the indemnity shall be as follows:—The above mentioned sum of 9,000,000 roubles, that is £1,431,664 2s. in British money will be paid in six equal installments. This will be paid in exchange on London; and not by China directly. For each of these installments due calculation will be duly made by China; and the sum of £238,610 13s. 8d. will be sent to Baring Brothers, in London. The installments will be paid at intervals of four months; the first four months, and the last two years, after the ratification. This Special Article does not differ in its value from the stipulations mentioned above, and therefore the Plenipotentiaries of both countries testify to it by affixing their seals.

[The overland trade regulations are in course of transcription by the *Hochi Shimbun*. We shall probably refer to them when the publication is complete.—ED. J. D. M.]

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Shō-hei-kuwan, Seidō, Tōkiyō, on Tuesday, June 28th; Dr. Divers, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The President announced that a medal commemorative of the accomplishment of the North-Asian passage by the *Vega* had been received from the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences. The medal was laid on the table for inspection by the members; and a vote of thanks to the donors was passed.

The Rev. W. R. Wright read Part III. of his translation from the Japanese of Arai Hakuseki on "The Capture and Captivity of Père Giovan Battista Sidotti." Mr. J. Conder read a paper on "Japanese Armour" and exhibited a number of specimens.

The ordinary business of the annual meeting was then proceeded with. The Recording Secretary read the following

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION 1880-1881.

During the past session the activity of the Society has in some measure diminished owing to the decrease in the number of resident members, and the temporary absence of others among whom were several frequent contributors to its "Transactions." Nevertheless, the usual number of General Meetings have been held in Tōkiyō, at which 20 papers were read, showing a slight numerical excess over the preceding session. A list of these will be found in Appendix A.

Eight new members have been elected, and the same number have resigned. Of those who cease to be resident members in consequence of their leaving the country permanently, six have been placed, at their own request, on the list of non-resident members. The number of resident members temporarily absent is twelve.

The Council have much pleasure in announcing that a considerable demand has sprung up in Europe for the publications of the Society, which would probably grow larger if the means could be found of reprinting the earlier volumes (1-3) which are almost exhausted. (Vol. 2 and Vol. 3, part 1, have been out of print for some time past). This might be accomplished if a sufficient number of members, say thirty, were to express their willingness to subscribe for copies of each volume, and the remainder of the cost of reprinting would, it is hoped, be covered by increased sales to the public.

Appendix B. contains a list of the Journals, Transactions and Proceedings received from various learned bodies in different parts of the world, in exchange for the Society's Transactions.

In Appendix C. will found a list of additions made to the library during the past year by donation.

The Council beg to tender their thanks to the Minister of Education for the continued use of a large hall at the Shō-hei-kuwan for the General Meetings of the Society in Tōkiyō and to the Proprietors of the Grand Hotel for the offer of a room for meetings to be held at Yokohama.

The following annual balance sheet shows the present condition of the Society's finances.

The appendices referred to in the Report were taken as read, and the Treasurer gave a short account of the balance sheet, from which it appeared that there was a balance of \$416.39 standing to the credit of the Society.

The President drew the attention of those present to the paragraph in the Report which referred to the desirability of reprinting a few of the early numbers of the Transactions, and Mr. Satow added, as an inducement to members to subscribe for a reprint, that the early volumes as they now stood contained an enormous number of misprints and errors in Japanese names which would be corrected in a second edition.

Mr. Dallas mentioned that he had received a letter from the Société de Géographie de Rochefort asking for an exchange of publications, and accompanied by a copy of that Society's "Bulletin."

The President said he had no doubt the Council would agree to the exchange.

On the motion of Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Gray, the Report was then adopted, and the meeting proceeded to the election, by ballot, of Officers and Members of Council for the ensuing year. Mr. Cox moved that the present holders of office should, as far as they were eligible, be reelected.

The President expressed his unwillingness to retain office. The following nominations were then made for the office of President:—Mr. B. H. Chamberlain, Mr. J. G. Kennedy, and Mr. E. M. Satow. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Satow both declined to be nominated, and Mr. Kennedy was then elected, without a vote. A ballot for the office of Vice-President resulted in the election of the Rev. J. L. Amerman for Tōkiyō, and Mr. A. J. O. Geerts for Yokohama. Mr. E. M. Satow was reappointed Corresponding Secretary; Mr. C. H. Dallas and Mr. J. A. Ewing, Recording Secretaries; Mr. J. M. Dixon, Treasurer; and the Rev. C. T. Blanchet, Librarian.

A large number of names were proposed for election to the Council and the following were chosen: J. Bimet Esq., B. H. Chamberlain Esq., Dr. Edward Divers, Y. Duer Esq., Rev. C. S. Eby, Rev. J. H. Gulick D.D., A. J. S. Hawes Esq., J. Milne Esq., W. G. S. Shand Esq., T. Walsh Esq. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Officers and Council, and the meeting was then adjourned.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 4th July, 1881.

The President of the United States has been shot at and dangerously wounded, and is in a desperate condition. The assassin is an attorney in Chicago.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS"]

London, June 29th.—The House of Commons has agreed to a motion without a division that the Land Bill shall take precedence of all business. The fourth clause has been passed.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued in August.

Midhat Pasha has been found guilty of the murder of Abdul Aziz.

The Empress of Germany is ill.

London, June 25th.—Demonstrations have taken place against the French at Naples, Turin, and Genoa.

London, June 27th.—A long and animated debate took place in the House of Commons yesterday upon the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the Radical Members urging its cancellation. Mr. Gladstone made a violent attack upon the Conservative policy, but declared it to be impossible to restore Turkish misrule in Cyprus.

London, June 22nd.—The third clause of the Irish Land Bill has been passed by the Committee in the House of Commons.

Desperate fighting has occurred in Marseilles between Italians and French, in consequence of the former hissing some troops coming from Tunis. Several were killed and wounded. Two hundred arrests have been made.

Great excitement prevails in Italy, and an anti-French demonstration has taken place in Rome.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, with the English Mails of 3rd June, left Hongkong at 4 a.m. this morning for Yokohama via Nagasaki.

The signals shown at the new boat-house are a great convenience to business people living on, or passing along the Bund, and who cannot decipher the symbols displayed on the Light-ship.

As Messrs. Domoney & Co.'s boat was going from Yokohama to Honmoku on Sunday, the 3rd instant, the occupants discovered at 9.30 a.m. the lifeless body of a Japanese lying on its back at the foot of the hill below the P. M. S. S. Co.'s wharf. The deceased, who had apparently fallen from the top of the hills on to the rocks, to judge by his dress, was a servant—boy or betto.—His frame was badly shattered, and there were many bruises on his head and face, and one eye was completely closed.

About 9 o'clock on the evening of the 2nd instant the convicts, about two hundred in number, in the Tobe prison, Yokohama, attempted to break goal. At that moment there were only fourteen or fifteen warders in the establishment, a force insufficient to quell the mutiny. Hence the alarm bells were rung; and about one hundred policemen were despatched from the neighbouring police stations and guarded the gate of the prison. They were all armed with sabres, and had orders to cut down any of the prisoners who should attempt to pass out. Seeing such preparations made, the mutineers lost heart and gave in. No one was hurt, except two of the ring-leaders who were beaten by their fellows, on the plea that they had neglected to satisfy the other prisoners' wishes. The cause of the riot is said to have been that the food of the prisoners had lately been changed in quality and diminished in quantity. This has created great dissatisfaction among them. At about 10 p.m. on Sunday, they again attempted a rising; but were speedily brought to order, one man being wounded by a goaler. The telephone was of great use in bringing prompt assistance to the warders.

We have received from the Physical Laboratory in the Tokio University the following circular, relating to the appearance of the comet now visible:—

Dun Echt Circular, No. 16.

The Astronomer Royal kindly telegraphs:—

Smithsonian Institution announces discovery by Lewis Swift on Sunday morning of bright Comet in Andromeda.

$$\alpha = 0^h 0^m$$

$$\delta = + 37^\circ$$

for Washington midnight, May 1st. Motion slow, Southwards.
etc., etc.

Circular, No. 17.

The following elements and ephemeris of Swift's Comet computed by Mr. Chandler have been received by cable despatch from the "Science Observer," Boston, U.S., by a new system devised by Messrs. S. C. Chandler, Jr., and Y. Ritcher, Jr. for the transmission of Astronomical data.

Elements.

T = 1881, May 20.31 Greenwich M. T.

$\omega = 180^\circ 37'$

$\psi = 108.43$ Mean Equinox 1881.

$i = 85.28$

$\log. q = 9.74328$

Ephemeris for Washington midnight.

1881.	α	δ	Brightness.
May 10.....	$0^h 41^m 16^s + 26^\circ 6'$	2.00	
14.....	1 2 52	20 6	
18.....	1 29 12	13 8	
22.....	1 59 52	3 38 2.99	
<i>etc., etc.</i>			

A new daily paper, the *Hongkong Telegraph*, has been started in the Island of Fragua Streams. It is considerably smaller than either of its older local contemporaries; and, to meet a presumed popular want, is issued at \$16 per annum. Its early numbers contain good promise. We hope for a fair measure of success for the fresh venture.

Mr. Tripp has taken charge of the rowing department of the Recreation Club in Hongkong.

A smart shock of earthquake occurred at about 6 o'clock on the 5th instant.

On the 4th instant some of the men of the *Monocacy* presented a peripatetic allegory, the solution of which has not yet been arrived at. A really "novel feature" was a horse with its fore legs—its *two* fore legs not its *four* fore legs—encased in pantaloons; and the nervous manner with which it endeavoured, futilely, to shake them off were supremely ludicrous.

The U. S. S. *Richmond* arrived on Tuesday and will leave shortly for the United States.

Thomas Kinsman, a seaman of the ship *Richard Robertson*, was brought before H. M. Court on the 4th instant on a charge of assaulting a Chinaman in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co. The accused was drunk and riotous at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and snatched the complainant's umbrella from him and blackened his eye. He was fined \$2 and costs, or as an alternative to be imprisoned until his ship sail.

Subjoined is the score of the Base-ball match played on Monday afternoon between members of the B. B. and Cricket Clubs. The latter have greatly improved in their striking, and their fielding is, if comparison be allowed, better than that of their opponents. Sutter doesn't seem to be able to miss a catch. The cricketers were admirably generalised by Mr. J. S. Van Buren; and if his instructions had been always promptly followed the game would have been even closer than it was. The stand and margin of the ground were thronged with spectators.

BASE BALL CLUB.

	POS.	OUTS.	RUNS.
Merriman, W.....	c.	1	5
Denison.....	l.b.	4	2
Morse, F. S.....	2.b.	2	2
Foulke.....	c.f.	4	0
Hepburn.....	p.	3	1
Van Buren, H. S.....	3.b.	5	0
Churchill.....	s.s.	3	1
Merriman, C.....	2.f.	2	3
Beauchamp.....	r.f.	3	1
		27	15

CRICKET CLUB.

	POS.	OUTS.	RUNS.
Abbott.....	a.	2	2
Sutter.....	3.b.	5	0
Playfair.....	r.f.	5	0
Van Buren, J. S.....	p.	3	1
Mellison.....	c.f.	4	0
Durant.....	2.b.	1	3
Thomson.....	l.f.	2	2
Hamilton.....	1.b.	2	1
Duff.....	s.s.	3	1
		27	10

B. B. C.

Innings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	5	0	2	0	2	1	1	3=15

CRICKET CLUB.

Innings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2	1	1	3	3	0	0	0=10

Madame Carandini gave her farewell concert on the 6th instant in the Gaiety Theatre, kindly assisted by some of our amateurs, and we were glad to see, in spite of the unfavorable weather, so many persons present. Since the arrival of the *troupe* we have had a most exceptional spell of bad weather, and the performance of the company have been but poorly attended. Thanks to the exertions of one of our noted residents, the performance of last night was organised so that the *impresario* of the Carandini troupe might not go away quite empty handed from our inclement shores. The programme, although curiously arranged and strangely misspelt (to say nothing of other errors of description etc.) was varied enough to suit all tastes. The style ranged from a classical Chamber Trio by old Papa Haydn, down to the flimsy inanities of Offenbach; and each member of the company was cordially welcomed by special admirers in the auditorium, Miss Marie coming in for the lion's share of applause. Contrary to usual custom the instrumental numbers were placed in the middle of each part, and the concert opened with a vocal duet by the two ladies "Guarda che bianca luna." Next a romance by Virginia Gabriel "Forsaken," by Madame Carandini, led to the first instrumental piece of the evening. This consists of a fragment of Haydn's "Surprise" symphony; and the appearance of a popular lady resident at the piano brought out a round of applause. These movements "Menuetto e Finale," lost much of their effect by being taken too

slowly, the "Allegro molto," of the latter sounding rather like an "Andante comodo," so leisurely did the music proceed. Miss Carandini next appeared in a little song called "Watching" and received a recall to which she responded with Sullivan's "Let me dream again." Then followed Haydn's "Piano trio in G," we must heartily congratulate the gentlemen who played the violin and violoncello, on what we believe was their first public appearance in Yokohama. The instruments naturally suffered from the very unfavorable weather; and the two first movements were somewhat marred by the strings getting out of tune. After a short interval to correct these trifling divergencies, the pianoforte got up steam, and the joyous rondo was rattled off at something like concert speed. Mr. Fischer sang Gounod's "Nazareth" and Schubert's "Serenade": Miss Linden gave the "Little Shamrock;" and the first part came to an end with the "Regulation" duet from the Grande Duchesse, in lieu of the piece named in the programme, as the "founder of the feast" was too unwell to appear.

The second part was chiefly remarkable for Mattai's song "Non é ver!," an adaptation of part of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto for piano duet (!), Robandi's "Alla stella confidente" (with violin obbligato by the worthy Secretary of the Choral Society) and a *potpourri* of American airs played by Miss Marion Linden.

The vocalist in the first named piece was not in very good voice, evidently suffering from that bane of vocalists and musicians in general—inclement weather. The transcription of violin and orchestral work for the piano is not good for concert performances, and the pretty playing of the two ladies failed to give any effect to that wonderful concerto, which is so entrancing when played with the proper instruments. Why will our amateurs persist in travelling into these by-paths, when there is so much appropriate music to select from? The "Recited aria" of Robandi of course elicited great applause and Miss Linden's solo was heartily received. A couple of stock pieces followed; and in taking our leave of the "World renowned and popular Carandini Operatic and Ballad Company" we hope that nowhere may they find less appreciative audiences than those of Yokohama.

We observe in the *Courrier du Japon* an announcement of the death, at Cairo, of Mr. P. M. Lenoir, a talented artist who exhibited "*Les Courses à Osaka* (Races at Osaka) *Japon*," in the last *Paris Salon*. He was one of the best pupils of Gérôme and Jalabert.

Admiral and Madame Lemoifsky arrived safely in Hongkong, and proceeded thence towards Europe in the M. M. steamer *Sindh*.

Charge of the Portuguese Consular Agency here has, according to circular sent round on Thursday, been transferred from Mr. Pereira to Mr. de Bavier.

The *Belgie* has arrived in time to allow its Captain and his suite and few foreign passengers to celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" in Yokohama. The Banks and mercantile houses are keeping holiday, for the first time, in a cosmopolitan manner; and we would gladly have followed their example had the mail come in a couple of days earlier.

During the gale of Sunday a coal shed, on lot 126, Swamp Concession, blew down and injured several Japanese. They were at once conveyed to the hospital and we are informed this morning that none of them have been very severely hurt.

On account of the bad weather the French mail did not leave this port for Hongkong until after six o'clock on Sunday evening.

The Match at 700 and 800 yards, by the Members of the Yokohama Rifle Association, which was fixed for to-day, has been postponed until Thursday, 14th instant. The inclemency of the weather has not allowed opportunity sufficient for practising.

According to the recent census returns, the population of London is 3,814, 571, and that of Liverpool 648,938.

A rumour is current in town to the effect that a telegram has been received by the Foreign Office announcing the death of President Garfield.

A serious fracas occurred on Monday between American men-of-war's men and some merchant sea-men and landmen. A coloured man, Mr. Lemon, keeper of a public-house, was badly injured.

A new piece of roguery on the part of the Chinese has lately come to light. It seems that large quantities of matches are purchased in Hongkong for re-export to the Coast Ports. These matches, upon coming into the hands of the Hongkong trader, undergo a strange metamorphosis. Empty boxes are largely counterfeited, the material and labels coming from Europe, and are filled in the following manner. The original packages of matches are opened, the contents of each box are taken out, and the boxes are then refilled; but not in the original manner. The method employed in filling the boxes is thus: Two matches are laid across each other in the form of an X, at the bottom of the box, then a few matches are loosely placed in regular order upon these two crossed matches; another X is then formed and the box is then filled. An average box of matches contains about 60 matches but undergoes the above process of repacking, that number is reduced by one third, and every gross of matches thus sold affords a profit of six dozen boxes, or an illegitimate profit of fifty per cent. Truly the ways of the "Heathen Chinese" are wonderful.—*Foochow Herald*,

The Tientsin correspondent of a Shanghai paper writes under date the 20th of June:—"His Excellency Tso Kung Pao arrived here yesterday from Peking with an escort of some thirty or forty men, and was received by the Viceroy several li beyond the defence wall, with a large portion of the garrison of Tientsin drawn up to receive him with the usual military honors. The Imperial Minister Tso has taken up his residence at the Hoo Choo Kung Kwan. Many are the speculations caused by the hero's arrival, but that usually given and received is that his arrival here is owing to Imperial Command, to join the Viceroy, Li Hung-chang, and with Prince Chun (the seventh prince, and father of the Emperor), to form the imperial commission to investigate and report upon the proposed series of canals to be carried throughout this province for the purposes of irrigating the arid plains of Chihli. The venerable Tso is supposed not to be very favourable to foreigners or to foreign ways, and it would not be difficult to imagine a shudder passing over him, as his chair went under the telegraph wire yesterday, for he arrived by the western road, along which the poles are placed until the grand canal is reached, I must not fail to mention that I noticed two wires are being put up, and on every fifth pole a regular imperial notice forbidding anyone to touch or injure the poles or wire. It seems strange we have heard nothing about the *Fungshui* of the city being in any way disturbed by this foreign innovation."

A Bangkok correspondent of a Hongkong paper says that Colonel Thos. W. Knox, author of "Boy Travellers in Siam" has been nominated Knight-Commander of the Order of the White Elephant, the first American journalist who has been so honoured. Colonel Knox was war correspondent of the *New York Tribune* throughout the rebellion.

A correspondent of the *Straits Times* writes from Java:—"Among the high personages at whose visit Batavia may rejoice, the Duke of Genoa and the Maharajah of Johore hold the first place. Both are experiencing the hospitable attentions of H. E. the Governor-General. The Duke of Genoa returns homeward after his visit to Batavia and Buitenzorg. The Maharajah, on the other hand, intends to travel through Java, except the Principalities, in order to become fully acquainted with the different cultures. He will journey *incognito*, but the Government have readily given orders to treat him with the distinction due to a foreigner of high rank, that is to say that in every residency a controller will be attached to his suite.

The Russian Cruiser *Europe* has gone into dock in Hongkong.

We take the subjoined items from the *London and China Express* of the 27th May :—

The appointment is announced from Berne of Mr. Arnold Wolf, of Zurich, to be Swiss Consul-General at Yokohama.

H. M. S. *Audacious*, which is the vessel to take the place of the *Iron Duke* as the flagship of Vice-Admiral Willes, C.B., on the China Station, is being brought forward for commission, and is expected to be ready in July.

The supplementary clauses to the Treaty between the German and Chinese Governments have been approved by the Reichstag. In the course of the discussion, reference was made to the growing confidence of the Celestials in the German Empire as betokened by the fact that the building of Chinese merchant vessels had been entrusted to German yards.

A despatch from Victorin, British Columbia, reports, under date 8th instant, that small-pox is raging on the American barque *Henry Buck*, from Hongkong, which has arrived with 300 Chinese passengers. They are quarantined in the outer harbour. The first and second mates and one Chinaman are at the pest house on shore. The captain's wife and several passengers are stricken with the disease. The passengers are mutinous. There are no quarantine accommodations ashore. The Dominion Government has been appealed to, but will make no provision for vaccination.

An official announcement from St. Petersburg notifies that the new Russo-Chinese Treaty negotiated by the Marquis Tseng was signed at Peking on the 15th inst. (May). The business in connection with his matter has been slightly retarded, owing to the death of the Empress. The official with the necessary documents will leave Peking for Europe very shortly, and on his arrival H. E. the Marquis Tseng will proceed to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of ratification. H.E. in the meantime is not receiving visits, or attending any of the State ceremonies or receptions, in consequence of being in mourning, and has declined the invitation of Lord Granville to the banquet on the 28th inst., in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. The rigid mourning was ended on the 18th inst. (May) but there still remains the rest of the hundred days during which certain forms have to be adhered to.

The *Type*, troopship, Commander J. E. Stokes, which left Hongkong on the 9th ult. (April) for Portsmouth, with the relieved crews of the *Fly*, *Foxhound*, *Maggie*, and *Vigilant*, arrived at Malta on the 25th inst. (May) in continuation of her homeward voyage.

Admiral Ting Ji Chang, who has been waiting for the completion of the two new vessels for the Chinese Government building at Newcastle, has been making the tour of the dock-yards, arsenals, &c., in the interval. He has also paid a short visit to France and Germany.

His Imperial Highness Prince Take-hito, who is at present residing at Blackheath, and is studying, preparatory to going through the course at Greenwich College, paid a visit last week to Admiral Coote at Southampton, accompanied by Captain Karooga. His Imperial Highness was much interested with the work being carried on in the Ordnance Survey Department.

A State Ball was given at Buckingham Palace on the 25th instant. (May) The Prince and Princess of Wales and several other members of the Royal Family were present, and a very large number of persons had the honour of receiving invitations. Among the guests were the Chinese Minister, the Marchioness Tseng, Madame Ch'en Yuan Chi, and Secretaries, Interpreters, and Attaché of Legation; the Japanese Minister, Madame Maury, Mrs. S. Lane, and the Secretaries and Attaché of Legation; Jussani Tokugawa, Admiral, and Sir H. Keppel.

The following description of the Derby is taken from San Francisco telegrams. The American winner has rewarded his jockey with more than princely liberality :—

London, June 1.—The track was in good condition and very hard. Peregrine's appearance gave great satisfaction to his fanciers, but Iroquois seemed to be in the best of spirits. His action was much admired. After one break a good start was effected. Marshal McDonald, who was ordered to make the running for Don Fulano, retained the lead for a quarter of a mile, when he was joined by St. Louis. The pair ran together to the mile post, where St. Louis took a slight lead. Marshal McDonald, however, continued to keep close up until the

corner was rounded, where both he and St. Louis were beaten. Voluptuary then took the lead, but dropped back directly. Town Moor, Tristan, Peregrine and Iroquois ran in the order named to the Grand Stand, where Iroquois showed in front and continued gaining. Despite Don Fulano's good running to and past the corner, the last five in which he was included were beaten a long way. When the horses were first seen at the top of the hill it was difficult to make out from the grand stand who had the advantage, but coming down the hill Peregrine, who was on the inside, had a fair lead, and his friends began to shout "Peregrine!" As they turned the corner Archer's colors were seen pressing forward on the stand side. The two leaders ran an exciting race up to the Grand Stand, where Iroquois' nose showed in front, and he continued to get in until past the Judges' stand. The finish was splendid.

The time of the race was 2.50. The length of the track is 1½ miles. The time is two seconds slower than was made last year.

To-night Lorillard cabled Archer £5,000 for his efforts in winning the race.

A Queensland correspondent of the *Straits Times* writes :— "Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor of Queensland, during a late tour through the Northern ports gave serious offence to the European miners by eulogising the Chinese. He said he governed 40,000 of them for five years in Hongkong without legislative assistance and he had no trouble in doing so. In his estimation they could do all that Europeans could do and much more; and though they had a plurality of wives they never beat any of them. He never saw one under the influence of opium and they did not get drunk. He was very anxious that they should settle in Queensland."

The *Shanghai Mercury* writes :—What a change from the time when "Tai Ping Wang" (Mr. Reynolds) applied to his Consul for aid in putting up his telegraph to Woosung, the first in China, and which was pulled down by the Chinese! Now, the Taotai writes to the Consuls to ask the Municipal Council to assist the Chinese telegraph project for lines, not to Woosung, but to the North,—which will bring Tientsin and Peking into immediate communication with Shanghai.

In the latest Australian news we read that an immense anti-Chinese meeting has been held in Sydney. Thousands were unable to gain admittance. A resolution was carried :—That a deputation wait on the Colonial Secretary urging the necessity for immediate restrictive legislation. A public meeting at Mudgee has also protested against Chinese immigration."

An Albany (West Australian) telegram says of the *Bacchante*, in which vessel the Royal Princes, Albert Victor and George of Wales, are serving as midshipmen, that she reports that the squadron left the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th of April, and that fair weather was experienced until the 11th of May. On the morning of the 12th a sea struck the ship, carrying away the port lifeboat, and about mid-day a heavy sea broke aboard the vessel. It was immediately noticed she had broached to, and the rudder was got up as soon as possible, and a course was shaped for Albany, temporary steering gear being rigged by means of some spare spars. The accident occurred in 40° south latitude and 120° east longitude. The disabled rudder will be examined and the necessary repairs effected. The squadron was last seen by the *Bacchante* on the evening of the 11th of May; but the whole of the vessels were to rendezvous ten miles south of Cape Otway on the 19th of the month.

If the detention of the *Bacchante* should have been extended, it was probable that the Princes would proceed to Adelaide per the mail steamer.

Some idea of the conspicuous success which has attended the recent efforts to find a larger market for Indian Teas in the Australian Colonies may be gathered, says the *Indian Herald*, from the following figures. In 1878-79 the total amount of Indian tea exported to Australia amounted to 62,487 lbs.; in 1879-80 the export rose to 85,994 lbs.; while in 1880-81 it advanced at a bound to 807,608 lbs. The exports in 1881-82 are likely to exceed by far those of the previous year; for the trade returns for the one month of March show no less a quantity than 131,357 lbs. as having been sent from India to the several Australian Colonies.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

NOTIFICATION No. 12 B OF OKURASHO.

To Cities and Prefectures.

It is hereby notified that the Branch Office at Osaka of the National Debt Bureau in our Department was abolished on June 30th, 14th year of Meiji.

SANO TSUNETAMI,

Minister of Finance Department.

1st July the 14th year of Meiji (1881).

His Excellency Iwakura, Third Minister of State, has lately gone to the Arima hot springs and therefore notice has been given by the Government to the local authorities to provide for his safety.

The *Mainichi* remarks :—A rumour is current that on the 20th ultimo a cypher telegram was received by the Government from the prefecture of Miyagi. The matter is not known.

According to the *Hochi Shimbun*, many officers connected with the *gendarmerie* which has not yet assumed duty, tender their resignations one after the other. The paper quoted asks what is this for?

It has been promulgated by the Council of State that the Land-tax Revision Office was abolished on the 30th ultimo; and that the untransacted business has been transferred to the Finance Department.

With reference to the regulations for explosive compounds, first read in the Senate on the 1st instant, the *Nichi Nichi* states that the Bill was submitted in April, 1879, the deliberative body, which after several discussions forwarded it to the Cabinet in November the same year; but that lately it has been amended, and again brought forward for reconsideration; that the regulations consist of twenty-eight articles to the effect that the manufacture of ammunition will be under the sole control of the Government, and that, with the exception of the two Departments of War and Navy, no one will be allowed to make it. When the Bill was produced in 1879, a certain Senator strongly insisted on confiding the manufacture solely to the Government; but the majority voted against him. In the drafts recently submitted his view is adopted.

The *Nichi Nichi* records a rumour that a new Statistical Bureau will be established in the Finance Department.

The Emperor returned to the Palace at twenty minutes past noon on the 2nd instant from the Shimosa farm. It is said that His Majesty will commence his proposed tour to the North-east on or about the 20th instant, and will witness the sham fight between the Tokio and Sendai garrisons in the neighbourhood of Utanomiya, Tochigi *ken*. Another report informs us that members of the Akita *ken* Assembly, and those of the Chamber of Commerce, have made a subscription of Yen 1,350 to be expended in honor of their Monarch when he passes through their prefecture.

It is said that Mr. Hanabusa, Acting Minister at Seoul, who has lately returned to Tokio, will return to his post as soon as his business here is finished.

It is said that a meeting of the Statistical Board of the Council of State is held every Thursday.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the Bills to be submitted to the Local Governors' Assembly, which will be held next year, will shortly be drawn up by the Home Department.

We learn from a Tokio paper that Mr. Chisaka, Prefect of Ishikawa *ken*, was lately received by the Emperor and explained to His Majesty the damage which had been wrought by the recent inundations in that prefecture. The Sovereign gave him seven thousand yen from his private purse for the relief of the sufferers.

His Imperial Highness Kuni-no-miya, has recently started from Kyoto for the prefecture of Kochi. According to the statements of native papers, his journey is undertaken for

the purpose of checking Christianity, which of late, has been gaining ground. His Highness will in the first place stimulate all the Shinto priests of that locality to be zealous for their own faith. It is also said that the Prince will, if circumstances permit, proceed to Kiushiu on the same errand.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states :—Several rumours were formerly current to the effect that a great reform will be introduced into the Colonization Department. Now we hear that it will certainly be made after the Imperial tour to the north-east is finished; and that therefore the Chief of the Bureau has privately advised the various officials concerned that until then matters will be dealt with as before, and the projected abolition of the Tokio Branch will be postponed for a while.

The Central Government is reported to have appropriated yen 50,000 for the purpose of checking the devastation caused by locusts in the province of Hidaka, Hokkaido.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress went to the Awoyama Palace on the 6th instant, and witnessed a *No* dance. The Princes of the Blood, Ministers of State, and Privy Councillors were present.

On the 8th instant, a rifle match was held in the Fukiage Park in presence of the Emperor. It is said that the prizes were fifty in number, the first being a horse fully caparisoned; and that the competitors, comprising nobles, officers of the Imperial guard, and officials of the Imperial household, had been practising diligently.

The new buildings at Kasumigaseki for the Foreign Department having nearly been completed, the offices will be transferred thither on the 10th instant. Report adds that the new premises of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, which cover 650 *tau*bo of ground, will be finished this month.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* remarks that it believes a final decision has been arrived at to build the new Palace of stone.

The Commercial Code which was lately drawn up by the Legislative Section of the Council of State will be forwarded to the Cabinet in a few days.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

It is affirmed that one company of troops will be despatched from the Tokio garrison to each of those forts at Kannon-saki which have been completed.

The forts at Futsu, Kadsusa province, will, it is supposed, involve an expense of about two hundred thousand yen. Report adds that shortly similar fortifications will be erected at the port of Nagasaki.

The *Iwaki-kan* arrived at Nagasaki from Fusan, Korea, on the 2nd instant.

The men-of-war *Tsuru* and *Kaimon*, now in course of construction in the Yokosuka dockyard, are almost completed, and will shortly make their trial trips, as will the *Seiki-kan*, now under repair.

According to the *Mainichi*, on the morning of the 6th instant Admiral Willes visited the Japanese man-of-war *Amaki Kan*. The *Kongo Kan* left Hakodate for Yokohama the same day, taking Mr. Sugi, Vice Minister of the Imperial Household.

It is announced that the *Seiki Kan*, when her repairs are finished, will be despatched for Korea, there to take the place of the *Iwaki Kan*, which recently returned from Fusan.

It is said to be in contemplation to remove the Eastern Admiralty Office from Yokohama to Nagaura, Yokosuka.

On the afternoon of the 6th instant His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Minister of the Navy, visited the German corvette *Hertha*, now in Yokohama.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Hochi Shimbun* writes to this effect :—“We hear that the *Nippon-Kiito Shokukai* (Japanese Raw Silk Company) which a Kagoshima gentleman, Mr. Hidaka Jiro, proposes to found, will be conducted on the principle that raw silk is the first product of the country and the profits which are now grasped by foreign merchants might be made by Japanese. The staple has been allowed to deteriorate in quality and diminish in quantity, and the trade declines. This is indeed a matter for great regret. By improving the quality and augmenting the quantity of the product, methods of trading, both domestic and foreign, will be put in good order, and

thus a great benefit will be conferred upon this country. For that purpose, Mr. Hataka went abroad some years ago, and inspected the actual conditions of commerce everywhere. After his return, he went round the silk producing provinces, and, associated with several well known silk producers in Mayebashi, and Kofu, Messrs. Hara Zenzaburo, Mogi Sobei, and other large merchants in Yokohama, who have a good repute in the silk districts, made all necessary arrangements for raising a vast capital. As soon as the official permission is granted the company will commence business. The *Hochi* after reading the prospectus and by-laws of the company, finds that it is framed on a sound and equitable basis, and that it will soon gain the public confidence, and be a great advantage to this country at no remote date.

A report has been received to the effect that the *No-sho-ko-Joto-Kwaigi* (Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Superior Deliberative Assembly) will shortly meet, under the presidency of His Excellency Kono, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in the Nobles' Meeting Hall, which will be lent for that occasion.

A coal mine is reported to have been discovered on the Bodaian mountain, in Soyekami district, Yamato province.

The latest report from Fusan, Korea, states:—In the middle of May last year the Korean authorities strictly prohibited the exportation of cereals; and consequently the Japanese merchants there suffered great loss. Similarly, in the course of last May, some officials appeared in Kinkai and Kinpo, &c., and secretly prevented the export of grain. This has affected the commerce in such product, but on the frequent representations of the Japanese Consul to the local authorities, the trade was restored to its former condition in the beginning of last June. Lately, however, the price of rice having greatly depreciated in Japan, the settlers do not incline to export the grain. In the port of Gensashin the exports of rice and beans has been prohibited since that port was first opened; but the Japanese Consul is negotiating with the Governor of Tokugen Fu in order to have the restriction removed.

A society named *Doshu Kwaisha* (United Commercial Society) has been formed by the *Nippon Shokwai*, *Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha*, *Okuragumi*, *Boyeiki Shokwai* and several other direct trading companies of Tokio and Yokohama, with a view to preserve mutually friendly relations, and, at the same time, to discover the best way of advancing their business and developing the national commerce.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states:—Mr. Katannosuke, son of His Excellency Inouye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who went to America when he was eleven years of age, has completed a course of nine years study abroad. He has specially investigated the methods of tea manufacture in India and other countries and has lately been in Numadsu inspecting the actual condition of the tea-company (*Seikizensha*) there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A meteor of great size and brilliancy is reported to have been seen for a few seconds at Nakatsu and its neighbourhood in the province of Buzen, in the Northern heavens at about 7 p.m. on the 23rd ultimo.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the expense for the proposed Imperial tour to the north-east is estimated at about three hundred thousand yen.

According to announcement a semi-official paper, entitled the *Meiji Nippo*, made its first appearance on the 1st instant in Tokio, under the editorship of Mr. Maruyama Saraku, who is well known to hold conservative opinions.

With reference to the case of the Tokio lawyers against Mr. Fukuchi, director of the Nipposha, the Tokio Saibansho on the 1st instant summoned Mr. Takasashi Tetushiro, Council for the defendant, and informed him that he, being really one of the Plaintiffs in the case, could not be permitted to act as Council for the Defendant. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that its director has resolved to appeal to the Superior Court against this decision.

The *Akebono Shinbun* states that the King of Hawaii has presented a red velvet curtain to the Shintomiza theatre, Tokio.

Official reports have been received anent the appearance of pests on cultivated lands. In many villages in the province of Ise, a kind of land crab has appeared on the tea plantations, and wrought such havoc with the leaf of the plants that these have all lost their green colour. Every effort is being made to extirpate the nuisance. In some parts of the provinces of Iwaki and Iizen locusts have made their appearance on the fields of young rice plants.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* remarks:—We formerly stated that the Korean Government selected several hundred soldiers and applied to the Japanese Legation in Seoul to drill them in western style. We further learn that, in compliance with this request, a certain Japanese military officer attached to the Legation daily instructs the native soldiery in front of the *Mokwa Kwan* (a big building set apart for the reception of Chinese Envoys), situate in the northern part of the city, but that the Korean populace crowd the parade ground, and scornfully scout and laugh at the military, who consequently do not earnestly apply themselves to learn; that the Government is making every effort to put a stop to the abuse, by issuing stringent regulations; that about one hundred of the soldiers have made considerable improvement in their drill; but that the wide Korean hats which they still wear are very much in the way of the proper manipulation of their rifles.

It is said that the total number of visitors to the Second National Exhibition was 738,499, and that the sale of tickets realized 56,222.68 yen.

An institution that would "pay" very well, if the Government would only permit its construction would be a private dockyard. Yokosuka is not extensive enough for the demand made upon it, and hence vessels of the Mitsui Bishi Company have to go to Shanghai and Hongkong for repair.

It is said that regulations for jinrikishas are being drawn up by the Board of Police, and will shortly be issued.

An official telegram has been received from the prefecture of Fukui to the effect that, owing to the heavy rainfall since the night of the 1st instant, many rivers have overflowed, embankments have been damaged, houses washed away, and lives lost.

The following we take from the *Mainichi*:—Since the trouble occurred during the shooting trip of the grandson of the German Emperor near the Shaka-ga-ike pond, Suita-mura, Shimashimo district, Osaka Fu, last year, the police and district officials there have strictly ordered the farmers, through the chiefs of the villages, that they must behave respectfully towards foreigners, and not act impolitely in the least degree. The people, who were greatly astonished to find that the affair had affected not only the Osaka *Fucho*, but also the Central Government, have since then treated foreigners as if they were divinities. When they meet them on the roads the peasants kneel on the ground, and wait for their passage just as the husbandmen did in former days, when they met their local dignitaries. Many spirited persons are, we hear, greatly vexed with the arbitrariness of strangers. Foreigners residing in Kobe go there for shooting frequently, and incidentally hurt the peasants in the fields; but, in consequence of the above mentioned notice, no complaints are made.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that, during the five months from January to May last inclusive, those who applied for permission to emigrate to Hokkaido were, from all cities and prefectures, 182 families consisting of 603 souls, of whom 351 were males and 252 females.

On the 4th instant when the train, leaving Shinbashi at 9.30 p.m., had got as far as Shiba Ichome, a young man apparently a student, threw himself on the rails, and was killed by the passing train.

The *Kioto fu* authorities have applied to the Government for a special grant of funds to repair the damage wrought by the recent floods.

It is said that only those who may propose to purchase the Government Printing establishment will be permitted to visit it. Tickets may be obtained on the spot.

We observe in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* a report, which certainly has no present foundation, to the effect that the Messageries Maritimes Company is about to run a line of steamers to Hongkong via Kobe.

The *Nichi Nichi* mentions the probability of an *Ecole Centrale* being founded by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, on the model of that in France. Messrs. Furuichi, Okino and Yamabi, graduates of the French institution, are mentioned to be selected for teachers.

We take the following from the *Mainichi Shimbun*:—Of late many of the robbers in Kioto and Osaka have been armed with pistols, wherewith they have sometimes killed and wounded people; therefore the police authorities in the city of Osaka have regulated the sale of ammunition and firearms, and made close inquiries to find out from what source the rascals procure their arms, but in vain. Lately, however, a person who was arrested has informed the police that he purchased his weapons from a foreign firm at Kobe. Thereupon, notice was sent to the Consul concerned requesting that strict inquiry should be made; but no restrictive measures appear to have been adopted on the part of the foreign official. It is said that the Governor of Osaka informed the Central Government that, if foreign merchants were allowed to effect sales of fire-arms and ammunition without restriction, control over the native merchants would be impossible.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 3rd June, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c..... Yen 9,186.02
Merchandise, &c..... " 811.97

Total..... Yen 9,997.99

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c..... Yen 7,687.85
Merchandise, &c..... " 954.23

Total..... Yen 8,642.08

Miles open 18.

KIOTO, KOBE AND OSAKA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 3rd July, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c. Yen 14,182.98
Merchandise, &c. " 3,002.60

Total..... Yen 17,185.58

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c..... Yen 10,950.08
Merchandise, &c..... " 3,215.10

Total..... Yen 14,165.18

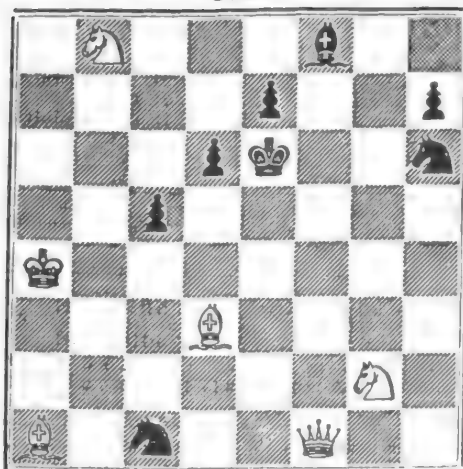
Miles open 55.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By T. M. BROWN.

(From American Chess Nuts.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JULY 2ND, BY J. BROWN OF BRIDPORT.

White.
1.—Q. to Q. 8.
2.—Kt. to K. sq.
3.—Q. mates.

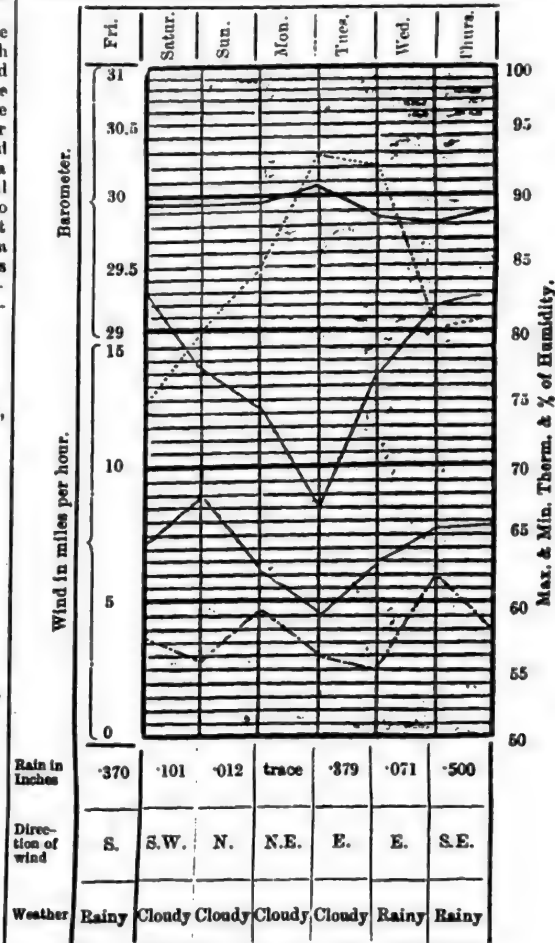
Black.
1.—P. takes Kt.
2.—Anything.

Correct solutions received from Omega and W.H.S.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JULY 1ST, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongu, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

..... represents velocity of wind.

..... percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 18.5 miles per hour on Monday at 3 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 29.934 inches on Thursday at 10 a.m., and the lowest was 29.373 inches on Sunday at 2 p.m.

The highest temperature for the week was 82°.1 on Sunday, and the lowest was 60°.3 on Wednesday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 81°.8 and 66°.0 respectively.

The total amount of rain for the week was 1.634 inches, against 4.648 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

July 2, German schooner *Auguste Reimers*, Thompson, 207, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Soon Ho.
July 2, British barque *Zodiac*, Baikie, 375, from Takao, Sugar, to Soon Ho.
July 4, British steamer *Belgie*, Davison, 2,627, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
July 4, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
July 4, British steamer *Venice*, Beard, 1,271, from Kobe, Tea, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
July 5, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,073, from Hong-kong, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.
July 5, American Frigate *Richmond*, Benham, 2,700 tons, 14-guns, 800 H.P., from Kobe.
July 5, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
July 6, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Wynn, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
July 7, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Walker, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

July 8, Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru*, Nye, 1,407, from Hako-date, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 July 8, British steamer *Euphrates*, Mitchell, 1,291, from Kobe, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.
 July 9, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Belgie* from San Francisco:—Messrs. Kennedy de Protronské, Luis E. Degener, A. B. French, Mr. and Mrs. Yizoye and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kang in cabin; and 55 Chinese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Messrs. F. E. Foster, T. Tokuda and servant and T. Akiyama in cabin. For San Francisco: Mrs. D. Carrow and infant, Mrs. T. Michels and daughter, Captain J. Kenney, Messrs. W. L. Scruggs and W. H. Day in cabin; and 1,038 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. Kennedy, 2 children and European nurse, Mrs. K. Araki, Mrs. S. Araki, Messrs. Yamate, Kanematsu and Kadota in cabin; and 50 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Dumaresq and 3 children, Miss Dudley, Miss Burrows, Revd. A. R. Morris, Revd. J. McKin, Dr. Simmons, Dr. Lanning, Messrs. F. Von Fischer, P. Colomb, Reynaud, Gowland, B. Munster, H. M. Paul, Fenellosa, Ninaud, Larrouhino, Fukusawa, Dushi, Nishimura, Wilhelm and Ito in cabin; and 2 Europeans and 171 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Euphrates* from Kobe:—40 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—Miss Aoki, Messrs. Oyama, Yoshida Maraharu, T. Masaki, Fumaky, Ohayagi and Missimura, in cabin. From Hongkong: Mr. R. B. Robertson in cabin.

OUTWARDS.

July 1, British steamer *Sarpedon*, Rea, 1,591, for London via Kobe, Nagasaki and China ports, General, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.

July 3, French steamer *Menzaleh*, Homery, 1,273, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

July 4, Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru*, Frahm, 852, for Hako-date, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 4, British barque *Malacca*, Hay, 593, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. Haspe.

July 5, Japanese steamer *Togoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 946, for Shanghai, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 5, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 5, British steamer *Belgie*, Davison, 2,627, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

July 6, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 6, Japanese steamer *Chishima Maru*, Tokuda, 450, for Hako-date, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 6, Japanese steamer *Kiushiu Maru*, Davison, 690, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 7, French corvette *Kerasint*, Rouquette, 1,200 tons, for Hako-date.

July 8, German schooner *Balthasar*, Fulda, 275, for Hako-date, Coal, despatched by P. Bohm.

July 9, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,060, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Leland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grey, Messrs. J. Naudin, J. E. Gould, R. W. Atkinson, T. E. Whitney, Nicholl, Ganiret, Ch. Capelle, and P. Slavinsky, in cabin; and 15 Marines in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Iwakura Tomomi, Messrs. Iwakura Tsuneko, G. Orley, J. Blackmore, J. Vidal, Midsuno, Yamagata, Yeseki, H. J. Black, Chan Sing, Masimo, G. Adolf, Sugimoto, Secto, Figueroa, Yasuda, R. Hondo, Sooma, Kamabi, G. M. Meacham and Mr. and Mrs. Yamanochi in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—For London: Mr. C. J. Cooper. For Liverpool: Dr. J. W. Fisher, R.N., Messrs. John Nutter and R. M. Little. For New York: Revd. and Mrs. H. C. Du Bose and 3 children, Miss Firebrace and maid, Miss G. Firebrace, Messrs. H. G. O. Chase, R. T. Firebrace and S. Tashiro. For Boston: Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Dumaresq and 3 children. For San Francisco: A. E. Olarovsky, Russian Consul General, Mrs. Edward Fischer, Miss St. Aubin, Dr. Cowan, Dr. Aixebrood, Mrs. D. Carrow and child, Capt. J. Kenny, Mrs. F. Nichols and daughter, Messrs. J. A. R. Waters, Chas. W. White, W. L. Songgs and W. H. Day in cabin; and 8 Europeans and 1,041 Chinese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	408	213	2,954	3,575
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hio-go	415	211	923	1,549
Yokohama	5,060	386	1,885	7,331
Hongkong	—	260	4,104	4,364
Total	5,833	1,070	9,871	16,824

SILK:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	132	—	132
Hongkong	9	5	2	16
Yokohama	—	76	—	76
Total	9	213	2	224

Per French steamer *Menzaleh* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	286 bales.
" " London	37 "

Total ... 323 bales

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Belgie* reports:—Sailed from San Francisco June 11th, at 3.30 p.m. Encountered moderate variable weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama July 4th at 6.31 a.m. Time 21 days, 21 hours and 53 minutes.

The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports:—Sailed from Hongkong June 29th at 3.36 p.m. To Turnabout had fresh N.E. and head sea, July 1st fresh gale from S.E., thence to Oosima fresh S.W. and squally, and thence to Yokohama light west wind. Arrived July 5th, at 6.05 a.m. Time 5 days, 12 hours and 37 minutes.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 9th July, 1881.)

		Discount on Yen Sats.			Gold Yen.	Nippon.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1881								
Saturday	July	2	61 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Monday	"	4	60 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Tuesday	"	5	61 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Wednesday	"	6	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Thursday	"	7	61 ¹ / ₂	62	62	—	—	—
Friday	"	8	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Saturday	"	9	62	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	July 15th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	—
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	—
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	July 18th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	July 18th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	—
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	July 25th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	July 14th

1.—Left San Francisco June 23rd, *City of Peking*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	—
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	July 27th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	—
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	July 19th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	—
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	July 23rd
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	—
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	July 16th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	July 15th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30 10.40

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30 10.40

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Euphrates	Mitohell	British steamer	1,291	Kobe	July 8	Smith, Baker & Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	June 11	Lighthouse Department
Nagoya Maru	Walker	Japanese steamer	1,914	Shanghai & ports	July 7	M. B. Co.
Niigata Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,603	Hongkong via Kobe	July 5	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong via Nagasaki	July 2	P. & O. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	June 24	M. M. Co.
Venloe	Beard	British steamer	1,271	Kobe	July 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,302	Hongkong	July 9	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Auguste Reimers	Thomson	German schooner	207	Taiwanfoo	July 2	Soon Ho
Black Diamond	Boyd	German barque	601	Nagasaki	May 27	P. Bohm
E. M. Young	McMicken	British barque	345	Nagasaki	July 1	J. Middleton
Frank Carvil	Garratt	British ship	1,489	Cardiff	June 30	M. M. Co.
Marie	Clausen	German barque	464	Antwerp	June 30	Carl Robde
Mary L. Stone	Field	American ship	1,584	London	June 18	A. Reimers & Co.
Phillip Nelson	Furse	British barque	524	Antwerp	June 30	Wilkin & Robison
Richard Robinson	Smith	American ship	642	New York	June 12	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Zodiac	Baikie	British barque	375	Takao	July 2	Soon Ho

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Monocacy	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
Richmond	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Benham
ENGLISH—Lily	3	700	95	Gunboat	Cruise	Grove
Vigilant	2	835	250	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lindsay
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Kobe	Dubrot
GERMAN—Hertha	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Samoa	von Kall

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
New York	Venice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	July 9th
New York	Euphrates	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York	Metapedia	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York	Glamis Castle	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
For London via Japan and China ports ...	Merionethshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports	Nagoya Maru	M. B. Co.	July 15th, at 6 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Business remains without much change. *Yarn 16/24* and Common, neglected and lower; the better sorts keep their ground fairly well with a fair business passing. Other counts are not much enquired for, but *Bombay* sorts are rather firmer. *Shirtings* are the turn better. *T. Reds*, the heavier weights are more sought after. *Mousselines*, very dull. Cloth shows very slight symptoms of a small revival.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.50 to \$30.50
Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.50 to \$32.50
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$28.50 to \$30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$32.00 to \$33.00
Good to Best... ..	"	\$33.50 to \$35.00
" 38 to 42	"	\$38.00 to \$40.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.40 to 1.80
" 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.85 to 2.30
" 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.15 to 2.52½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:—12 " 44 in.	\$1.30 to 1.45
Prints:—Assorted ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.25
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.09 to 0.12
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.45 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.00 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.75 to 1.85

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$6.50 to 8.50
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42½ " "	\$0.62½ to 0.70
Taffachelass:—12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	4.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.18 to 0.30
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Orange 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.15 to 0.16
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.26
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy ... 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.40
Presidents ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.40 to 0.50
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.50
Blankets, green, 5 to 6 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.37 to 0.41

KEROSENE.—Considerable sales took place early in the week, since when holders have advanced their demands to our quotations. Stock 344,000 onses.

SUGAR.—Remains without much animation, there being a considerable margin between buyers and sellers views.

Sugar:—Takao in bag New ... per picul	\$3.65 to \$4.05
" Old... ..	\$3.45
" Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	\$3.50
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	\$7.00 to \$8.00
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah... ..	\$6.00 to \$8.50

Japan Rice ... per picul	\$2.60 to 2.90
Japan Wheat ...	\$2.00
Kerosene Oil... ..	case \$1.86 to 1.92

EXPORTS.

SILK.—During the past week there has been a good demand for silk and about 240 shipping bales (nearly all new silk) changed hands; at first at \$550 to \$555 per picul for Maybashi hanks and \$520 for Hatchojees and latter on at an advance of about \$10 per picul on these prices. The stock of new silk on the market has now been reduced to some 30 bales, whilst there are still about 230 bales of old silk of all kinds on hand. The market closes very firm and the tendency of prices is still upwards. Total shipments for the season 1880 to 1881, 22,344 bales against 17,875 bales during the season 1879 to 1880. Shipments since 1st July, 1881, 399 bales, against 137 bales for the same period last year.

Hanks.—No. 2½ to 2½	\$560 to \$570
" 3 & infr.	\$520 to \$530
Filatures.—No. 1 10/13 drs.	\$700
" 2 13/15 drs.	\$670

TEA.—We have to report a very quiet market, settlements for the past week amounting only to 2,200 piculs. Bad weather has checked supplies from coming forward and stocks are consequently light. Prices are steady at our last quotations.

Common ...	\$12 to \$13	Fine ...	\$28 to \$30
Good Common ...	\$16 to \$18	Finest ...	\$33 to \$35
Medium ...	\$20 to \$22	Choice ...	\$37 to \$38
Good Medium ...	\$25 to \$26	Choicest ...	\$40 upwards.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the fluctuations in the price of Silver, we have had some little excitement in the Exchange business of the past week, with 2 per cent rise, Bank Paper having been sold at 3/10 for 4 months' sight. A good demand having sprung up for remittances at that figure, rates soon collapsed, and at closing are now even weaker than those of last week.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½ @ 3/9	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	72½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8½ @ 3/8½	" Private 10 days' sight.....	73½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	90
" 6 " " "	3/9½	" Private 30 days' sight	91
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.69	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" Private 6 months' sight	4.81	" Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ % disc.	KINSATE	62 dis.
" Private 10 days' sight	½ %	GOLD YEN	380 nom.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—There is still a good supply of unemployed tonnage in port, with little demand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.,

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW PREMISES,

No. 75,

MAIN STREET.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 3 of the 14th Year of Meiji, (1881.)

TATE-ISHI-MISAKI LIGHT-
HOUSE.

TSURUGA HARBOUR.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby gives notice, that on the night of the Twentieth day of the Seventh month of the Fourteenth year of Meiji (20th July, 1881) and every night thereafter from Sunset until Sunrise, a FIXED WHITE LIGHT of the Fourth order will be exhibited from the tower built on TATE-ISHI-MISAKI, the Western head of the entrance to the harbour of Tsuruga, Province of Yechizen.

According to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 95, and the British Admiralty Chart No. 1347, the Lighthouse is situated in Latitude 35 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds North and in Longitude 135 degrees 58 minutes East of Greenwich.

The Tower is built of Granite and is 18½ feet high from the base to the centre of the lantern.

The Light will have an arc of visibility of 259 degrees, the cut off bearings being S. 60° 25' W. and S. 40° 35' E. Bearings true.

The total elevation of the Light above the sea will be 407 feet and its range of visibility in clear weather about 20 nautical miles.

YAMAO YOZO,
Minister of Public Works.

Tokai, July 1st, 1881.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportamen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.

CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Five Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,***celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1876.
VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.**

White Rose, Frangipanna, Ylang-ylang, Staphanotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevel,
Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,*a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Essences***ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,***a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.***ATKINSON'S****ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,***a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,***a new and indispensable Toilet necessarium, and most refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,***and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers.*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Beware. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of soap and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

ESTABLISHED 1799.

FORD & Co.,**GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND

Forwarding Agents.

No. 5, WATER STREET.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1881.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE

NORTON'S

MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE



MARK.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEYS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEYS

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEYS

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEYS

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES.



WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS.
STOURPORT ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN-WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY" "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C
April, 1880.

**ASTHMA,
FOR
DIFFICULT
BREATHING
&c**

**SAVORY & MOORE'S
DATURA
TATULA**

Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

**FLUID
MAGNESIA.**

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

April 10, 1880

1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

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Railings. Balcony Panels.

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SMITH'S HEARTHES & PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*Catalogue (D) free on Application.***Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited.**
LONDON.

26 ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,800,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

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Hankow, Saigon, Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o

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LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 26th February, 1881.

The "Japan Mail,"

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1845.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

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LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
" Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 21, Park Row, New York.
SAN FRANCISCO..... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16
Bund, Yokohama.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, 9TH JULY, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

Paris, June 10th.—*République Française*, Gambetta's organ, admits the defeat of its party, and compares the vote on *scrutin de liste* in the Senate yesterday to the reactionary proceedings of the 16th of May, 1877. The relations between the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, it says, will now become greatly strained. The general election, preceded as it will be, by strong agitation, will be adverse to the Senate if the people pronounce in favor of the *scrutin de liste*. The article concludes: We are not discouraged; we shall regain our liberty of action and shall use it. Moderate journals declare the question of *scrutin de liste* will now be referred to the electoral body, which is its natural judge.

The irreconcilables and Monarchist papers profess to regard the vote as putting an end to Gambetta's dictatorship. There are rumors current that Constans, Minister of Interior, Cazot, Minister of Justice, and General Faure, Minister of War, will tender their resignations, and that Gambetta will resign the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

London, June 10.—In the House of Commons last night, Dilke said the Anglo-French Commissioners were now engaged on the draft of a Convention for a tariff which had been confidentially communicated by France, some items of which are worse than *status quo*, and some better. The Government was thoroughly alive to the injuries which might be inflicted on British trade by exclusion through the operation of specific duties on the cheaper kinds of articles, and would not consent to any scale causing such exclusion. Some points were already provisionally settled in regard to iron, steel, chemicals and pottery, but the intention of France in regard to the most important question of France in regard to the most important question, namely, that of textiles, was not yet announced.

Quebec, June 10.—There is less distress than on former occasions of fires here. The cause of the fire is variously related. It is said a drunken man with a candle in a stable started it, which is probable. There are plenty of empty houses for the sufferers, and eligible ones are being rapidly taken. Charitable ladies are distributing food where applications are made. No individual losses amount to over \$15,000.

London, June 10.—The Cornell four are dissatisfied with their exclusion from the race for the Visitors' Plate in the Henley regatta, which they believe they could win. They doubt their ability to win the Stewards' Cup. Efforts will be made to secure their admission to the contest for the Visitors' Plate.

London, June 10.—An American agent, endeavoring to negotiate for a tour to America by Patti, says Nicolini was the stumbling-block. He demanded 2,000,000 francs for Patti and himself. It is believed Nicolini will take Patti to America on his own account.

Tunis, June 10.—The French Tunisian Treaty has been ratified. Rostau, the French Minister, informed the foreign representatives here that the Bey, by special decree, has appointed him sole intermediary for the transaction of business with them.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—Disturbances are reported at Khasdoff and other towns in southern Russia, and there have been several incendiary fires.

Quebec, June 9th.—One of those destructive fires to which Quebec is so subject broke out at 11 o'clock last night in the midst of St. John's suburbs, midway between St. Roche's and upper town. The fire originated in a small wooden house on Olive street, and immediately spread to the adjoining buildings. The Fire Brigade became demoralized and lost all control of themselves and the fire. At 2 o'clock this morning St. John's Church (Roman Catholic), the largest in the city, worth \$100,000, was burned and 600 houses were destroyed, some of them brick and stone, but the majority poor and small and of wood. The fire continued to spread. No loss of life is reported though several parties are reported missing. The houseless people are camped out in the fields surrounding the city. Thieves

made off with most of the property saved from the flames, and the fire overtook nearly all the remaining movables. Half of the people in the town blocked the streets, and the firemen were impeded. Burning sparks and shingles fell all over the city. A number of local insurance companies are sure to be paralyzed by this disaster. The principal streets destroyed are Richmond, Latouille, Ste. Olive, Richelieu and Daquillon, running east to west, parallel with the river; also St. John street, Ste. Marie, DeLigny, St. Clair and Sutherland, running north and south. Richmond, Latouille and Ste. Olive are principally inhabited by the *demimonde*. In many instances the parties burned out owned their residences. The fire was not brought under control until 6 o'clock this morning.

A SCENE OF TERROR.

The conflagration beggars description. Half the people seemed panic-stricken and three-fourths of the others were only adding to the general confusion by running against each other and assisting in the destruction of property in the belief that they were rendering assistance in saving it. Parents partially clothed hurried along in every direction with infants in their arms and leading other children by the hand. Cows and horses let loose from burning stables rushed half maddened through the crowd. The origin of the fire was in a stable in Ste. Olive street, near Ste. Marie street. The flames immediately spread to surrounding wooden buildings and to the streets above and below Ste. Olive. Latouille, Ste. Marie and Richelieu streets were quickly a mass of fire for some hundred feet, the flames from the other sides of the streets overlapping in the middle and completely closing them. Scenes common to all great fires were describable at this time. Even the police and firemen are to a great extent demoralized. Daring robbery was carried on freely in full sight of everybody. Liquor stores and private dwellings attacked by the flames were ransacked for liquor, which was openly drunk by the lowest degree of society common to the locality in question, and who frequent the low hovels, whose destruction is one of the least regrettable features of the disaster. The sparks, which everywhere flew from the burning wooden buildings, were themselves a terrible source of danger to the rest of the city. It was a common sight to see men's coats and hats ablaze from pieces of shingles which lighted on them. The wind, being from the north, drove the fire rapidly in the direction of St. John's Church, and the various contrary local currents scattered the cinders around in every direction. The brigade found the fire more unmanageable than ever.

THE BURNED DISTRICT.

Briefly summed up the streets consumed are: Running east and west—Richmond in part, principally the south side, Latouille, Ste. Olive, Richelieu, Daquillon and St. John's ward; in Montcalm, St. Gabriel, Nuvolle and Breton: running north and south the principal streets were Sutherland, DeLigny, St. Clair, Ste. Marie and St. Genevieve on the west side, beside Jupiter street in Montcalm ward, also on the west side. Among the property destroyed on St. John street were a large number of handsome buildings used as stores and private residences. A battery was called out, and rendered excellent aid in saving property and keeping order. Several remarkable whirlwinds were caused by the fire. Men were in some instances lifted off their feet. On the lower field, where most of the burnt-out people had camped with their saved goods, the fire followed the unfortunates and burnt up most of the goods piled on the grass. Burning shingles fell over the city as far out as Maple avenue during the night, endangering every part of the town. Several incipient fires in different streets were suppressed by the vigilance of the occupants. It is computed that there must be a loss of \$2,000,000, between buildings stock and furniture. Over 150 families are rendered homeless, and at least 800 buildings destroyed. It is impossible to give a full and correct list of the sufferers and losses and insurance at this moment, but all insurance companies doing business in the city are heavy losers. The fire brigade and apparatus were quite unfit to cope with such a fire, and to its weakness and wretched water service the whole disaster is due.

The City Engineer estimates that the number of houses destroyed is about 600.

The remains of Mr. Hardy were dug from the ruins. His head was horribly burned.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Five lives are known to have been lost. Three bodies have already been recovered—those of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy of 118 Oliver street and that of Marois, a joiner, of Richelieu street. Mrs. George Lapperiere and two children are missing, and supposed to have perished in the flames. St. John's Church was insured for \$63,000.

A subscription list has been started for the relief of the sufferers. The Governor-General gave \$500, the Archbishop of Quebec \$1000 and the Mayor \$100.

Besides these already mentioned, there are reports of others missing. Only the walls of St. John's Church remain. It will be rebuilt. The official number of houses burned is 657. The Legislative Assembly voted \$10,000 for the relief of the suffering. Citizens are holding a relief meeting, with the Mayor presiding, to-night. Most of the sufferers being people in fair circumstances, the amount of severe suffering will not be large. The approximate losses of the insurance companies doing business here are from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Cork, June 9.—A furious riot began this evening. Magistrate Stokes was severely injured, and three policemen were badly wounded. The mounted police charged the mob and several persons were injured. During the riot the police station at Union quay was wrecked. The riot originated on the race-course where the races were proceeding. One civilian was dangerously wounded by a bayonet. A man named Tobin, a prominent member of the Land League, was arrested.

Everything quiet at Skull and Skibbereen.

Archbishop Croke, on arriving in Tipperary, yesterday, was escorted from the railway station by the local League, with brass bands playing. A large crowd of people drew his carriage through the streets. The Archbishop, addressing an enormous crowd, warned the people not to come into collision with the forces of the empire; not to give way to hooting and stone-throwing, but to appeal to the enlightened conscience of Europe and America. He declared he had no sympathy for those who could pay fair rents and would not. The Archbishop also said that it was the duty of the Irish party to pass the Land bill, insisting only on such amendments as relate to arrears of rent and the constitution of rent Courts. He advised the people to avoid all assemblages at evictions, sales, etc.

A policeman was arrested at Mullingar for refusing to form a patrol of escort to some Land League prisoners. He threw down his rifle and helmet and declared that he would not go a step farther.

New York, June 9.—The *World's* London special says: Private dispatches from Cork say that intense excitement prevails in the city and throughout the country. The tenants on the large estates, notably those of the Earl of Bantry, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Kenmare, Sir George Colthurst, Lord Fermoy, the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Egmont and on the Countess of Kingston's estates at Michelstown, are said to have conspired to make a general strike. The League branches are very active, and armed resistance is openly preached.

Lieutenant-General Hamilton, the officer commanding the Cork district, has asked for more troops, and the detachments at Fermoy, Mallow, and elsewhere will be re-enforced at once. The Third Dragoons at Ballincollig have been split up into small troops and scattered all over the country. The forts on the Lee river (Camden, Carlisle and Houlbow line) have been drained of men, and the guardship *Revenge* lying in Queenstown harbour, is stripped of her marines, and yet General Hamilton has not men enough to supply the demands of the local magistrates. Just before daylight this morning fifty dragoons were called for from Ballincollig. There are nearly three hundred men drawn from the First Battalion, Twentieth Foot, and Second Battalion, Rifle Brigade. The Army Service Corps were dispatched by a special train to Skibbereen. Orders were also telegraphed for the One Hundred and Seventh Foot, lying at Butte Vant, and the Second Battalion of the Twenty-third Foot at Fermoy, to send eighty men each to Skull and Ballydehob.

It is again rumored that the Fenians intend to blow up the Government powder works.

Another arrest under the Coercion Act has been made near Macroom, County Cork.

The people at Skull, County Cork, have hoisted the green flag and stationed an armed guard in front of Father Murphy's house.

The Land League appear to be practically affiliated with the Fenians and Ribbonmen and have them working actively in its service.

Limerick, June 9th.—Eight suspected persons at Skull and Skibbereen have been arrested. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mahoney, the farmer killed at the recent riot at Bodeyke, County Clare, died from being struck by a policeman, at present unknown, whom they found guilty of willful murder.

London, June 9th.—The Home Secretary said in the Commons to-day that the reports of occurrences at Skull and Skibbereen are much exaggerated.

The Under Foreign Secretary announced that, as the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, under which Americans enjoy the privilege of fishing in British colonial waters, could not in any case expire before 1885, the Government was not at present in a position to consider the expediency of terminating the treaty so far as it related to the fishery question.

A motion by Monk (Liberal), that no commercial treaty with France shall be considered satisfactory which does not reduce duties, was carried by a vote of 74 to 44.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland telegraphed from Dublin that the rumour that the Government intended to arrest Father Murphy was unfounded. Such reports he pronounced to be tricks to excite the people.

Havana, June 9.—On the night of May 17th there was an earthquake in Hayti. Rain fell in torrents at the time. Several landslips occurred, and many cattle were killed.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—Another Nihilist trial has begun at Kieff. The prisoners include four women, a Saxon subject and a French citizen. They are accused of various political crimes and of complicity with the assassins of the Czar.

Tiflis (Russia), June 9.—In a conflict at the small town of Kouba between seventy prisoners and their military guard more than twenty-five men were killed or wounded. About thirty prisoners escaped, carrying off ten rifles.

Constantinople, June 9.—An earthquake has devastated eight villages in Vanpashilis.

London, June 1.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says of the recent meeting of Confederate bondholders in London: The fact of the meeting being held deserves notice, although the first impression will be that nothing could be more hopeless than the position of the creditors of the Confederacy, as there is a clause in the American Constitution forbidding the recognition of such loans. The meeting, however, appointed a very influential committee, consisting of Cambell, Martin, Morrett, Payne, Walker and Sir Henry Tyler. The hope of those interested is that the Southern States will attempt to borrow money in this market and can be treated in default unless they recognize those loans, the Union having no equity to release them from the obligations incurred in their capacity as sovereign States. This seems a very poor foundation for the claims which the United States opposes, but it is a fact that the cotton bonds of the Confederacy have been recently dealt in here at 5 per cent and dollar bonds at 3 per cent. It is to be noted that when a State is in default the Stock Exchange will refuse to grant quotation for any new loan.

New York, June 1.—Advices from Panama of May 24th say: The *Star and Herald* has published the following resumé of the leading points of the protocol, said to have been signed by the representatives of Colombia and the United States, at New York: Ships of war and merchantmen convoys of the United States may, in peace or war, pass free through the canal, without payment of tolls. By common consent both Governments will select in the territory of the isthmus places appropriate for forts, arsenals, coaling depots and naval storehouses. In time of peace there shall be no American military force on the isthmus beyond that indispensable for the preservation of such forts, arsenal, etc. In case the neutrality of the canals should be threatened the United States are authorized to take military occupation of the Isthmus, and Colombia will be obliged to co-operate. Ships of war and military

expeditions of all other nations, except the United States, will have no right to pass through the canal in time of peace, nevertheless the two nations may, by mutual understanding, permit the innocent use of the highway to such ships and expeditions. Colombia undertakes not to enter into negotiations concerning the canal, or alter the rules and regulations governing it, without previous accord with the United States.

The *Star and Herald* says:—The protocol has been disapproved by the Colombian Senate. Deichman, United States Minister to Colombia and author of the protocol, is furious. The Government, Senate, press and people have unanimously denounced the protocol.

Chicago, June 10.—A cable special to the *Times* from London says: The agent of the *Times* has just made a tour through Holland and Belgium, and telegraphs to this bureau from Paris that the grain crops will far exceed the average. Wheat looks splendid, and the weather is all that could be desired.

London, June 9.—The meeting of Stewards of the Henley regatta to-day lasted over two hours. Lord Camoys presided. The Cornell University crew arrived at Henley this afternoon and were highly pleased at the changed situation. They pulled over the course this evening. The *Leander* crew, holders of the Grand Challenge cup, also arrived and went over the course.

New York, June 2.—The *Tribune* says: Efforts are said to have been made by Brazilian agents in Germany to divert immigration from the United States to Brazil, but not with any success. Dr. Belma arrived in this city from Rio Janeiro on Friday last to obtain 3000 Chinese laborers for the province of San Paulo. He said he believed that in six or seven years slavery in Brazil will be practically abolished. Bismarck, he thinks, has discouraged Germans from going to Brazil, and through the German Consuls has incited strikes among them. The great need of Brazil, he said, was competition in labor, and as European and American immigrants could not be induced to colonize in Brazil, recourse must be had to the Chinese, who are both cheap and submissive. He intends to procure the requisite number of Chinese in this country, if possible, but he may be obliged to go to China.

New York, June 5th.—A cable special to the *World* from London says: We shall have again to go to you for the larger part of our grain supply. The continued drought and cold east winds which have prevailed with little intermission since seeding time have ruined most of the cereal crops, except wheat, and that in most districts is poor and thin. I have been over the best agricultural sections in the southern and midland counties and the same doleful story is told everywhere. The hay crop will be almost a total failure. The farmers have been trusting to a good harvest this year to enable them to pay off the arrears of rent, which have grown up on them, owing to the wretched harvests of the last few years, and the partial failure which is now inevitable will ruin thousands of them. The misfortunes of the farmers have much to do with the prevailing industrial depression. We have had only two showers of rain since May 4th and the fields are parched and as red as rust. Altogether farming in these islands is in a bad box between short harvest and American competition. Landlords are at their wits' end. Hundreds of the farms are unoccupied. At least 70 per cent of the tenants are in arrears and owing to the general feeling of insecurity created by such drastic measures as the Land bill landed property is practically unsaleable.

Chicago, June 6.—A St. Petersburg special says: The police recently discovered a plot to kill the Czar, and have captured twenty-one of the conspirators. It appears that a carpenter overheard them planning the death of the Czar in a room and informed the police, who next day secreted a Lieutenant-Colonel and a large force behind some furniture in this room. A large body of police was also posted on the outside of the building. The nihilists held a long conference and, after conversing for six hours, finally resolved upon the death of the Czar. At this moment the Lieutenant-Colonel suddenly sprang out from his concealment and fired his pistol, whereupon the whole force rushed into the room, capturing the entire band.

London, June 6.—A Berlin correspondent says: A Russian friend sends me a striking picture of the state of imprisonment into which recent events have thrown the Czar. The palace at Gatchina is filled with soldiers and

police. Everyone having business at the palace is subjected to a rigorous search whenever they have occasion to go there. The court will soon remove to Peterhof, which has a small port at the mouth of the Neva. Four ships will be anchored there, and no other vessels allowed to approach. Two yachts will always be ready to convey the Czar to and from St. Petersburg, accompanied on either side by a gunboat.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—The Executive Committee of Nihilists have informed the Czar that his doom is certain.

A terrible storm occurred at Gatchina on the 4th inst., overturning the granite column of the monument to Emperor Paul, and otherwise doing an enormous amount of damage.

A retired Colonel of the Russian army shot and killed in the streets of Sebastopol Captain Costomarov, a hero of the Crimean war.

New York, June 7.—The *World's* London special says: The Czar is reported as being completely broken down. Correspondents who have visited Gatchina recently say it is pitiable to see what a wreck this man of heroic frame has become since his father's murder. It was thought at first that he would defy the nihilists, and when he appeared once or twice at reviews and public ceremonies his brave and manly bearing elicited hearty applause from the people, but since he issued his proclamation of autocracy, and called in Ignatieff, Alexander the III has almost withdrawn from public view. It is not grief for his father, but sheer terror. The shock of the assassination completely prostrated the Czarina, and her nervousness has affected the Czar. His palace at Gatchina is a perfect arsenal. Cordons of trusty Cossacks surround the whole district, and the palace itself is guarded night and day by police and picked officers of the line. The Czar lives in a state of siege. All visitors, except the high officers of State, are searched, and at night there is a password and countersign, not only for the precincts of the palace, but for all the roads approaching it.

Like all the Romanoffs, Alexander III is superstitious. Just before the assassination of the late Czar the household was upset by the discovery of a dead pigeon in the main court-yard of the Winter Palace, which had been killed by an eagle. Gatchina is now terrified by an omen of more sinister import. During a storm of thunder and lightning, June 4th, the granite statue of the Emperor Paul was overthrown and the sentry guarding it was killed.

When falls Paul's column, dies the Tsar,
And Russians upon Russia war.
The deed was done in eighteen one (1801),
And when twice forty years are run,
Wait Russia for thy crowned one.

The Czar believes as firmly as the most ignorant peasant that the prophecy was not fulfilled by the murder of Alexander II, but that 1881 will witness a civil war and the overthrow of the dynasty.

Berlin, June 7.—A letter from Russia says about thirty army officers, including a Colonel of the Imperial Guard, have been arrested the past month. Among the naval officers arrested is a relative of Procurator-General Mouravioff who conducted the prosecution of Rousakoff and the other nihilists executed for complicity in the murder of the Czar. The policy of procrastination reigns supreme at St. Petersburg.

A dynamite mine has been discovered under some metals close to the Gatchina railway station. The mine was connected with the battery in the railway telegraph office. All the telegraph officials have been arrested.

Naples, June 2.—Slight shocks of earthquake at Mount Vesuvius have been followed by strong eruptions and active streams of lava flowing down the northeast side.

Paris, June 2.—It is rumored that a coalition will be formed by Jules Simon, Waddington, Duke De Broglie and De Fourton, countenanced by President Grevy, to defeat the Scrutin de Liste bill in the Senate.

Kieff, June 2.—The ringleader of the anti-Jewish riots here has been sentenced to three and a half years' penal servitude and loss of his civil rights. His most active accomplices have been sentenced to eighteen months and twelve others to short terms of imprisonment.

Rome, June 2th.—Premier Depretis, in presenting the new Ministry to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said he

only accepted the Premiership from a feeling of duty. He dwelt upon the imperative necessity of electoral reform. The Government had decided upon an increase of the war budget so as to complete the reorganization of the army on the system approved by Parliament. In regard to relations with other Powers, he said the country required peace with dignity. In moments of disquietude and distrust, what aided the Government was the imperturbable calm resting on the consciousness of right. The Minister of Foreign Affairs said he could not at present consent to the publication of the Tunis correspondence.

Paris, June 2.—The dueling mania has again broken out in Paris. Not less than three meetings have taken place within the last twenty-four hours.

Paris, June 2.—The cashier and three clerks of a large commercial firm of Paris were arrested last night for embezzling funds amounting to nearly \$500,000.

Madrid, June 2.—At a meeting of the Anti-Slave Trade Society a resolution was passed demanding the abolition of capital punishment and the immediate liberation of all slaves in the Antilles.

Tunis, June 2.—The French authorities admit that the Captain of the gunboat *Leopard* exceeded his duty in searching the British vessels.

London, June 2.—The *Times'* Tunis article says, concerning the searching of British vessels by the French man-of-war, that instructions have been forwarded to French gunboats in those waters so as to prevent a similar breach of international law in the future.

Tunis, June 6.—It appears certain that all military operations have been suspended, the hostiles submitting.

London, June 2.—It is believed that the object in sending half the Turkish troops now in Thessaly to Tripoli is to forestall Italian intrigues. The Porte fears that Italy will pursue a course in Tripoli similar to that of the French in Tunis.

New York, June 2.—The Pope has conferred the title of Monsignor upon Very Rev. William Quinn, Vicar-General, and Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, Chancellor of the archdiocese of New York. The reverend gentlemen have been private chamberlains of the Holy Father, and will shortly be declared prelates of the Pontifical household.

London, June 2.—In the House of Commons to-day, Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, in confirming the announcement of the settlement of the Fortune bay dispute, added that it had been also agreed to come to an arrangement relative to fishing regulations.

Madrid, June 3.—It is said that a decree will be published on the 20th dissolving the Cortes, ordering elections in August, and summoning a new Cortes to meet in September.

London, June 3.—Thirty houses and some schools in the East End were burned to-night.

London, June 3.—Professor Robertson Smith, who was suspended by the Assembly of the Scottish Free Church from teaching his classes at Aberdeen University for certain writings, particularly articles on the Hebrew language and literature, has accepted an offer from Black, publisher of the work in which the objectionable articles appeared.

London, June 3.—The loan for £2,000,000, issued by the Government of Cape Colony, has been covered three times over.

Paris, June 3.—A veterinary surgeon has discovered a remedy by inoculation for the sickness called charbon, which kills millions of francs worth of sheep yearly.

Vienna, June 3.—The *Presse* says: Russia is promoting the candidacy of General Prince Doudonhoff Korsakoff for the throne of Bulgaria, in case Prince Alexander abdicates.

Montreal, June 3.—During May, 6,600 immigrants arrived at this port.

Paris, June 3.—The French committee for promoting the Franco-American treaty of commerce met to-day under the Presidency of Foulher Ducarcil, who, in his opening address, deplored the death of the founder of the committee, Menier, and said the committee was resolved to renew its efforts to extend its action, believing that a favorable opportunity had been offered by the promulgation of a general tariff and the opening of negotiations for an Anglo-French treaty.

Paris, June 4.—Tignaux will accept Slosson's billiard challenge.

Tehran, June 4.—The principal instigator of the Mian Daab massacre, during the Kurdish invasion of Persia, was blown from the mouth of a cannon at Tabrus to-day.

Athens, June 4.—The Turkish troops, after an engagement in sight of Salonica, annihilated twenty-one brigands and brought their heads into town.

London, June 5.—The cable steamer *Faraday* has arrived at Penzance. Over 900 miles of the new telegraph cable have been laid.

New York, June 6.—The *Herald's* Madrid special says: The active electoral preparations of the Carlists in the north and east provinces, and the recent communications that have passed between the Pretender and his agents in those districts and in Madrid, have decided the Government to order the authorities to watch their movements. The party has shown increased boldness since its local successes in the provincial and municipal elections.

London, June 6.—It is now stated by authority that the well-known house of Anthony Gibbs & Sons has not consented to enter into any guano or nitrate contracts on behalf of the Peruvian bondholders with the Government of Chile, and will not consent so to do. No such contracts are likely to be made by solvent houses until the terms of peace between Chile and Peru have been satisfactorily adjusted, and are on a sound working basis.

New York, June 6.—The *Herald's* Paris special says: A young man, styling himself Comte D'Aulduoy, shot himself last night in a box at the Grand Opera. He is not, as was stated in some of the Paris papers, an American, but is from Toulouse. He discharged four shots at himself. The consternation of the audience may be imagined. He is now at the Beaujon Hospital, and is likely to recover. He maintains reserve as to the motives of his attempted suicide, but the cause is believed to be family troubles. His real name is not known. He is only 17 years old. As the audience was leaving at the close of the opera a quarrel, followed by blows and an exchange of cards, took place between some gentlemen in front of the Cafe de la Paix. This second affair was thought to be connected with the tragedy of the opera, a danseuse is now said to be at the bottom of it all.

New York, June 6.—The *Herald's* Madrid special says: The army of occupation under Marshal Quesada, 80,000 strong, will be kept up in the Basque provinces, as the Cabinet possesses information that a powerful organization of Carlists exists under a pretext of watching elections. It seems that their intrigues have been denounced by the Spanish Consuls in France and by the civil authorities of the north of Spain since the month of March. The Cabinet is quiet and determined to repress very severely any agitation, and it would be backed by a strong public opinion and by both the Conservatives and Liberals in a campaign against Carlism.

Montreal, June 6.—Information was received late last night that a deputation of the Montreal Telegraph Company, composed of Hon. J. Abbot and Frederick Allen, have arranged preliminaries with the Western Union, which now controls the Dominion Telegraph Company, for an amalgamation of their lines, thus forming another gigantic monopoly. The plan is to form a new company that will lease the two lines forever, the Western Union guaranteeing 8 per cent to the Montreal and 6 per cent to the Dominion Company. The Western Union is to get half of all the earnings above those percentages, and the other moiety is to go to the new company. This dodge is adopted to evade the Act of Parliament passed to prevent the amalgamation of these companies. Meetings of the shareholders of the local companies will be called at once to ratify it. This new piece of work by Jay Gould will cause a terrible outcry in Canada when made known.

Paris, June 7th.—In Berlin a horse, while crossing the electric railway, having set his hoof upon the rail, was instantly thrown down, and another horse, having also touched the rail with his iron-shod hoof, received a shock which sent him galloping off in wild terror.

London, June 7th.—Sir John Astley writes to the *Sportman* challenging any three-year-old in the world to a match race, at weight for any age, with the five-year-old horse Peter during the Newmarket Houghton meeting in October next, for a purse of 1000 guineas.

Vienna, June 7.—The town of Shimawa, in Galicia, has been burned and 3,000 persons are homeless.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 16TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 7TH MONTH, 16TH DAY.

DIED.

At Kobe, on July 13th, Mr. JOHN GRIGOR, of Yokohama, aged 41 years.

In a mercantile community like ours there is perhaps no topic of greater interest than exchange, exercising as it does so sensible an effect on the practical value of our property. Recently we have had what may fairly be termed violent fluctuations, proceeding from sundry and divers forecasts as to the results of the European Conference on Bi-metallism, and sad disappointment has, we fear, been their portion who had faith in the recuperative results of the Conference's *sestra*. We have already given brief expression to our own incredulity in currency "doctoring" as a remedy for sickly trade, and we shall not venture to trouble our readers with any detailed views of our own on the subject. We write now merely with the intention of drawing attention to what in our humble judgment appears a most sensible and instructive article on *Trade and Finance* in the columns of the *Daily News*. That article we reproduce below, and from it our readers will see, that in the writer's opinion—with which we agree—the balance of facts and arguments sways in the direction of "letting things slide," as the wisest course at present open. The same opinion was enunciated at the outset, and has since been powerfully justified, by one of the most distinguished French writers on Finance—M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu. If Mexico and Nevada are to be brought within the meshes of the railway net, so that they will send down silver to their sea-ports by the ton, and deal in it by the ton as they do now by the ounce, there

is no escaping the conclusion that silver must ultimately be applied to some other than monetary purposes. The process of determining that purpose may be slow, but no artificial measures can permanently arrest it.

Curiously enough, since writing the above, news reaches us that the European Conference has ended in—an adjournment for a year, which means, we presume, that the decision, if any has been arrived at, is in favour of "letting things slide." So ends this "monster fatuity" as we some time ago described it. It might have suited some very well, that the world should shut its eyes and accept silver, fancying it to be gold or "as good as gold," but apparently there is not much of this childlike credulity abroad at present. England's next step after she had descended the silver money gradient would have been a leap over the paper money precipice. America has offered the "poor old country" silver: why should not Japan with equal courtesy, tender paper? Anything does, only it must be an object of belief, and for the present at any rate—for many years to come, we venture to think—there is little likelihood that England will believe in silver. She is quite content with her own currency, and has no intention whatsoever of interfering with that of other nations.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

The Monetary Conference has adjourned for a time. The difficulty which had, and still has, to be solved is a very practical one. We have from time to time risked wearying our readers with that very important topic, the impending scarcity of gold. Foreign countries are troubled with an apparent excess of silver. Bi-metallism was held out, and is still held out, as the best means of overcoming both troubles. There is not enough gold money for the world; very well, say the bi-metallists, agree internationally to use silver money. Again, there is so much silver unemployed that its purchasing power is inconveniently diminished; very well, again say the bi-metallists, let the whole world agree to pass silver as money, and its value immediately rises. The bi-metallists have not yet, by a long way, secured the unanimity which is necessary for their scheme; and the evils of *laissez-faire* will apparently have to be suffered. For ourselves, on balancing the facts and arguments, we are inclined to think that of the two evils the lesser would be to let things slide, and that to enter into a bi-metallic convention would be far the greater evil for this country. But that is too wide and deep a subject to go into all at once. We will be content at present with pointing out some of the difficulties in the way of bi-metallism and some of the evils to which it would expose this country more particularly. If we were looking at the matter from the point of view of the scientific economist, we should simply say the bi-metallic theory is wrong, because it involves artificial protection to silver, and protection is always bad. To fix the price of silver above its market price is to impede the play of natural forces, to check the natural demand for an article proceeding from its cheapness, and to increase the production of what is already redundant. The silver mines produce more silver than is convenient; if the production is excessive, let the consequent fall of price check the production. Because Coventry ribands or Dunstable straw hats have gone out of fashion we do not attempt to make an international convention for the purpose of forcing foreign people to use the ribands and hats in question.

The same with silver. Economic science teaches us that Protection is a fallacy and that prices best regulate themselves. But in this column it is always sought to avoid abstractions, and rather to present the hard facts of business questions.

Take the United States of America. It is an expanding country, rich, bursting with vigour and prosperity. The experiment of forcing silver into circulation was lately tried but was and remains an unequivocal failure. "Bland" dollars were coined out of silver, and the hope was that the people would accept indifferently sixteen of these dollars or one gold. But the people knew one dollar gold to be worth more than sixteen of silver, and refused. There was a great deal in favour of the experiment; business was increasing, the demand for money was therefore increasing also; still the people insisted on receiving payments in the gold which was believed in, or the greenbacks to which they were accustomed. Probably, also, the question of convenience of carriage and transfer—a question the advocates of silver money always underestimate—came up. At any rate, there stands the undoubted fact. From it we know what to expect. Given the choice of metals, the American people would take gold into circulation whenever their increasing business required it, and would leave silver in the banks and Treasury; and on the other hand, when money had to be shipped to Europe in payment of interest on capital and other indebtedness, the stocks of silver would be the only stocks available all the gold having gone into circulation. The vaults of the Bank of England would speedily be filled with the white and depleted of the yellow metal. Take France. In the Bank of France are many millions of silver, and in comparison few millions of gold coin—the latter worn, of reduced weight, and, in short, depreciated almost as much as silver money. Payment being required of France, the Bank would not be required to raise its rate of discount as a means of protecting itself from a drain upon the small stock of gold. Silver could be offered in payment of foreign debts under the bi-metallic convention, the payer incurring increased charges for shipping silver, as compared with such charges for gold. The theory is sometimes put forward that silver would be retained for home circulation, and gold would be used for international payments. In practice, it is but too probable gold would be kept in circulation, and silver would be thought good enough for the foreigner.

London is at present the great silver market of the world. A large proportion of the annual production comes here for sale. Under bi-metallism here it would stop. Drafts payable in silver would be a very convenient method by which foreign debtors could settle in London; but what about the convenience of creditors? One of the chief causes which make London the clearing-house of the world would then be weakened, and one of two things would probably happen. Either some enterprising country would adopt gold as the sole standard, and branch banks would be there established for the settlement of debts, or debts would be made "payable in gold in London," and in that case gold would go to a premium here, and the law fixing the value of silver money would be broken. In truth, there is little hope that bi-metallism or any other ism will save the world from a scarcity of gold. It is by far the more convenient metal for countries whose population reckon their weekly expenditure by anything larger than shillings and pence, and the more convenient money will be the money most wanted. Picture the Bank of England with nothing but silver. An annuitant, perhaps female and nervous, applies for her interest on Consols; the cashier hands her several pounds' weight of silver, to carry which she requires a sack, a porter, and a policeman for protection. A country bank threatened with a run by depositors and note-holders sends for cash to the Bank of England, and, being paid in silver, requires some strong vans and a military guard for the purpose of getting it away. Under a bi-metallic convention we should lose our power of attracting the scarcer metal. At present, if there is not enough gold in the market, the rate of interest is raised and gold is brought from abroad for employment in London. Supposing foreign debtors had the option of paying in gold or silver, and gold were the scarcer metal, we should attract silver by raising the rate of discount here and little or no gold. To give up a British custom for this French idea might bring upon us intolerable inconvenience. If gold, the convenient metal, is grow-

ing scarce, and bi-metallism cannot prevent its scarcity, we should be wrong in throwing away what has for generations been a most effective mechanism for getting it. And if there is to be a fight for gold we cannot afford to throw away a good weapon.

All this is very selfish, it will be said. Not unjustly selfish, however. We have been wise enough, after painful experience, to secure a good currency, and have in consequence attracted money business which other countries afflicted with depreciated or mutable currencies, have had to yield up. The lines upon which bi-metallic countries, have gone are in return open to much harsher criticism than need be undertaken. This must be said, however. After their own experience of a bi-metallic convention which has broken down, they turn to England and tell us we are to help them out of the mess, or refuse at our peril. England must join the convention, and all will be well. If England does not join the convention, they will compete with us for gold, and flood India with depreciated silver. France, with her enormous stock of silver, wants us, in plain words, to buy part of it at 60d. per oz., the market price being about 51½d. It is attempted to show above what would happen if we engaged to receive silver at a fixed price *ad libitum*. The bi-metallists prove on paper that everything would be well: there would be no dear money, no congestion, no uncertainty; but unless what is written above be erroneous there would still be dear because scarce, gold; there would still be an inconvenient congestion of silver, if not in France and America, in England; and there would be the greatest uncertainty in dealings, probably ending in stipulations for payment in gold, and private hoards of gold for the purpose of making such payments. No, the natural drift of things is against bi-metallism; in France, in America, and all other rich countries the people prefer the more convenient metal for their exchanges. The habit of using silver seems to be dying out in France and it has not been implanted in the United States. Let those who have a tendency to favour bi-metallism remember two simple facts: the one that the turn-over in civilized countries is now so large and frequent that large payments have continually to be made; the second, that silver is much less convenient, because so much heavier than gold. If we paid threepence instead of three shillings per lb. for tea; a half-crown instead of some pounds for a coat, and so on, silver would be the best circulating medium. As it is, gold coin is so evidently the suitable money, and is therefore going so rapidly into circulation, that the surplus stock for international payments is greatly reduced. Bi-metallism would cause international payments to be made in silver; and England being the creditors' country would, as we have endeavoured to show, be flooded with the silver which France and America do not know how otherwise to get rid of.

Fashion has shown us some strange vagaries in Japan. First she fixed her attention on pigs, then on rabbits, then on roses, then on specie, and now she is all for Societies. Some societies there are which through good or ill report have come to occupy a niche in the temple of notoriety, as for example, the Society of Protesters (Risshi-sha) in Tosa, the Society of Patriots (Aikoku-sha) in Osaka, the Society of Loyalists (Chūkoku-sha) in Kaga, the Friendly Brothers (Kōjin-sha) of Tokyo and a forth. All these are intelligible, though sometimes not intelligent, associations, aiming at some utilitarian, philosophical or political goal, but of late there have sprung up here and there strange brotherhoods with strange purposes and strange titles. Thus we have had the Fall-together society (Kiyōhei-sha) and the Pauper Brotherhood (Bimbō-sha) of Tottori Prefecture, as well as the Seaweed Society (Arame-gumi) of Wakayama, so called because its members elect, for the sake of distinction or necessity, to clothe themselves in vestments tattered like the "ragged wrack of the yeasty brine." Quaintest and most melancholy of all, however, is the latest social exorcism of Kumamoto, the Society of Self-annihilation (Jimetsu-shin). The principles of its constitution are three: (1) that its members must have no private capital, floating or

fixed; (2) that they must look to nothing but their own right arms to support and protect them; and (3) that they must be in session every day of the three hundred and sixty-five, the purpose of their session being to say what they please, eat and drink as much as they like, sleep when they have a fancy, and concern themselves about nothing that does not affect them personally. Some suggest that this is a revival of the old Buddhist doctrine of practical Nirvana (Kiyomujakumetsu), but it seems very much more likely that these self-annihilators are disciples of Russian Nihilism, and that they consist of youths formerly affiliated to the notorious "Breath of God Society" (Jimpushin) which gave the authorities so much trouble at the time of the Satsuma Rebellion. The *affatus dei* from which these gentry borrowed their title was the tornado that shattered to pieces the great Chinese Armada off the coast of Chikuzen in the time of the Yuen Emperors. It was in fact a barbarian-overwhelming blast, and those who called themselves by its name were the head and front of the anti-foreign agitation. With them were associated the Household Divinity Sect (Tojin tō), who as their name implies, were equally conservative. Little if any of this spirit now remains, and it would be extravagant to fancy that it has inspired the self-annihilators of Kumamoto. They do but represent one of those unhappy phases into which the unemployed and almost unemployable energy of the disinherited samurai was bound to drift. Let us hope that they will work no more evil than their title suggests.

A correspondent, referring to our recent notes upon the subject of silver yen and Mexican dollars, suggests that our own exchange quotations disprove our statements, and also asserts that the Japanese silver yen is said to be taken as readily in Hongkong as the dollar.

Probably our correspondent does not mean to say more than that the silver yen serves as well here and there in Hongkong for purposes of "pocket change" as a Mexican. This much we are quite prepared to admit, but no coin can be "current" so long as it is not a legal tender.

With regard to the apparent discrepancy between our exchange quotations and our theory, to make the matter thoroughly clear, we must first say a few words about the currency of China generally.

Some years ago the Chinese authorities at Canton declared Japanese silver yen a legal tender there. The coin was similarly accepted at Foochow and Singapore, the Governor at the latter place, unlike the Governor of Hongkong, acting on his own responsibility instead of referring the matter to England, and it is still a moot-point whether his decision may not ultimately be reversed by the Home Government. Canton may be omitted from the question as having no appreciable effect on the currency here, while with regard to Singapore and Foochow, it is to be observed that the currency (or legal tender) at both places—especially the latter—is much worse than that at Hongkong, being in effect nothing more than bits of dollars, so disfigured by "chops" as to be almost unrecognisable, and like the currency in Hongkong, passing by *weight* not by *count*. The legal tender is 717 or 717 Tael weight per \$1,000, and the quality of the "chop currency" is 900, the same as that of the silver yen, which doubtless therefore holds its own at Foochow.

The currency (legal tender) in Hongkong is also "chop currency," but it is not so much disfigured as the money at Foochow. At both places the standard is the same, 717 taels weight "chop currency" being equal to \$1,000. Thus any one taking a draft from Japan to Hongkong, say for \$100, will receive not a hundred *bonâ fide* Mexicans without cracks or

chops," but a hundred "chop" dollars; coins which will pass neither in Japan nor at Singapore, and of which he must get rid unless he elects to carry them to Foochow or some other place where the currency is worse than at Hongkong. The "*bonâ fide* Mexicans without cracks or chops," so innocently parted with by the community of this settlement, are at a *premium* in Hongkong, the quotation at this very moment being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This premium of course varies according to the demand for "clean Mexicans" at the ports where that coin is the currency, as Saigon, Bangkok, &c. With these facts before us the matter is perfectly intelligible. Because the Banks in Japan give, as at present, say, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Hongkong currency for every 100 silver yen paid over the counter here, it does not by any means follow that a silver yen is equal to or better than a *bonâ fide* Mexican dollar. The premium for the latter in Hongkong has to be taken into account, and this premium acts on the exchange in Japan. The question therefore is:—"What should I get in Hongkong currency for 100 *bonâ fide* Mexicans without cracks or chops?" and the answer is:—"102 at present rates, whereas for silver yen I can only get 100 $\frac{1}{2}$."

It is a matter of surprise that some of the Banks in Japan do not give separate quotations for *Sterling exchange* as well as for *exchange* with China, thus showing the difference in rates for Mexican dollars and silver yen. Of course the two Banks which have covenanted to place silver yen and Mexican dollars on the same footing, can only have one rate of exchange, and that rate should be for Mexicans. At present, however, the rates of exchange in Japan are for silver yen, not for Mexican dollars. Whether the two Banks in question have or have not been guilty of a breach of faith is a point we are not concerned to discuss. It certainly does seem as though the Banks which are not hampered by any similar compact, are deliberately neglecting a very considerable source of strength by endorsing the existing arrangement, but we presume that they have their own reasons for so doing.

So far as our correspondent is concerned, we beg to assure him, that for 100 silver yen he can get a draft on Hongkong for 100 $\frac{1}{2}$, and that for 100 clean Mexicans he ought to obtain a draft for 102, approximately. Failing this he should carry his clean Mexicans to Hongkong, and sell them there.

In fact our Exchange quotations, to be complete, ought to be supplemented by a statement of the premium on clean Mexicans in Hongkong. Whatever that premium be, the Banks can afford to give nearly the same here. We shall be very glad to publish these figures if the Banks which are not bound by the yen compact will favour us with two quotations daily for their drafts; one for silver yen and the other for *bonâ fide* Mexicans: or if, in addition to their rates for our now so-called currency, they will quote the premium they can afford to pay for clean Mexicans.

The native journals report the proposed establishment of a telegraph station, during the summer months, at Yamanaka, which is well known to tourists as a little village in the hills between Nishima and Hakone, remarkable for the superb view its southerly suburb commands of Fujiyama's broad shoulders, and the long stretch of grassy slopes at whose feet

"Ocean's alpine azure swells and falls."

What end would be served by the possibility of sending telegraphic messages to Yamanaka is, however, a question we are not prepared to answer. The fact is that a temporary station is to be established at Hakone for the convenience of summer visitors, who will thus be brought a

good deal nearer to business centres than they were in the days when Odawara had to be reached before a friend in Yokohama could be "wired." No doubt there are some whose notions of complete escape beyond the range of rates and quotations will be sadly outraged by this pragmatical civility on the part of the Telegraph folk, but to us the idea suggested is of another nature. Does it ever occur to any of our fair fellow residents to regard Odawara as anything but a dirty, dusty, straggling way-side village, pervaded by an atmosphere of second-hand debauch and bankrupt indolence? Yet you might form a very different opinion of the place did you put yourself *en rapport* with any one of those ruminative grey-heads, who on sultry summer evenings sit, double-chinned and pensive, wooing the breezes that ripple the rice fields but decline utterly to trust themselves among the grimy roofs and unsavoury lanes. You would hear that less than twenty years ago this confusion of dilapidated hamlets was one of the brikest and sprucest post towns in Japan, and that its revenues were derived for the most part from—hair-dressers' fees! Yes, in truth, the soldiers stationed at the Hakone barrier in those days were fortunate individuals, for they possessed a privilege enjoyed by no other outsiders in Japan, the privilege of beholding the patrician dames in that costume which most becomes the "daughters of men," i.e. with their hair about their shoulders. Even a lady's chignon might be made the receptacle for a secret document, and so it was enacted by the ungallant tyrants of Tokugawa, that every female passing Hakone, *en route* for the Eastern Capital, should present herself for inspection at the guard-house with loosened locks. At Odawara, however, an army of hair-dressers were waiting to efface the evidences of this indignity, and when Japanese ladies have their hair dressed, they generally find a bath not amiss, which operation, again, aptly preludes dinner and a night's lodging. So it was that Odawara throve before the advent of foreigners was made a pretext for the overthrow of the Eastern Regents. Everything coming from Hakone was constrained to stop there, but now even the messages of the lake-side tourists are to fly past without so much as a "by your leave." Alas, to how few in Japan has the new régime taught the old proverb, *per angusta ad angusta!*

The Japanese are rapidly approaching the most advanced stages of refined civilization. They begin to appreciate the luxury of a law-suit to those that are not engaged in it. Day by day public interest in the case of the Tokiyo Lawyers v the Editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* grows keener, and betting on the result goes on freely. Meanwhile the Tokiyo Saibansho has leaped out of the frying pan into the fire. Having refused to allow *one* Mr. Takanashi to appear for the defendant on the grounds that he had not properly withdrawn from the plaintiffs, the Court is now confronted by *another* Mr. Takanashi, who has complied with all the forms his namesake neglected. That is to say, he has handed in to the Court (1) a report of the withdrawal of his name from the plaintiffs' representative Committee of nine; (2) a statement that he releases the plaintiffs' advocates from acting in his behalf, and (3) an application that his name may be erased from the list of plaintiffs appended to the petition before the Court, this application being accompanied by copies of letters of similar purport addressed to every one of the 106 plaintiffs, to the nine members of the Committee, and to the defendant.

Mr. Takanashi, No. 2, is likely to prove a troublesome customer, for he represents a principle. "He cannot but regard," he says, "with grave dissatisfaction the Court's

late judgment, since that judgment asserts that his namesake, Mr. Takanashi (No. 1) may not be legally held to have separated himself from the plaintiffs until he shall have obtained their formal consent for doing so." This, he contends, is tantamount to depriving the plaintiffs individually, or indeed *any* litigant, of the right to abandon a suit which had once been instituted. The fact that the plaintiffs have brought this action collectively, is not because they were technically constrained to do so, but merely because such a method suited their convenience, and it therefore follows that any one of them is at perfect liberty to withdraw from the suit whenever he pleases. The Court's ruling on the other hand virtually forbids this, or in other words, the Court has deprived an individual of the right to retire from an action and conferred upon his comrades the right to object and restrain him. This, Mr. Takanashi No. 2, considers diametrically opposed to the principles of law and justice, and he therefore elects to sacrifice his personal interests rather than to appear as one of the plaintiffs in a case upon which so mischievous a precedent is about to be founded.

It probably occurred to the public on hearing of this new phase, that the Court's judgment with respect to Mr. Takanashi No. 1, had been a most prescient and clever device, since it provided a loop-hole through which the plaintiffs might one by one make an honorable exit, and thus put an end to a case not calculated to bring much kudos either to the complainants or to the Bench. Even this consolation is however denied. The Court has dismissed the application of Mr. Takanashi No. 2, on the grounds that it should have been filed by the plaintiffs' advocates. Mr. T. is therefore constrained to remain an unwilling plaintiff.

Knowing equestrians have an infallible cure for a bolting horse. Let him go as far as he pleases himself and then force him to go as far as you please whether he like it or not. You may be a good deal bumped and jolted in the operation, but you will have taught your steed sobriety. Can it be that the Tokiyo Saibansho is pursuing a similar principle with the Lawyers of the Metropolis? The conjecture is plausible, but there is some danger that the Court will be unseated in the process.

Mr. Fukuchi, of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, is endeavouring on his side to set the Legal and Civic authorities by the nose. The Court having refused to hear his advocate, Takanashi, ordered the defendant to appear in person, but Mr. Fukuchi, being president of the City Assembly, which is now in session, replied that his municipal duties make it impossible for him to attend. If the Court will kindly arrange this for him, he says, it will give him much pleasure to present himself before the Saibansho. But in the interim the Assembly has passed a resolution that it cannot do without its President. Surely the Tokio Judges are preparing for themselves too hot an occupation in these mid-summer days.

We learn with sincere regret, that one of the ships—the *Hiye-kwan*—built by Sir Edward Reed for the Japanese Government, turns out to be anything but a credit to her constructors. The *Hiye* is now in dock at Yokosuka, and the operation of stripping off her plates has disclosed not only "bogus" bolts, but a very extensive use of defective timber. Costly and troublesome repairs will, it appears, be necessary to render the ship sea-worthy, and if we have to congratulate the Japanese on their ability to execute the work, we have also to commiserate them most heartily for

the deceit that has been practised upon them. Unable to guarantee themselves against imposture by their own knowledge, they very wisely trusted implicitly to those that undertook the work, and it is in the last degree humiliating to think that the issue should have been such as it is. True to the spirit of courtesy that inspired all their dealings with Sir Edward Reed, they persist, we believe, in acquitting that gentleman of all insincerity, and in this we most gladly endorse their confidence. That the want of faith was not on Sir Edward's side is proved—if proof be at all necessary—by the condition of the *Kongo-kwan*, which is everything her purchasers anticipated. The two vessels were built at different places, and we may fairly assume, that Sir Edward was not less deceived about the state of the *Hige-kwan* than the Japanese themselves. Still he cannot be held blameless. He was responsible for the work he undertook to perform, and however much pained he may feel at the duplicity of his subordinates, the world will surely say that it was his duty to provide against such duplicity. We have every confidence that so soon as the matter is brought to his notice, he will take all the steps dictated by his own reputation and by a sense of justice to the Japanese.

It has always puzzled us not a little to conceive the method pursued by a professional "Interviewer." Your reporter, if he is a man of quick observation and a skilled shorthand writer, may be trusted to produce a fairly reliable record of what he sees and hears. He goes to work openly, carries his note book in his hand, and if he discovers anything that fails to attract superficial attention, he alone is responsible for the discovery. He does not ask anybody to compromise himself, neither does he venture to delineate more than the occasion fairly suggests. He is in short a photographer who carries his camera about openly and takes pictures only of scenes that are public property. But your "Interviewer" is a totally different species of individual. He does not photograph but sketches from memory, and whenever he lacks details, he supplies them unhesitatingly from his own imagination. Moreover, his subjects are not public scenes but private individuals. He thrusts himself into the secrecy of your sitting-room, perhaps indeed of your bed-room, furtively takes your portrait and sells it to your subscribers, who believe it to be a likeness, while in nine cases out of ten it is a villainous caricature. Possibly he has taken notes of your animated conversation on his shirt-cuffs under the table, but more probably he is a flippant gentleman with a phenomenal memory, who is content to carry away a general impression of your mood, trusting his powers of adjustment to reproduce that impression at leisure with only such exaggerations and distortions as his knowledge of the public taste teach him to be palatable. In truth the professional "Interviewer" is one of those modern nuisances for whose growth America has much to answer. He is a social fungus, indicative of an unsound moral condition; a condition characterized by a morbid desire to throw domestic circles open to public scrutiny, and keep the world informed of how this great man pares his corns or that professional beauty knots her garter. Even granting that your reviewer recorded accurately everything you said, which of us talks so like a book that he is prepared to see his occasional utterances printed under his name in the morning papers? Why, the end of this would be, that we should be perpetually walking on stilts and carrying catalogues of such ready-made phrases as those that issued from the lips of Mr. Elijah Pogram, or the Mother of the Gracchi.

The evil too has developed enormously of late years. Formerly one was disposed to smile at these interviewers' reports, and regard them as curious specimens of literary

audacity, but now they occupy whole columns of our telegrams. Messrs. Rossa, Parnell and other revolutionary worthies figure in one paragraph, and in the next, to our intense disgust, we find Mr. Stevens, Secretary of the American Legation at Tokiyo, talking a heap of nonsense which is about as like what he would have said, or what we are convinced he *did* say, as Chinese queues are like French chignons. Mr. Stevens may well have told his intrusive interviewer that American influence is paramount here in educational matters; that many Japanese choose America when they go abroad for education; that the American missionaries are doing good work, and that there are large American business houses in Yokohama, but as for the rest of the absurdities attributed to him, nobody who knows anything about him could for a moment accredit him with such utterances. We shall not hereafter have any difficulty in appreciating the value that attaches to the statements of the *Inter Ocean's* Washington special, but we shall be glad if he would seek subjects for his romances among persons who are less universally known and respected by this community than Mr. D. Stevens.

Geographical science has recently lost during one month two of its greatest ornaments: Lieutenant Karl Weyprecht, the celebrated Arctic Explorer, and Captain Romolo Gessi, the indefatigable Sudan explorer, the first to circumnavigate the Albert Nyanza and an energetic pioneer of Western civilisation in Central Africa.

Weyprecht was born in 1838 in Michelstadt (Hessia) from whence he entered the industrial school of Darmstadt. On 1856 he joined the Austrian Navy, became second-lieutenant in 1861, and eight years afterwards lieutenant. In 1866 on account of his gallantry in Lissa he was appointed Knight of the Iron-Crown. Subsequently he started with Admiral Tegetthoff, on board the *Novara*, for Mexico, in order to carry back to Austria the mortal remains of the unhappy Emperor Maximilian. On account of his extensive culture, as well as of his scientific and maritime knowledge, he was chosen out of his numerous colleagues in 1871 to lead the Austro-Hungarian expedition to the North Pole in the *Tegetthoff*, on which occasion he had as companion Lieutenant Payer.

The discovery of Franz Joseph Land, the sufferings of the courageous explorers and the dangers of the expedition as well as their return in a small boat to Nova-Zemlja, where they found a Russian ship, and their triumphal journey across Europe, are all well known.

The increasing labours of Weyprecht (at Gratz in 1875) in preparing for the international North Polar Expedition, for which he made many important suggestions (such for example as the establishment of arctic meteorological stations) put an end to the life of this illustrious pioneer of science, whose health had been seriously undermined by the trials of his former expedition. He died in his native town on the 29th of March last. Science thus lost one of her greatest champions, and Austria one of her best patriots and most gallant officers.

His "Astronomical and geodesical determinations," his "Metamorphosis of the polar ice" and his "Observations of the Northern Light" prove him to have been not only an erudite explorer but also a man of immense application.

Romolo Gessi was seven years older than Weyprecht and was born in Rimini. His father sent him to Austria, where he was educated in the Military Academy of Wiener-Neustadt. The revolution of 1848 came, and young Gessi, attracted to his own country by patriotic feeling, escaped from the military school with the intention of fighting for the liberty of Italy. From that moment commenced his

eventful career. He was arrested by the Austrian police and put into the fortress of Hermannstadt, but six months afterwards he was released on account of his youth.

In the Crimea, Gessi appeared as a British volunteer and before the end of the campaign he had attained the rank of Captain. Some time afterwards he entered the Turkish service, which he quitted in consequence of a very amusing episode. Once during the winter, whilst he was on duty in the Sultan's palace, the Grand-Vizir appeared. Gessi being the captain in command of the guard, received the great man, who looking scornfully at him, as is the usual custom of Turks when the object of their scrutiny is a Christian, imperiously presented him with his overcoat, thinking of course that the poor captain would be greatly honoured by bearing such a burden. But the Italian did not stretch out his hands to receive it, and the greatcoat of His Imperial Highness consequently fell to the ground. The Grand-Vizir, vastly astonished, reprimanded the captain for his behaviour, but Gessi replied that he was an officer in the army of H. M. the Sultan and not the servant of a Pasha. For this reason he left the army.

After his resignation he successively performed the functions of clerk, merchant, seaman, etc.

In 1859 and in 1866 he fought as volunteer in Italy against Austria, and in consideration of his services in these campaigns the Italian Government appointed him some years afterwards captain in the reserve of the Bersaglieri.

But his predominant idea was the exploration of Central Africa, and his favourite study that of African maps. Colonel Gordon was the man who opened to him the gate of that mysterious country. He invited Gessi to accompany him to Sudan, where they found the country engaged in a revolutionary struggle to the death against Ismail's rule. Gessi, on this occasion, proved himself a skillful and gallant soldier as well as a man of science.

The circumnavigation of the "Albert Nyanza" (Lake of Mwtan) which he accomplished in 1876 with a few small boats and in the face of the most terrible perils,—the whole lake being surrounded by the soldiers of King Kabba Regga and by wild hostile tribes,—at once won him renown. He surveyed the lake and coast, being thus the first European to sail round this vast reservoir of the Nile, which was discovered in 1864 by the famous Sir Samuel Baker.

Afterwards he came back to Italy, where he remained a few months, in order to find the means for conducting another expedition, and in 1877 he was in Africa again. The difficulties which he met with in Egypt, the mysterious burning of his maps and instruments in Suez, his return to Italy and his third expedition, are matters very familiar to the geographical world.

Two years later the Egyptian Government offered him the dictatorship of a great part of Sudan and the command of the army in that part of Africa.

As generalissimo in Sudan, he distinguished himself by the terrible war he waged against the slave-trading tribes, and by the energy he displayed in restoring order and justice in that country. The Khedive rewarded Gessi-Pasha by promoting him to the rank of a Lieutenant-General.

The many trials of his life, which was one of continuous sacrifice, and especially the last dreadful event on the Nile, when poor Gessi remained three months imprisoned with 600 other persons on board a steamer surrounded by floating islands, and almost without means of subsistence, completely undermined his constitution.

This "iron-man" (as Dr. Junker called him) died on the 30th April in Suez, having been honoured, a few hours before his end, by a visit from the Khedive.

His epitaph was spoken by Gordon-Pasha, who said that it was impossible to replace him in Sudan.

A man of great knowledge and energy, a distinguished polyglot (he spoke ten languages), a gallant soldier and an honest administrator, he was loved and respected by all who knew him, and the unhappy black-men of Sudan regarded him as their benevolent God. Everybody in Africa who had any knowledge of the poor Sudanese, will remember with what respect they spoke of the "El-basha" of their deserts.

His death is an irreparable loss to geographical science and especially to Egypt. As an Italian patriot he was, like Garibaldi, a great friend and admirer of Englishmen, and he always remembered, that it was only after the visit of Cavour to Lord Palmerston that the Italian statesman uttered to Napoleon III. his memorable saying; "*Nous sommes à cheval.*"

Captain Camperio of the *Explorators* has been intrusted by Gessi in his will with the publication of his great work on Sudan; a work which, coming from such an experienced pen, cannot fail to be of the greatest importance.

Such criminal codes as existed in Japan under the Tokugawa Regents were nominally based on the two Chinese systems known as the *Ming* and *Ying* laws, but the practice of those codes being more or less subject to the caprice of the various feudal chiefs, not even the very semblance of uniformity existed throughout the Empire. Naturally the subject was among the first that attracted the attention of the present Government. In the same year (1868) that the Restoration was consummated, the Emperor's Ministers ordered the promulgation of a *Provisional Code*, for the compilation of which recourse was had to the Ming Laws as well as to those in practice under the Tokugawa Dynasty. This code remained in force until the issue, in January, 1871, of the *New Criminal Code*, which superseded all existing laws and customs of criminal procedure. Finally, in May, 1873, appeared the *Revised Criminal Code*, by which many of the provisions of the *New Code* were altered or supplemented. Since then these two codes have remained the only penal laws in Japan, with the exception of regulations relating to petty offences which are summarily dealt with by the local officials. Changes have of course been introduced from time to time by special enactment, the most important being that by which conviction was made dependent on evidence, not confession, so that torture ceased to be a legal instrument, and all clauses having reference to its application were finally expunged from the codes in 1879.

The imperfections and inconsistencies of these two codes were, however, too obvious to remain unchallenged, and before long a recommendation was made by the *Se-in* to the Privy Council that the criminal laws should be thoroughly revised, and that the systems obtaining in Europe should be taken as a basis of revision. At the first meeting of the Cabinet Council in January, 1876, the then Minister of Justice made a formal representation to H. M. the Emperor urging the immediate necessity of some such step, and the Imperial sanction was at once accorded. An office was accordingly opened in connection with the Department of Justice, and at that office the work of revision was commenced. The draft code was completed by the 30th November, 1877, and shortly afterwards submitted to the Privy Council, who thereupon appointed (25th December, 1877,) a Special Committee of examination. This Committee consisted of principal officials from the Legislative Bureau, the Senate and the Department of Justice, and its office—styled the *Bureau for the examination of the Draft Criminal Code*—was opened within the compound of the Senate. Meanwhile separate drafts had been prepared by request at all the

native Courts in the provinces, and the Bureau undertook to collate these carefully with the criminal laws of Western nations, adopting the measures suggested by local experience whenever it seemed advisable to do so.

On the 25th June, 1879, the Bureau of Examination completed its duties, and presented the amended draft to the Privy Council, by whom the document was in due course passed on to the Senate for discussion and decision (*i.e.* not for "inspection" only; vide *Rules of the Senate, Japan Weekly Mail*, July 9th, 1881.) The Senate then appointed its own Committee to report upon the draft, which was subsequently fully discussed by the whole Chamber and finally passed in April, 1880. This Bill, sent up from the Senate, was then once more examined at the Privy Council, and in July, 1880, an Imperial Decree (No. 36) promulgated the Code. After this the public remained without any official information on the subject for nearly a year. The code was complete but the machinery for applying it remained to be constructed, and it was rumoured that a considerable interval must still elapse before the latter was fully prepared. On the 8th instant, however, was issued another Decree (No. 36, curiously enough the same number as that of the Decree by which the code was promulgated in July, 1880,) declaring that the new code shall come into force on and after the 1st day of January, 1882.

Supplementary to the *Criminal Code* is that of *Criminal Procedure*, which indicates the machinery required for enforcing the former and details rules of practice from the apprehension of a criminal to the execution of the sentence pronounced upon him. Neither before nor after the Restoration has any law of this title existed. The *Constitution* (*i.e.* powers and duties) of *Procurators* and the *Regulations for the Judicial Police* were both promulgated in 1874. The former was revised in May, 1875, at which time *Rules for (criminal) appeals* were promulgated, while in April of the following year the *Judicial Police Regulations* were amended, and *Provisional Regulations for the guidance of Judges in the trial of criminals* were issued. All these four sets of laws and regulations were again collated and revised in February, 1877, the *Law of Bail* being at the same time added. These are all the laws now in force, which may be said to take the place—very imperfectly—of a code of criminal procedure.

As for the new code, the drafting was commenced, in September 1877, in the Department of Justice, the cognate statutes existing in France, Germany, Austria, Egypt, etc., as well as the laws and customs obtaining in Japan, being carefully considered and taken as a basis. In June, 1879, the draft was completed and laid before the Privy Council, whereupon the latter, in October of the same year, appointed a Special Committee consisting of certain members of the Senate, the Legislative Bureau and the Department of Justice, to examine the draft. The office of this Committee—which was styled the *Bureau for the examination of the Draft Code of Criminal Procedure*—was opened in the compound of the Senate, and the amended draft was returned by it to the Privy Council on the 26th February, 1880. It then passed through the same stages as the *Criminal Code* described above, and was formally promulgated by an Imperial decree—No. 37, of July, 1880. Another decree, issued on the 8th instant, declares that this code shall be enforced on and after the 1st day of January 1882.

Such is briefly the history of criminal legislation in Japan from the Restoration up to the present time. It will be seen that the new Code, to be enforced from the beginning of next year, has undergone many revisions, and probably also alterations since it first left the compilers' hands. That it

has not suffered at all in the process is more than may be hoped, but probably, as it now stands, it is the closest approximation to western precedents that can as yet be judiciously adopted in Japan. We shall take an early opportunity of reviewing its provisions, but in the meanwhile we may mention that, among the many notable reforms it introduces, not the least notable is the trial of criminal cases in open court, as well as the provision of counsel for the defence. The secrecy hitherto observed in the examination of malefactors has had much to do with public scepticism as to the complete abolition of torture, apart from the innumerable objections to which such a method of procedure is justly open. Trial by jury does not find a place among the new enactments, avowedly because the standard of education among the middle classes in Japan is not sufficiently high to warrant the Government in entrusting them with such a privilege. It has therefore been deemed wiser to increase the number of judges in important cases from two to five. This will no doubt lead to much criticism, but it must be confessed that, of late years, the working of the jury system both in America and Ireland does not inspire one with much faith in its infallibility. In the latter country political and party prejudices have made it absolutely impossible to obtain a verdict under certain circumstances. The writer of this note can recall a case which occurred in an Irish village, where a jury, consisting for the most part of petty tradesmen, obstinately persisted in pronouncing an unfortunate woman guilty of the willful murder of her newly born baby, despite the plain testimony of two doctors, who declared that she could not possibly have had strength to adopt the measures which *might* have saved its life. Of course the law took no further steps, but the fact remained that the unhappy girl had been pronounced a murderess by her fellow townsmen, and a murderess she remained in the opinion of the villagers, who were much more competent to understand the juryman's method of reasoning than the medical testimony. What useful purpose again can be served by submitting to a jury the case, for example, of President Garfield's would-be assassin? The man is taken *flagrante delicto*, and he confesses his crime. Yet it is very far from impossible that the spirit which animated him may find a sympathizer among twelve of his fellow statemen, a sympathizer whose guilt, if we are to believe the Sermon on the Mount, is not less than that of the crime's perpetrator. Thus in effect we invite a sinner to pronounce judgment on himself, singing, meanwhile, psalms of self-gratulation over the perfection of our procedure. It is sincerely to be hoped for Japan's sake that the reasons which forbid her adoption of trial by jury may soon disappear, but it is not less to be hoped, for the world's sake, that the considerations which made trial by jury a necessity may cease before long to be imperative.

Mr. Robert Irwin, in his capacity of Hawaiian Consul, has just presented a very beautiful drop curtain on behalf of H. M. King Kalakaua to Mr. Morita, lessee of the Shintomiza theatre. The curtain is of crimson Japanese velvet. The Hawaiian Royal Coat of Arms is embroidered in gold in the centre, and distributed on each side of this in white silk embroidery is the inscription; "presented to the Shintomiza Theatre by Kalakaua the First, King of Hawaii, in the second month of the year 2541 (Japanese era)." The curtain was manufactured by Nishimaru & Co. of Kiyoto, and is, we understand, the handsomest thing of the kind that has ever been used in a Japanese theatre.

It would seem as though the rank of Corporal in Japan has some special affinity with political institutions. Some

time ago we had the case of Corporal Ohara of the Tokijo garrison troops, who carried a petition for a National Assembly to the gate of the Privy Council compound, and there attempted to commit suicide. Now it appears that Corporal Matsumura of the Ozaka garrison has been distributing political pamphlets of a similar purport among the people of his native place, Kanagawa, and that his last performance was to send the Prefect himself a manifesto, written on the blue-lined official paper supplied for the use of garrison offices. He has been sentenced to thirty-five days imprisonment, which is a very much lighter punishment than a like crime would have entailed in the English service, and we recommend him to employ the period of his incarceration in preparing a final record of his grievances, for he may be well assured that the most republican Government in the world cannot afford to have its soldiers playing the rôle of political propagandists.

His Majesty King Kalakaua has taken care to show the Japanese that he appreciates their hospitable treatment. Quite a summer shower of orders has fallen within the last few days in favoured places. Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes Arisugawa, Fushimi, Higashi Fushimi and Kitashirakawa are named Knights Grand Cross of King Kamehaha I; Messrs. Hachisuka, Date and Higikata (Vice-Minister of the Home Department) have become Knights Grand Officers of King Kalakaua; Messrs. Kagawa, Maruoka, Ishibashi, Nakai, Yoshitane, Nagasaki, and Nabeshima, Knights Commanders, and Mr. Isobashi, a Knight Companion of the same order. *Live and learn.* Prior to this announcement our readers would probably have been a good deal puzzled to interpret such honorific letters as K.G.C.K.

It appears that Honolulu, capital of the Sandwich Islands, is at present a scene of the greatest excitement. Taking advantage of King Kalakaua's absence, the ministry, which consists of advanced liberals, has laid before the parliament a Bill proposing an expenditure of \$2,500 to purchase pantaloons for the army. Such an unprecedented innovation utterly stupefied the Opposition, and the Prime Minister was obliged to undertake the defense of the Bill himself. Some of his arguments seemed to produce an impression upon the Centre, but they only elicited hootings and derision from the opposition benches. The speaker declared that no Power which had any self-respect would ever condescend to declare war against Hawaii so long as the soldiers of the latter lacked a garment which was considered indispensable by the majority of civilized nations. He also demonstrated the existence of a shocking anomaly. The military regulations of the Sandwich Isles being borrowed from European manuals, the soldiers are ordered in certain cases to have their little fingers on the stripes of the pantaloons. Consequently with the best intentions in the world it is impossible for them to conform with this order since they have no pantaloons, a state of affairs which is very detrimental to the interests of discipline.

The Leader of the Opposition replied, that when his colleagues and he consented, last year, to vote for the Bill which granted a red flannel shirt to each soldier, they did so under the persuasion that this uniform should be final. "But," he exclaimed bitterly, "*L'appétit est venu en mangeant à nos gouvernants.*" They want to make a Pretorian Guard of our national army. Yesterday shirts, to-day pantaloons, to-morrow, perhaps, braces!"

At this word murmurs of indignation broke from the Opposition, although the Minister of War made from his place energetic gestures of disavowal.

A member of the Centre then proposed a compromise. "Since the Minister of War deems pantaloons indispensable for our soldiers, let us give them pantaloons and take away their shirts. The Budget will thus be left undisturbed. A re-adjustment only will be necessary."

The Minister of War replied to this proposition in the name of the whole Cabinet. "Our brave soldiers have the shirt and they shall keep it. They need pantaloons not as a substitute but as a supplement. As for the malicious allusion to braces made by a previous speaker, it were useless to notice it. The Minister will never propose unnecessary expenses, and every one knows that braces are a superfluous object, since they can be advantageously replaced by a cord round the waist."

A conservative then chimed in and declared that the adoption of pantaloons in the army would cause a revolution of which no-one could foresee the consequences. "A people never does well to repudiate its ancient traditions. Our fathers had neither pantaloons nor chemises and they were none the less valiant soldiers. To give our young army a brilliant uniform like that of the Europeans, were to run the risk of effeminating and corrupting them. Is there no danger also of provoking a mutiny by giving our brave troops an inconvenient and uncomfortable garment. Suppose we experienced a disaster, lost a battle, found our selves retiring" (murmurs). "You dissent, gentlemen, but it is necessary to be prepared for all contingencies. Even Xenophon retreated. Well, in the event of such an accident, what could our troops do with their legs embarrassed in pantaloons? They could not escape. They would be massacred to the last man."

The session came to an end without the Minister venturing to put the question. The majority were evidently opposed to the project, and it is probable that the Hawaiian army will remain for yet another generation *une armée de sans-culottes.*—*L'Italie.*

Quite a throng of guests assembled between half-past five and six o'clock on Saturday last in the rooms and grounds of the Tokio Daigaku, to be present at the ceremony of bestowing diplomas upon the graduates of the year. Visitors continued to arrive until seven—the hour fixed for the presentation—and included princes, nobles, soldiers and civilians, friends of the students, representatives of the press and foreign professors. The interim between the arrival and the assembly in the Great Hall was pleasantly enough employed inspecting class-rooms, strolling through the gaily festooned grounds, and visiting laboratories, and collections of science objects, machinery, and the well-filled and well arranged museum—that enduring monument to the zeal, skill, and knowledge of Professor Morse. Naturally enough the presentation of the certificates was tedious to mere spectators, extending as it did from seven to past ten o'clock. Diplomas were conferred upon sixty-nine graduates. Thus:—Law 9; Chemistry 4, Biology 3; Mechanical Engineering 2; Civil Engineering 6; Geology, and Mining and Metallurgy 1 each; Medicine 28; Pharmaceutics 9; Political Economy and kindred subjects 5; Japanese and Chinese only 1. The address of the President, Mr. H. Kato, was short and pertinent, and was answered at greater length by Mr. Mitsuyoshi Suzuki, on behalf of the graduates thus:—

Gentlemen:—You have instituted the ceremony of this evening on our account, and have conferred upon us an honorable degree. What honor can exceed that which we enjoy on this occasion? That we, without any claim to such assistance, have been permitted to enjoy the advantages of a university education, is due to the magnanimity of the Emperor; and that we have successfully reached the end of the prescribed course of study, we are deeply indebted to the cordial support and encouragement of the Directors

of this institution, and to the untiring efforts of the Professors. While we rejoice, we do not forget that the goal of life has not yet been reached, and that we must still move on in order to retain what we have already gained. After blossoming there yet remains for herbs and trees to mature. Neglected for a single morning their blossoms may wither, or their fruits be blasted. Against such a result we must guard. We have now simply blossomed. What our fruits are to be, the future must determine. By persistent effort we trust that the blossoms may be saved and that they may develop into glorious fruit. It is our earnest hope that the Directors and Professors will not cease to cherish the good-will which they have thus far shown us, and that they will follow us in the future with the same interest they have manifested for us in the years now ended. With these words, gentlemen, we offer our most sincere thanks for the honor of the present occasion.

Dr. Hatoyama made a long oration, the purport of which is as follows:—

The merits of the law resemble the light of the lamp which we see here. If we quench it, the room will become so dark that we cannot see anything at the distance of a foot but no sooner do we re-kindle it, than the whole apartment will be brilliantly illuminated and we shall be able to observe everything, however small, in all parts, as though by the light of day. We know the value of law as we know the necessity of lamp-light. In a country without law, the lives, the fame, and the property of people are unsafe; but after the reign of law is once established people can keep all those possessions in security. The speaker explained the general condition of society in barbarous nations, and showed how they were improved by the introduction of a system of jurisprudence, thus arriving at the main point of his discourse, which was, that even well digested and necessary laws may be misapplied and made a terror to those that do well in the hands of arbitrary irresponsible rulers. An eloquent and learned address was brought to a close with a comparative review of the law of Japan and that of western countries, and a statement of the manner in which an advance of accidental legal lore and experience may be made to advance the cause of Japanese civilization.

Professor Houghton addressed the assembly thus:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—The occasion that calls us together gives an unmistakable direction to the current of our thoughts. We are all irresistibly led to think of the future. A goodly number of young men from all parts of Japan have just completed, in spite of all obstacles, the highest and most elaborate course of study that their native land affords. I take great pleasure, my young friends and pupils, in adding my congratulations to those of your many well-wishers, and consider myself fortunate in having an opportunity of saying something to you at this turning-point of your lives. And it is, indeed, a great turning-point—greater perhaps than many of you will meet again. Your life of pupillage is over. Henceforth you are to take your places, not among the taught, but, in the highest sense, among the teachers. And while this is true of all who in any country leave the college of their training, it is in a peculiar sense true of you, young Japanese in Young Japan. You are Orientals brought up as Occidentals. You are, for better or worse, committed to a new and strange system. You are the apostles of a new faith, and the responsibility that rests upon you corresponds with the unique character of your position.

Foreigner as I am, comparative stranger still to Japanese modes of thought and ways of looking at the world, I am well aware that I have little claim to act the part of your adviser. I have not the presumption to think myself capable of laying before you a scheme of Japanese domestic and foreign policy. Such an attempt would be as much beyond my powers as it would be inappropriate at this time. Recognizing that you know, far better than I ever can, the details of what is practicable or impracticable in Japanese society, I intend to throw out only a few general hints, which—if they do not prove to be of much use to you—will at least indicate my cordial good will and sympathy with you in the great work your country will demand of you during the next thirty, forty or fifty years.

The position of the graduates of this university, as I have already said, is anomalous. Your country's condition is anomalous. Your fathers were born into a society secluded, calm and sleeping. The despotic policy of centuries had shut them off from the bustle, the anxieties—yes and the strife of, western progress. They cared nothing for it, for they knew nothing of it. In serene self-complacency, they were living on, absorbed in their pleasant dreams, though the night was far spent. But suddenly all is changed. The booming of Perry's cannon thrills the sleepers. The dawn begins. The evil things of the night, in their trepidation, offer but a half-hearted resistance to the resolute attack of the newly-awakened people. With surprising rapidity the land is cleared of evils that other nations have spent centuries in uprooting. The sun of civilisation begins to shine; and here you find yourselves in the bright morning of the "Land of Sunrise." Your fathers have pulled down the old edifice and have begun to build a new one in a different style. They have declared most emphatically that the old system was bad, and that the western view of human society is in the main the right one. Westerners of course think it is the right one. The authorities, of course, think so too; and you, by putting yourselves under their direction for a series of years, have shown, in the clearest manner, your approval of Occidentalism.

The overthrow of an old order and the establishment of a new one in its place is no new event in history. Many nations have passed through such a revolution. But what makes the case of Japan so remarkable is the astonishing suddenness of the overthrow and the complete contrast between the old and the new systems. The ideas at the bottom of the two are totally different. The old aimed at repose, or, as you would now call it, stagnation;

while the new aims at improvement through unremitting activity. The old was aristocratic and feudal; the new is industrial and essentially popular. In a word, the two systems are as opposite to each other as the sides of the globe that are their homes. Out of this unlikeness spring great difficulties. The first impulse naturally is to introduce in a wholesale, mechanical way all sorts of institutions which western countries especially prize: I shall not venture upon the dangerous ground of politics. I shall let others decide on the adaptability to Japan of the western representative system, jury system, plans of coöperation, etc. Army and navy, railroads, telegraphs and steamships, I shall not attempt to discuss. These are all things of great importance, but there is no danger that they will be neglected. Rather perhaps, the danger lies in their being too exclusively thought of, while more fundamental matters may suffer neglect. I speak as a foreigner, but it seems to me that the graduates of this university have, just now, more important matters on hand even than politics, and that in this respect you would do wisely to "let well-enough alone." The seeds of that civilisation which we all approve of have sprung up, and the tender plants are doing well. A turmoil of the elements would surely injure them. They are too young and delicate to endure the storms of strife indefinitely prolonged. Besides, there are external dangers. Would it not be better to foster the precious growth and spread it far and wide until the whole land shall bloom with its beauty?

No,—in this age of formation and transition, you will have to play the noble part of diffusers of knowledge. You have lighted your torches at the great western blaze, and it becomes your solemn duty to carry the light into every nook and corner of the land. How are you going to do this, do you ask? That is a question for you to answer; and here you will find ample scope for originality. Most nations have borrowed much of their civilisation. Greece was largely indebted to the East. Rome, still more to Greece; and the modern western nations to Rome and to each other in turn. But each has developed the same material in its own way and adapted it to its own conditions. There is much external, coat-and-trouser resemblance among them, especially since the means of communication have become so complete. But each has preserved its own individuality, its own national traits. Why should not Japan do this? The traditions of 2,500 years are a heritage not to be lightly cast aside. By general consent they contain much that is admirable. On the other hand no one contends that everything connected with the western system is admirable. Here then is the problem:—to retain what is good in the old, to select what is good in the new, and to combine it all into one harmonious, practical whole, that shall, without doing violence to the rooted convictions of the people, gently bring them up to a higher plane. This is a great work; sufficient to occupy the best energies of the best minds in the world, and the successful accomplishment of it, which we all so fervently hope for, will entitle its promoters to lasting fame and the gratitude of all nations.

But experience shows that those who would succeed in grand undertakings must make great sacrifices. In acting the part of diffusers and assimilators of knowledge most of you will have to make one sacrifice which may seem a hardship. It will scarcely be possible to assimilate and create at the same time. There will be little opportunity for the present generation to labor at the confines of human knowledge. The proud title of "Master of those who know" is one which circumstances prevent you from working for. Original investigation must largely be relinquished. Selection, combination and adaptation will demand your attention chiefly. There is abundant evidence in Japanese history that this has been done well in the past. Nature has placed these islands in such a position that their inhabitants have been obliged to borrow and adapt the ideas and practices of the neighbouring continent. How thoroughly they have made them their own is obvious to all. At the same time necessity has bred here a remarkable aptitude for the very thing needed; and hence it happens that you find yourselves extraordinarily equipped for the extraordinary work before you.

It is impossible to find a parallel to the present Japanese epoch. Other nations have borrowed ideas and institutions substantially in harmony with their own. Their borrowings, too, though of immense importance, have had reference, principally, to social and literary polish and refinement. "Captive Greece," says Horace, "took captive her fierce conqueror, and brought arts into rude Latium." Italy, at the renaissance, exerted a similar influence over the other nations of Europe. That remote period when China and Korea began to exert such a powerful influence over Japan seems to be the nearest approach to the present state of things. Yet there are great differences. Japan was by no means so far advanced a thousand or more years ago as she was thirty years ago. Moreover, everything imported from the neighbouring continent was readily assimilated by a people of similar origin and surroundings. It was a comparatively simple matter. There was one model, and that close by, possessing kindred manners and customs. The ideas and practices brought over had been generated in eastern air and soil. They were hardly foreign, and the transplanting was easy. But to amalgamate the east and the west—the spirit of eager, active utilitarianism with that of calm, imaginative, moral speculation—is clearly a very serious task. Then, too, there are half a dozen nations, each with its own phase of the western system, each, of course, claiming that its own institutions are the best, and holding them up before you for adoption. The only wise course to pursue is the one that has been pursued, namely, the eclectic,—which chooses the most desirable features from all, taking account of the tenacity of long-cherished ideas and of the injurious effect of sudden and violent changes.

Put in this general way, this may appear simple enough, but the difficulty is to deal with specific cases. Here you will find use for all and more than all the training you have received. Perhaps you will find that there is a great deal to learn outside of the books of philosophy and science from which you have derived your

knowledge. "To make judgment wholly by the rules of books," says Bacon, "is the humor of a scholar." "Studies perfect nature, and are perfected by experience." It is simply impossible for young men to be versed at once in books and in practical life. Books at best show us how to interpret some of the facts of experience. But it is of immense importance to us to have these facts interpreted and put in due relation with others and with themselves. Hence the great value of books. In your case, owing to exceptional circumstances, experience will be almost your only guide. You cannot tell how any given plan will work until you try it; and many of your most fondly cherished plans will possibly fail. But, according to a trite saying, men may grow wise through failure and even if you do not succeed at last, you will have the satisfaction of feeling that you have done what you could and that your efforts can never be wholly lost.

What I have said might be taken as addressed to those of you who may in future occupy positions of public trust and governmental responsibility. Some of you will, no doubt, occupy such positions. Such will have especially favorable opportunities of promoting the national progress. But I wish particularly to remind you that, without being a public officer, a man can labour very effectively for the welfare of his country. One of the glories of the very system which you are seeking to establish here, is the great scope that it affords to, and the dependence it places upon, every kind of private enterprise. This is the heaven that leavens the otherwise inert popular mass. It is the chief source of wealth and prosperity. It is what makes such governments as those of Great Britain and the United States possible and successful. It is one of the principal tests of national advancement. It has been the making of the West; and I hope it may prove the renewing of Japan and of the Oriental world. There are already encouraging signs that private individuals here are catching this spirit. It is something which every individual among you can aid in extending; and that too with assurance of comparatively speedy and certainly beneficial results. Through the press, social, scientific, literary and educational societies, you can make your influence felt in whatever part of the country you may live. Statistics show that the number of people in Japan who cannot read and write is smaller than in any other country in proportion. It is only 10 per cent.; while in Germany even it is 12; in the United States 20, England 33, France somewhat greater, China 50 and India 93.* Here then is a fortunate fact for you who are to be diffusers of every species of knowledge. The soil is all ready to receive good seed. Sow it then broadcast and a rich harvest will reward you.

You see that I take it for granted that you are in earnest; for I believe you are. The spirit of patriotism, which, though at times mistaken and two narrowly sectional, has always animated the *samurai* class, and which illuminates many a dark page of Japanese history, is your noble inheritance. Cosmopolitan as your training has been, and liable on that account, as some of your countrymen have feared, to smother the sacred flame, I believe that it still burns as brightly as ever and only the more purely. Let me warn you, however, against what can smother it: self-indulgence can do it. For in that dissolution of the moral nature which self-indulgence causes, patriotism, always rightly considered among the first of moral virtues, is sapped together with the man's self-respect and there remains but the rubbish of a man. Upon the breaking-down of an older order of society when many of the old moral checks are destroyed, there is apt to ensue a period of laxity and selfishness. Individualism, or rather egotism, seems to the short-sighted to be the only thing left to them, and this too often takes the form of unclean vice. It is greatly to the honor of this institution that at such a time the moral tone of its students is so high. In this respect, I am convinced that the Tokiyo University compares very favorably with similar institutions in the west. You have shown yourselves frightened enough to see that the egoism of vice—the selfish indulgence in those immoralities that beset young men all the world over—is ruinous to mind and body. But there is a higher and subtler form of individualism which is more likely to attract the best trained minds among you. I mean the pursuit of study as an end in itself, the wrapping-up of yourselves in the mantle of self-culture, while you leave to others the irksome task of diffusing knowledge among your countrymen. Perhaps, too, such a tendency might be strengthened by traditions of eastern scholarship. But your country has need of you. Every country needs its young men, but none so much as Japan now needs hers. The future of your country rests largely with your generation. This is no time for mopers. Every head and every hand is needed.

There will be discouragements. Masses of people move at best but slowly; and those who try to move them are generally not credited with the best motives. With all your organization, writing, translating and exertions of every kind, you must be prepared for waiting, self-questionings, misunderstandings, wilful and involuntary, attacks and controversies. The results obtained may seem poor and meagre compared with your expenditure of vital energy. In the midst of such turmoil and vexation, the traditions of the Tokugawa period will have an additional charm. Whatever else the men of those days had or had not,—you will say,—they at least had rest! As one of you has happily expressed it, it will be to you as Paradise before the fruit of the tree of knowledge was tasted. But the fruit has been tasted. The gates of that paradise, if such it was, are forever closed. The state of repose has been irrevocably exchanged for *unrest*. This is the price we pay for progress. In your case not "fame," as Milton said, but patriotism must be

"The spur that the clear spirit doth raise
So scorn delights and live laborious days."

I have not hesitated to indicate difficulties. You may think I have dwelt upon them too much. I certainly would not have you

* See Spofford's *American Almanac*, 1881.

lose sight of them: neither would I have you overlook your advantages. Youth and vigor, the two most precious possessions in the world, are yours. And youth and vigor are nature's weapons against difficulty. You are a chosen company; and your surroundings are such that each individual has a much greater field of influence and hence of usefulness than the college-bred men of other countries find. Having once broken so completely with the feudalism and prescription of the past, you will find the land clear of many obstacles that still threaten the peace of Europe. The experience of other countries, if wisely taken advantage of, is your invaluable aid, and the last results of the best thought of the world encounter less prejudice here than in the very localities which gave them birth. The work itself is inspiring. It is nothing less than the welding together of the eastern and western worlds.

You lead the van in the regeneration of the Orient by spreading here the only system that can redeem it. Wealth, prosperity, perfect national independence and true civilisation lie in the popular enlightenment that you must strive for. And in your high endeavours you have the hearty good wishes of all good men.

Professor Kikuchi was then introduced and spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN.—I address myself chiefly to the old and present students of the Tokio Daigaku. I lay claim to no great wisdom or depth of thought in my observations: but such as they are they are the result of my own experience, and as such will find sympathy in some and will forewarn others. It is not many years since I myself stood in the position which some of you stand in to-day, and therefore the feeling that I speak of is mostly what you feel to-day.

I trust that you will not think because you have received your diplomas, that your education is over. I do not know how it is in other departments, but in my own the course provided by the university, is only just such as to introduce the students into the subject, not so much to teach them the subject but to let them see how much there is to know, how much to discover, to point out how and where to study them, and to give the necessary foundation for proceeding therein. What the university course does for any special science, is about equivalent to what reading and writing is to general knowledge. Let us remember what Newton said:—"I do not know how I may appear to others but to my own self, I seem like a little boy picking up pebbles by the shore of a vast impenetrable ocean of truth." If it was so with Newton, the discoverer of the law of gravitation, by which the economy of the whole universe may be said to have been explained, what must we, little pigmies, think of ourselves? It is therefore absolutely necessary that you should now proceed on the path pointed out to you, and not turn away into by-paths and quit the road to science. Here we are met by a painful feeling, a feeling which however disagreeable it may be, we will do well to look in the face, for it will do us no good by shirking. You know that the animals, the lower they are in the scale of creation, arrive the sooner at maturity. Take a chicken just hatched: it is ready to walk out and pick food almost directly and very soon arrives at maturity; and look at dogs, which are not quite so quick in developing. You see how much slower a human being is in developing, but though the one arrives at maturity sooner, there is no comparison between them when fully developed. So it is with different races of man. Aino boys, I am told, are very quick and intelligent, but they stop at a certain stage and never get beyond that. The American Indian child does very well at the primary school; but he can't get beyond that, and when he goes back to his tribe he is as wild as ever. In Japan, this fact has been noticed. These words show that precocity is no criterion of the final development, or rather it is a proof of the lower degree of the development. Now both in my own experience and that of my colleagues, I think our students would compare very favourably with those of any country. Every one of the students sent out has done honour to Japan. But how shall we compare say ten or twenty years hence with those whom we have beaten or whom we could beat in our collegiate course? We call ourselves old men at forty-foreigners count themselves yet young at fifty.

If, as modern science proves, the amount of our intellectual capacity depends upon the quantity and quality of brain-matter, if the ability of grasping complex ideas or higher co-ordinations depends upon the constitution of the brain; and if the structure of the brain can only be changed by successive small increments which like our differential being are infinitely small, by their accumulation producing a finite change, if it takes time to effect this change, then if all this be true we have reason to believe that what is said of our race quickly developing and being better capable, when comparatively young, of grasping some of the high and comprehensive truths of science, yet it will not develop to such an extent as will compare with an European or an American. I cannot of course absolutely affirm that this is so. But as far as we have gone, experience confirms this idea; and if this is true I say it is very disagreeable, and according to modern scientific ideas I think that it is true. But of course this thought ought not to discourage us, and make us throw up our work, but rather to make us work harder. I do not mean that every Japanese is inferior to every European or American. On the contrary, many Japanese are superior to many Europeans, and between the lowest of both there is not very much to choose. But I mean the highest type of one is necessarily inferior to the highest type of the other. But they did not arrive at this stage at once: it was only by centuries, and centuries of hard work and toil. If so, then must we also labour to come up to them. Who knows how soon we may be able to come up to them?

There are many other things which I must speak of as standing in the way of our proceeding to perfect ourselves in our studies. The first I may mention is the want of proper instruments, and of books of reference. In all the higher studies, frequent references

have to be made not only to books but to pamphlets, magazines and transactions of various scientific societies. Any important discoveries or independent researches come out in this form, and often there is no other way of getting at them. Now of such works of reference we have no supply or scarcely any. Some of these defects can be supplied by ordering them abroad and carrying on exchanges &c. extensively. Others can only be obtained at the sales of large libraries, and for these it is necessary to have some one always on the look-out. To do this is the duty of the Mombusho; for we have no time, as we have all to earn our bread and butter. In Europe and America men after they have graduated continue their education for many years longer. We are all men without property, and we have got to live. Besides we mature soon: In Europe and America, students are either rich or provision is made by means of fellowships and scholarships.

There is a lack of sympathy with us, and an apathy in criticising. Judicious criticism tends to make us more careful and more eager: rivalry makes us more diligent. There is a general want of scientific spirit: in daily conversation, in newspapers, in novels, in everything: just like our losing interest in politics. As the graduates gradually become imbued with the importance of these truths, this evil will decrease gradually. I therefore ask of you to be one of the little band of workers in the field of science: little now but gradually growing larger and larger, penetrating into every class of society and diffusing a scientific spirit everywhere.

Dr. Baelz, who spoke in German, addressed the medical graduates thus:—

As one of the foreign teachers at this medical school I should like to address a few words to the young doctors who have this day received their diplomas.

On the meaning of to-day's proceedings in general so much that is excellent has been said already that it is not necessary for me to say anything about them; and so I can go directly to my subject.

I turn especially towards you, gentlemen, whom I have had the pleasure for several years of calling my scholars, and whom I see here for the last time in great numbers. After the many flattering remarks which you have heard to-day, an earnest word is also appropriate. And even if what I say does not appear to be rosy, still it comes from my heart. Gentlemen, with to-day's festival the first great part of your life, namely that of your education, and of a period of active study, has been finished satisfactorily as your presence here to-day testifies.

You should take up and appropriate as your own mental property that which generations before you have learned, found and experienced.

Now that you have fulfilled this duty the second part of life's volume is to-day brought under consideration. The second great chapter is that of activity, production and independence, and I hope this division will be of long duration. You all know, gentlemen, that medical science in Japan enjoyed, until lately, a very moderate degree of consideration; and it is only of late that it has risen into prominence.

It is to this last circumstance, and also to the want of competent physicians, that you owe such favourable situations in your age, of which equally old collegians in other lands can scarcely dream. Do not forget, gentlemen, that the honour thus conferred upon you brings with it the obligation of showing yourselves worthy of it.

Nothing would be more unfortunate now if you, who are in the possession of a sure future, were to lay your hands in your laps, and lead a useless life. Now, gentlemen, you have finished your studies at this university, but still another and greater study opens itself before you—the study of the Book of Life. There is the real spring, there is an unlimited amount to learn, and the physician has to acquire most in everyday life. He has not, as for example the astronomer, to do with fixed bodies or fixed rules, but with ever changing interiors and ever changing individuals. It is more especially your duty, gentlemen, that you should study, look after and foster the true and real life of your people, namely the intellectual.

You have been brought up in the contemplation of a, so to say, quite different world to that of your fathers, and which has been brought over to you quite unexpectedly. You are almost strangers to the spirit of your people. You must now study this spirit, without the knowledge and understanding of which the successful treatment of any disease is quite impossible. And along with this activity will come that of civilization.

It is often said that in Japan all intercourse with the past has been broken up, and that, in the place of a wrong civilization, another and true one has stepped in. These two facts are put down as being without doubt. Gentlemen, I cannot accept this rendering. A civilization, the product of centuries of political, social and spiritual life, is not to be compared to a tree which men can dig out, and supply its place with another. It is a part of the people itself, and every attempt at alteration must already have of itself some root, otherwise it will certainly fail. Japan should take up critically that which comes out of eastern lands, for there is much emanating from local European circumstances which is not at all desirable. Japan should appropriate the elements of this new culture, by mixing them with the ones in their possession and work them into a homogeneous whole.

And here, gentlemen, you can help greatly as you, as physicians, get a deeper insight into the innermost life of the people.

Naturally you must not remain behindhand, but always keep up an active intercourse with the centre of intellectual life, as doctors, and maintain an active connection with the college at which you were educated and from which you have just come. May you learn with love and reverence to regard this, your university, as we in Europe feel even in old age for our schools and universities.

And when you look back with joy to the years which you passed here, then think also of your teacher, who came from far off lands

and who tried with all his knowledge and will to form you into capable men in your profession.

When you become the proficient physicians of your country, when you become good doctors, when you apply medical knowledge and medical science to the relief of the ills of your fellow men, and to the improvement of the mental and bodily welfare of individuals and of the whole race, gentlemen, you can rest assured, that your teacher will always have a friendly remembrance of you.

The following are the names of the graduates as given in the official programme:—

LAW.—Takanaki Kato, Masakata Akiyama, Masamichi Aikawa, Gentaro Okada, Teiichiro Matsuono, Takesaburo Yu, Mitsuyoshi Suzuki, Sakichi Sakaguchi, Sansai Uchida.

CHEMISTRY.—Toku Hisata, Seizo Inai, Teunehichiro Kato, Gentaro Takahashi.

BIOLOGY.—Isao Iijima, Tomotaro Iwakawa, Chajiro Sasaki.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—Tomokichi Yoshida, Riosaku Kuri.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Naoji Shiraiishi, Riutaro Nomura, Riota Hara, Sanichi Shimomura, Tetano Tsuchida, Ninoo Ishida.

GEOLOGY.—Takao Fujitani.

MINING AND METALLURGY.—Rentaro Hotta.

MEDICINE.—Moriji Miura, Juntaro Takahashi, Toichiro Nakahama, Taune Ibe, Tasuku Sato, Horin Katayama, Riutaro Mori, Tasuku Kono, Masanao Koike, Konosuke Kumagaye, Naokichi Yamagata, Kichiro Ihara, Ken Taniguchi, Riutaro Sano, Genichiro Narasaka, Taunesaburo Kikuchi, Riotei Niimiya, Bunsuke Jimbo, Isaku Uwosumi, Kohei Nagamachi, Jo Yeguchi, Masamichi Nakamura, Yuken Morinaga, Nobutoshi Iida, Kuwango Shimada, Kuwakusho Kaku, Nakaki Yamagata, Yohichiro Yenomoto.

PHARMACEUTICS.—Masata Hino, Riujin Tahara, Kageakira Magarifuji, Nobu Machida, Jiro Fujikawa, Kowanmo Saito, Shuzo Matsuo, Kuwanchu Omaye, Yoshinori Katayama.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND PHILOSOPHY.—Seichi Suyeoka.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.—Kumazo Tsuboi, Keiroku Tsuzuki.

PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.—Kojiro Matsuda.

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Haragoro Kano.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE.—Inagi Tanaka.

The subjoined tables of the time occupied in passage between England and Japan, by sailing vessels and steamers respectively, have been obligingly placed at our disposal by the compiler:—

MEMORANDUM OF PASSAGES OF SAILING VESSELS FROM ENGLAND TO JAPAN.

Month of departure from England.	Average passage Days.	Fastest passage Days.
January	152	134
February*	140	119
March†	125	107
April‡	124	111
May	152	120
June§	160	104
July	162	131
August	152	131
September	147	132
October	143	123
November	149	122
December	170	151

* The fastest passage made by a vessel leaving England in February was by the *Taiting* in 119 days.

† The fastest passages for this month were the *Caractacus* 107, *Lap Tek* 111, *Duke of Abercorn* 113, *Ada* 114, *Ziba* 115, *Mary Ann Wilson* 118, and the *Ambassador* 120 days.

‡ The fastest passages for this month were the *Lothair* 111, *Forward Ho* 113, *Clauvina* 117, and the *John Milton* 119 days.

§ The fastest passage on record was made by the *Beemah* in 104 days. The *Lothair* made the passage in 110 days, leaving England in June.

MEMORANDUM OF PASSAGES OF STEAMERS FROM ENGLAND TO JAPAN.

Month of departure from England.	Average passage Days.	Fastest passage Days.	Name of vessel making fastest passage.
January	68	55	Glenartney
February*	66	56	Glencoe
March†	62	54	Breconshire
April‡	59	50	Radnorshire
May	63	53	Merionethshire
June	62	54	Agamemnon
July§	63	51	Glenfinlas

* Three other steamers made fast passages, viz:—*Glenagle* 57, *Afghan* 57, and *Achilles* 58 days.

† Three other steamers made fast passages, viz:—*Glencagle* 55, *Cyrlus* 55, and *Radnorshire* 56 days.

‡ Two other steamers made fast passages, viz:—*Lord of the Isles* 54, and *Merionethshire* 55 days.

§ One more steamer made the passage in 54 days.

August|| .....	57	49	Glenartney
September	69	60	Glenroy
October	71	59	Argyll
November	69	61	Lord of the Isles
December	70	63	Benarty

|| Two other steamers made fast passages, viz:—*Glencarn* 52 and *Benglor* 52 days.

These times are inclusive of stoppages at various ports en route.

JAPAN'S MARITIME POWER.

A SHORT time ago we discussed briefly the nature of the war-vessel which seems best suited to Japan's requirements and at the same time most in accordance with the latest suggestions of science. Want of space, and indeed the probability of wearying our readers, to the majority of whom the subject can have little interest, prevented us then from including the Naval Reserve in the scope of our remarks, and if we re-open the discussion to-day, it is not because we hope to find a more animated audience, but because the impending addition to China's maritime strength reminds us that the balance of power between the two empires is in danger of losing its equilibrium. To devote any considerable portion of her slender resources to purposes of armament is the last thing we desire to urge upon Japan. It is true that at present the whole world, with one or two exceptions, blindly obeys Lord Bacon's dictum *the only true way to obtain peace is to be prepared for war*, but for our own part we would fain see this country included among the exceptions. Two things, however, render such a consummation impossible; the neighbourhood of China and the disposition of Japan herself. Without pretending to assert that the state of the relations existing between the two empires suggests any immediate ground for alarm, it is unhappily beyond question, that the tendency of those relations is to assume a condition of estrangement. The Riukiū affair and Japan's attitude in Korea may seem to be sources of umbrage to China, but if the truth were known, they would probably prove to be pretexts rather than causes of disagreement. A modicum of earnest endeavour on the part of the Court of Peking could not fail to smooth away any trifling friction attributable to such bagatelles. But that modicum is wanting, and its absence indicates the real difficulty of the situation. China is angry, seriously angry with Japan. Angry because the latter has stepped airily out of the deep groove along which the land of Confucius and Mencius has been lumbering with solid and sulky dignity for tens upon tens of centuries; angry because the versatile little islands have provided themselves with railways and telegraphs, have adopted western customs and western costumes, have exchanged the philosophy of the divine sages for the commercial calculus of the despised barbarian; angry because the faithful imperturbability of the Celestial country has become a by-word and a reproach by contrast with her neighbour's flippant inconstancy; and above all angry because she feels that she has given Japan cause to despise her and because she sees that Japan is at little pains to conceal her contempt. Such feelings as these are not sufficiently superficial to be easily effaced. They are still perhaps within the reach of healing influences, but so far as we can see at present neither party is concerning itself about the preparation of a salve. It rests with China to make the next advance, but her disingenuous conduct

in the past has rendered the path somewhat arduous, and we can easily understand that the Tsungli Yamen does not see its way very clearly to reopen the negotiations except at a more serious sacrifice of dignity than the Celestial Court is prepared to make. Without therefore in any degree exaggerating the situation, it appears to justify the epithet "precarious," and that either party should ignore the contingency of an appeal to the *ultima ratio*, would perhaps be the most efficacious method of inviting that appeal.

The second reason we have adduced, *Japan's disposition*, is too manifest to be gainsaid. This country is evidently determined to have a navy, whatever sacrifice the acquisition may entail. So far she has been eminently successful in one, and that the more important, respect. She possesses a *personnel*, which though inevitably lacking experience, gives every promise of attaining a very high standard of efficiency. Men whose opportunities of judging have been exceptional, are unanimous in their testimony as to the *verve*, endurance and discipline of the Japanese sailor. Indeed in the opinion of many this obvious aptitude of her people for maritime affairs goes far to justify Japan's naval proclivities, but our immediate purpose does not oblige us to discuss this question. Her irrepresible desire to be stoutly represented at sea is all that concerns us in this context. That desire, added to the propinquity of a comparatively colossal power, already passively hostile and ready to be actively offensive at any moment, constitutes a motive against which considerations of financial prudence are powerless. The current in short may not be stemmed. We can only hope to see it directed into the channel where its force may be most usefully and least wastefully applied.

With all this before our eyes we have ventured to suggest a scheme of naval construction which might be carried out without much outlay, and which does not contain any elements likely to be soon included in the catalogue of obsolete devices. If Japan has been surprisingly successful in providing herself with an efficient *personnel*, the same opinion cannot by any means be recorded of her *matériel*. Her method of proceeding has been very simple and intelligible. In purchasing abroad, she has placed herself unreservedly in the hands of ship-builders whose integrity she believed to be beyond question. In the absence of ability to defy deception, mistrust would obviously have been pernicious. She has therefore been absolutely confiding, and with very few exceptions her confidence has been abused. Nothing else was to be expected, some will no doubt say, or, it was only right she should pay for her experience. The creed is too convenient to be assailed, but we shall take leave to question whether experience is worth purchasing when the outlay exhausts the ability to utilize the acquisition. As for Japan's attempts at ship-building on her own account, they are of course economically indefensible. It would be quite as absurd for a joiner to insist upon forging the chisels he uses as it is unwise for a country like this to become her own naval constructor. This is protection on the pinnacle of its insanity. Where nature provides the best materials and experience and the skill to employ them to most advantage, there and there only ought ships to be built. The difference between the cost of two vessels launched on the Sumidagawa and the Tweed respectively, represents an actual loss to Japan,

let who will theorize about the advantages of developing a new industry or of keeping money in the country. We have no reason, however, to conclude that Japan has been slower than other nations to recognize this fact. She may not unreasonably conclude that, to be thoroughly efficient for purposes of repair her dockyards must have practical experience of the principles of construction, and against this method of reasoning there is nothing to be urged. Even supposing, however, that all the ships she has hitherto obtained abroad were serviceable, and that her own capabilities for supplementing them were unlimited, this would not obviate the necessity of adopting some effective system of naval reserve, nor lessen the wisdom of making the mercantile marine to some extent independent of aid which is obviously inadequate for its protection. These two subjects form the theme of the following suggestions, and if we have made them somewhat more comprehensive than the ordinary limits of a newspaper article suggest, it is because in the absence of precedent we have no choice but to be explicit.

NAVAL RESERVES.

The first measure which suggests itself under this heading is the amalgamation of the Naval and Mercantile Marines into a "National Marine," the whole to be under the control of the admiralty, so far as discipline, organization and the scheme of manning are concerned. A classification should then be made of vessels—steam or sailing—with specified complements of officers and seamen. Of the steamers, those carrying the Imperial mails to foreign countries would constitute the first class, those carrying the home mails, the second class, and those carrying passengers and cargo only, the third class: while the sailing vessels might be divided on a similar principle, i.e. the first and second classes to include foreign-going ships of certain tonnages, and the third class, coasting vessels only. By this plan the navy would be enabled to draw upon the mercantile marine for re-inforcements of men in time of war.

Ships of the first class should be commanded and officered, as far as possible, by gentlemen educated in the merchant service who have obtained all the prescribed certificates, or by retired naval officers. Captains of vessels in this grade might rank with lieutenants in the navy, with progressive steps according to length of service. The first officers again should hold a master's certificate, their rank being that of a middle-lieutenant, while second officers should hold a first officer's certificate and rank with a sub-lieutenant. Other details as to rating &c. might be arranged on a similar principle. Finally, each ship according to her class should carry a number of apprentices. These ought to serve for four years—two of necessity, in a sailing vessel of the first or second class—and at the expiration of that term, they would, having passed a second officer's examination, be eligible for the post of fourth officer in a first or second class steamer.

The selection of the men is a point of much importance. The *personnel* of the Navy does not leave much to be desired, but for the mercantile marine a more careful system of recruiting is desirable. The fisherman class should be drawn upon as much as possible, for reasons cogent in any country but especially in Japan, where the conditions of life are so totally different in the various social sections. They might be engaged for a term of years, and

every encouragement ought to be given them to remain under the same company or owner's flag. An uniform scheme of discipline should be observed throughout the entire National Marine, naval drills and other special details being of course eliminated from the programme in vessels of the merchant service. A simple but neat uniform, with distinctive badges for the different services, should be adopted throughout, for though nothing of this sort exists elsewhere, its desirability is patent to every one. No country has more reason to be ashamed of her merchant sailors' garb than England. Clad in every variety of raiment, the outcome of Petticoat Lane and other back-slums of London, Jack too often presents the appearance of a walking scare-crow rather than that of an able-bodied "heart of oak," nor is it too much to say that this remark applies to the whole merchant service of England, with the exception of a few large S. S. Companies and the Naval Reserve, that half-hearted attempt at a scheme Japan has now the opportunity of developing in its integrity.

No doubt a great boon would be conferred on the service by the establishment, at all the principal ports, of mercantile marine barracks where officers and seamen might reside when unemployed. Here, too, a ship's papers might be lodged during her stay in port, and drills of various sorts could be carried on under the superintendence of Naval instructors. Officers and men quartered at the barracks would of course pay for their own rations, while the other expenses of the institution might be defrayed from a tax levied upon shipping companies and ship-owners. Thus the working pay of the men while undergoing drills would be the only charge on the Treasury.

Schemes for a pension fund and for compulsory retirement would also form parts of the system, but these need not be discussed here.

ARMED MERCHANT CRUISERS.

It is scarcely necessary to insist upon the value of this class of vessel. Since the introduction of steam it has gradually come to be recognised, that the dangers to which merchantmen are exposed render some powers of self protection absolutely essential. In England the subject has been discussed over and over again with always the same conclusion, that something *ought* to be done, but that the difficulties of inception are very great. In effect Great Britain's mercantile marine is so enormous, and has been left so long to its own devices, that any Government might well shrink from meddling with it. Japan, on the contrary, has the game in her hands, for her merchant service is still quite manageable as to size, nor has it yet settled into any groove of habit or tradition. All that need be done is to select the most powerful steamers and fit them up so as to be capable of carrying guns, in proportion to their size. Such vessels would do good service in opposing an enemy's smaller class of cruisers, and would be capable of terribly destructive action against the merchant fleet of a hostile power.

Obviously it has only been in our power to sketch the outlines of the scheme. The details must depend to a great extent on special circumstances. Still the most superficial examination cannot fail to make it plain, that not the militant strength alone of a country would be benefited by such a system. The *morale* of the whole mercantile marine would be immensely improved; the

ships would be better handled and better looked after; shippers' risks would be sensibly diminished, and much that must always disfigure the past history of the English merchant service would be rendered impossible of repetition here.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR NAGASAKI, FOR 1881.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Nagasaki, April 21st, 1881.

SIR.—I have the honour to report on the Trade and Navigation of this Port for the past year. I enclose the following tabular Returns on this subject:—

- 1.—Return of Imports from Foreign Countries.
- 2.—Return of Exports to Foreign Countries.
- 3.—Return of Treasure imported and exported.
- 4.—Return of Duties collected.
- 5.—Return of Foreign Shipping entered and cleared.
- 6.—Return of Japanese Merchant vessels of Foreign build entered and cleared.
- 7.—Return of Foreign Residents and Firms.
- 8.—Return of Imports from Korea.
- 9.—Return of Exports to Korea.
- 10.—Return of Vessels visiting Kuchinotsu.

The first four Returns have been compiled from the revised Statistics published by the Bureau of Customs; the others, from materials supplied to me by the Customs and Foreign Consulates at this Port.

From the following tabular statement of the Trade of the Port with Foreign countries for the past five years it will be seen that the total of this Trade for last year is somewhat under that of any year for the last four:—

Comparative Table of the Trade between Nagasaki and Foreign Countries from 1876 to 1880.

IMPORT TRADE.					
Class of Goods.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cotton Manufactures	\$ 107,715	\$ 236,354	\$ 306,813	\$ 516,783	\$ 161,255
Woollen do.	21,521	72,857	39,778	27,413	25,986
Cotton & Woollen Mixtures	19,768	24,295	21,049	27,728	17,817
Arms and Ammunition	nil	35,703	nil	nil	nil
Metals	41,912	114,536	80,234	89,050	132,777
Miscellaneous, Eastern	609,841	650,656	554,486	610,743	572,083
Do. Western	190,052	357,961	431,025	402,935	368,148
Do. not specified	...	65,807	51,808	...	...
Total Import...	990,809	1,578,169	1,485,188	1,674,652	1,278,636
EXPORT TRADE.					
Tea.....	258,457	169,415	83,190	114,807	90,288
Copper	805	1,565	...	...	...
Tobacco.....	28,462	92,418	53,242	33,227	71,912
Wax	37,809	50,380	24,604	26,174	29,432
Dried fish	274,567	387,095	299,646	432,438	456,889
Camphor.....	58,842	38,080	60,994	90,483	146,121
Coal	754,205	708,939	853,784	749,966	1,068,148
Rice	45,444	290,746	529,596	169,626	13,951
Wheat.....	...	...	149,890	13,488	...
Miscellaneous.....	410,467	340,168	343,555	351,818	420,850
Total Export	1,869,058	2,078,806	2,398,501	1,982,027	2,297,591
Add Import	990,809	1,578,169	1,485,188	1,674,652	1,278,066
Total Foreign Trade.....	2,859,867	3,656,975	3,883,689	3,656,679	3,575,657

The falling off is most observable in Imports, the Exports, on the whole, showing favourably for last year. Further, the Exports continue, as in previous years, to exceed the Imports,—last year by more than \$1,000,000, or not much less than a third of the whole trade.

In Imports the decrease is observable principally in manufactures, and notably in Cottons; Grey Shirtings alone showing a decline from \$304,601 in 1879 to \$54,930 in 1880. *Laws*, Yarn and other Cottons also exhibit a decided falling off.

This depression would appear to be attributable to the depreciation of Japanese paper currency which took place last year. From 34% discount in January, paper fell from 40 to 47% discount in March and April; with a recovery

again which took place in May, quotations for manufactures advanced. But the recovery was only temporary; in June and July paper again fell to 39%, in September to 50%, and towards the end of the year it reached a discount of from 64 to 69% on silver.

Woolens from year to year have been showing a continuous decline; Mousselines de laine being the only article which has last year shown an increase.

Under the heading of Metals an improvement is observable. This has taken place chiefly in iron and yellow metal.

Of miscellaneous Imports Kerosine oil shows a slight decrease in quantity, and rates also were lower. Sugar shows a decrease of 6,000 piculs, raw cotton of 1,900 piculs. Oil cake is the only staple import, of Eastern production, which shows an increase; but the totals both of Eastern and Western miscellaneous imports are under those for 1879.

Exports.—The total value of Tea exported is \$24,000 less than in 1879. The quality of the crop last year was good, and an active business was done at prices considerably above those of the previous year, up to the month of September, but in that month unfavourable news from the American market checked operations.

The Export of Tobacco is about double that for 1879, at slightly higher prices.

Vegetable Wax shows little variation for last year, this article apparently not coming to this port in great quantity.

Camphor shows an increase of 2,300 piculs, at advanced rates over those for 1879. This Export was generally in good demand during the year, for Hongkong, and shows a tendency to increase from year to year. A similar remark is applicable to fishery produce destined for the Chinese market.

The Export of Cereals fell to a very low figure last year, home demand or speculation interfering with Export.

The Export of Coal reached a higher figure last year than in any previous year, the value being \$1,063,148 or little short of half the value of the total Exports of the port. Of this coal the greater part was Takashima; the other coals now on supply on the Nagasaki market being those of Karatsu and Imabuku.

Two ships, one British and one German, of a total tonnage of 345 tons, were sold to Japanese owners during last year for the sum of \$16,850.

Shipping and Navigation.—The total number of vessels under Foreign flags entering this port last year was 282 of a total tonnage of 199,109 tons; and the total number clearing was 284 of a total of 198,000 tons. In 1879 the total number entering was 252 of a total of 159,108 tons; and the total number clearing was 246 of a total of 156,850 tons. This shows an increase of 30 vessels and 40,001 tons entered and 38 vessels and 41,150 tons cleared last year. The total of the Foreign Shipping entering the port compares indeed favourably with that of any year since 1875, the last year in which the Mail Service, now maintained under the Japanese flag, was carried on exclusively under the American flag.

The main increase of last year is under the British flag. Indeed both the aggregate number and tonnage of British vessels entering the port during last year is greater than that for any year since the opening of the port to Foreign trade. The following are the figures for the past five years:—

YEAR.	BRITISH VESSELS ENTERED.	
	No.	Tonnage.
1876.....	132	80,243
1877.....	135	92,217
1878.....	165	114,823
1879.....	161	105,563
1880	216	146,042

Several British lines of steamers are now in the habit of making this, with more or less regularity, a port of call. Among these may be mentioned the steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company, of the Ocean S. N. Company, and the "Glen" line. During the year one vessel arrived direct from the United Kingdom, with a cargo of Welsh coal.

Thirty-six vessels of a total of 36,845 tons arrived direct from Hongkong, and thirty-five vessels, of a total of 33,037 tons sailed for that port. No vessel arrived from or departed for any other British possession direct.

The number of vessels under the Japanese flag entering the port during the year was 822, of an aggregate tonnage

of 280,751 tons, as against 656 vessels of 296,736 tons in 1879. The number of vessels plying to China varies but little from that of 1879. The main increase is under the heading of general Coast Trade. The number of vessels plying to Korea is greater than that of 1879 by 20 vessels, representing a tonnage of 4,414 tons.

I mentioned in my Report of last year that the *Dry Dock* at this port, which had been in the course of construction for several years, was opened in May, 1879. It has been in frequent requisition since that time. The following table, showing the number and aggregate tonnage of the different classes of vessels using the Dock during the year from the beginning of July, 1879, to the end of June 1880, together with the receipts for the same period, has been kindly furnished to me by the Director of the Department of Public Works at this place, and will, I trust, be found of interest:—

Class of Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Receipts.
			\$
Steam vessels of war	2	2,312	2,603
Steam Merchant vessels...	12	14,616	9,630
Sailing Merchant vessels...	1	880	825
Total	15	17,808	13,058

The particulars of the vessels using the Government Patent Slip during the same period are as follows:—

Class of vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Receipts.
			\$
Steam vessels of war.....	2	482	882
Steam Merchant vessels.	4	1,525	1,412
Sailing Merchant vessels.	5	2,555	3,119
Total	11	4,562	5,413

Two small steamers of a total of 536 tons were built by the same department during the same period.

While on the subject of shipping and navigation, it may not be out of place for me to mention that serious inconvenience is constantly experienced from the want of more suitable landing places in this harbour, and from the silting up of the approaches to the existing landing places. It were worthy of the consideration of the Japanese Government whether the construction of a T. jetty, such as was projected some years ago, or a pier sufficiently prolonged to admit of ships lying alongside, and with accommodation for lighters, passenger, and ships' boats in a sheltered position inside, would not at once be a direct convenience to the shipping of the port, and a work which would, with the large number of steamers now constantly calling here, be, in the course of a few years, a remunerative one.

During last year a Light-tower was erected on the Northern Point of Hageno Shima, an Island at the entrance to this harbour, to carry a leading light for the harbour. The light is now exhibited and consists of a Fixed Red Light of the 6th order, shown at an elevation above the sea of 40 feet, and having a range of visibility, in clear weather, of about eight nautical miles.

Port of Kuchinotsu.—The number of vessels entering this port, the place of shipment in the Shimabara Gulf for the coal turned out from the Miike mines, last year amounted to 77, of a total tonnage of 42,156, as against 50 vessels of 22,200 tons in 1879. Of the 77 vessels, 22 were British, of a total of 14,611 tons as against 14 vessels of 6,213 tons in 1879.

Produce. Coal.—The net out-put of Coal at the Takashima mines during last year was 209,874 tons, valued at \$713,572. Of this and of the stock remaining on hand at the end of 1879 there were sold in Nagasaki 113,431 tons, of a value here of \$441,713; at other Japanese ports 5,149 tons; and abroad, principally in Shanghai and Hongkong, 104,590 tons. The stock remaining in hand on the 31st December was 23,111 tons.

The out-put of the Miike Coal mines for the same period was 159,822 tons. Of this there was sold in Japan during the year 86,087 tons of a value of, say, \$109,952; there was exported to Shanghai 69,790 tons, of a value at Kuchinotsu of, say, \$105,889; and there remained in stock at the end of the year, 3,945 tons of the year's out-put.

Under the head of general *Public Works* nothing new has been accomplished in this neighbourhood during the past year. The project for an improved road over the range known as the Aba Hill, lying before the main ap-

proach to the town from the landward side has, however, been revived, and surveys for a new road were made last year. It is to be hoped that the project will now take visible shape; the importance of better communication between this port and the interior being well recognized.

Trade with Korea.—The Imports into Nagasaki from Korea during last year amounted in value to \$127,245 as against \$114,358 in 1879. The principal articles of this trade are rice, fishery produce and hides. The exports from Nagasaki to Korea amounted in value to \$136,607, as against \$309,730 in 1879. This export consists as in previous years principally of European cotton manufactures. The very sensible decrease in this trade is accounted for by the fact that these manufactures now find their way from Shanghai by Nagasaki to Korea without being landed here at all. Considerable quantities of such goods, consisting of shirtings, drills, stripes, chintzes, as well as of raw cotton, have been transhipped in this harbour during the year from the steamers coming from Shanghai into those bound for Fusan. The exact quantities of such goods I have been unable to ascertain as they are transhipped in the bale, and exact record of the quantities is not taken by the Customs here. As I remarked in my Trade Report for last year the tendency would appear to be, in the absence of a drawback system at the Japanese ports, for Shanghai to become the emporium for the Import Trade of Korea.

In the enclosed Returns the trade with Korea is, as in former years, kept apart from the general foreign trade of this port.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES TROUP,

Consul.

To J. G. KENNEDY, Esquire.,

H. R. M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1880, FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Manufactures—Total value \$161,235.		\$
Shirtings Grey	973,872 yards	54,990
" White	158,535 "	11,239
" Dyed	70,631 "	4,086
Cotton Drills... .. .	149,920 "	8,070
Lawns	303,463 "	16,833
T.-Cloths	74,664 "	4,784
Cotton Velvets	116,994 "	22,423
Printed Cotton and Chintz	31,006 "	3,050
Turkey Reds... .. .	260,697 "	17,166
Canvas and Cotton Duck	22,791 "	3,836
Cotton Yarn	573 piculs	14,838
Total value		161,235

Woolen Manufactures—\$25,986.

Woolen Cloth	— yards	596
Long Ellis	15,080 "	4,416
Flannel... .. .	1,744 "	743
Lintings... .. .	10,810 "	2,350
Mousseline de Laine	94,265 "	15,070
Sundries	— "	2,811
Total value		25,986

Mixed Cotton and Woolen Manufactures—\$17,817.

Orleans	55,064 yards	9,241
Italian Cloth... .. .	39,684 "	7,359
Woolen and Cotton not specified	— "	1,217
Total value		17,817

Metals—\$132,777.

Iron Manufactured	26,056 piculs	75,572
" fit for re-manufacturing	1,664 "	4,240
" Old	4,486 "	9,492
" Pig	6,162 "	8,011
" Ware	— "	3,576
" Pipes	— "	2,738
Spelter and Zinc	— "	1,871
Steel	— "	4,135
Tin	— "	1,070
Yellow Metal	684 piculs	13,331
Nickel	— "	924
Lead (pig)	— "	800
Brass-ware	— "	1,362
Copper and Copper-ware	— "	2,696
Sundries	— "	2,959
Total value		132,777

Miscellaneous Western—\$368,148.

Alum	—	908
Anchors	—	1,371
Butter and Milk	—	6,249
Candles	—	1,089
Cement	piculs	4,143
Clocks	—	2,593
Coffee	—	3,368
Cordage	—	1,049
Cordage (refined)	piculs	447
Cigars	—	5,971
Coal	—	2,940
Castor Oil	—	4,045
Drugs not specified	—	900
Dyes	—	723
Flour and Meal	piculs	1,910
Glass, Window	—	21,820
" Ware	—	2,007
Gypsum	piculs	1,743
India-rubber ware	—	7,671
Instruments	—	2,466
Kerosene	cases	56,998
Lamps	—	1,577
Leather	—	1,598
Linen and Cotton Mixtures	—	2,239
Machinery	—	2,828
Paint Oil	—	105,241
Paints	—	3,115
Paper	—	2,217
Pictures	—	847
Porcelain	—	12,348
Perfumery	—	11,577
Provisions	—	758
Porter and Beer	—	1,180
Rice	piculs	18,749
Rhubarb	—	1,347
Ropes	—	2,069
Saffron	—	998
Shoes	—	12,628
Smalt and Cobalt	—	13,767
Soap (bar)	—	44,503
Stationery	—	945
Timber	—	1,958
Tools	—	2,135
Vermillion	—	1,233
Wines and Spirits	—	17,800
Sundries	—	2,857
		1,436
		3,889
		2,934
		2,215
		19,369
		25,372

Total value 368,148

Miscellaneous Eastern—\$572,083.

Cotton Raw	piculs	1,785
Fishing Lines	—	25,826
Hemp	—	18,892
" yarn	—	3,537
Hides, Horns and Hoofs	—	4,300
Liquorice	piculs	2,039
Mask	—	2,779
Oil (ground nut)	piculs	12,368
Oil Cakes	—	6,137
Pean and Beans	—	1,396
Paper, Chinese	—	124,921
Safflower	—	14,333
Silk, Satins	pieces	2,520
" Manufactured	—	3,475
" Grapes	—	10,912
Sugar (brown)	piculs	5,487
" Candy	—	707
" White	piculs	24,687
" Leaf	—	134,952
Tea, Chinese	—	29,157
Tortoise-shell	—	99,663
Tea Lead	—	3,620
Sundries	—	2,419
		6,573
		714
		18,814

Total value 572,083

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	161,255
Woollen do.	25,986
Woollen and Cotton Mixed	17,817
Metals	132,777
Miscellaneous Western	368,148
do. Eastern	572,083

Total value ... \$1,278,066

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1880, TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Tea—Total value \$90,288.		\$
Tea	piculs	3,559
" (Banaba)	"	4,630
" Dust	"	5,164
		17,881
		52,979
		19,428
		17,881
		90,288

Total value 90,288

Tobacco	7,858	71,912
Vegetable wax	1,970	29,432
Coal	tons	282,706
Camphor	piculs	7,581
Dried Fish value \$456,889.		146,121
Awabi	1,018	24,125
Irico	1,506	55,571
Cuttle fish	18,299	329,940
Shell fish dried	3,934	40,959
Shrimps dried	393	5,871
Kaibashira	—	423
Rice	piculs	4,999
Miscellaneous—value \$420,850.		13,951
Awabi-shell	5,096	37,792
Bees-wax	—	2,295
Bamboo-ware	—	8,504
Charcoal	35,508	16,771
Copper ware	—	853
Cotton goods	—	2,384
Drugs	—	3,983
Furs	No.	4,121
Flour	—	2,444
Gall-nuts	piculs	243
Ginseng	83	2,558
Ichô	596	4,613
Kanten	439	1,319
Lily-bulbs	—	5,769
Leather	354	2,083
Lacquered ware	—	4,685
Mushrooms	3,021	3,883
Matches	—	73,407
Obaku	837	6,585
Peppermint oil	—	1,660
Potatoes	2,024	821
Provisions	—	1,423
Paper, Japanese	—	6,794
Porcelain	—	52,630
Sulphur	2,839	35,613
Soy	—	9,068
Seaweed	1,554	829
Do. cut	1,032	1,967
Sharks' fins	698	2,803
Tortoise-shell ware	—	26,069
Timber, planks &c.	—	713
Umbrellas	—	90,511
Sundries	—	708
		10,204
		420,850

Total value 420,850

RECAPITULATION.

Tea	90,288
Tobacco	71,912
Vegetable wax	29,432
Coal	1,068,148
Camphor	146,121
Rice	13,951
Dried fish	456,889
Miscellaneous	420,850
	2,297,591

Total value ... \$2,297,591

III.—RETURN OF THE TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED AT NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

Treasure imported from Foreign countries	\$129,470
Treasure exported to Foreign countries	\$61,256

IV.—RETURN OF THE DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES COLLECTED AT NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

Duty collected on Imports	\$43,030
" " Exports	65,733
Shipping dues	10,193

V.—RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	19	11,591	19	11,591
British	216	146,042	219	147,996
Chinese	2	1,315	1	754
Danish	5	3,509	5	3,509
French	1	869	1	869
German	24	12,082	24	12,082
Russian	14	23,478	14	20,976
Swedish	1	223	1	223
Total	282	199,109	284	198,000

VII.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF JAPANESE VESSELS OF FOREIGN BUILD ENTERING AND CLEARING AT THE PORT OF NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR 1880.

Nature of service on which vessels were engaged.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Mitsubishi S. S. Co's. mail steamers plying between Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai	104	123,772	103	126,972
Mitsubishi and other steamers plying between Nagasaki, Goto Islands, Tsushima and Korea.....	44	9,463	44	9,269
General coast Trade	674	145,576	657	141,352
Total	822	280,751	806	277,593

VIII.—RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS AT NAGASAKI ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

Nationality.	Residents.		Firms.
	Adults.	Children.	
American	26	8	3
Austro-Hungarian	8	8	...
Belgian	2	...	...
British	75	28	4
Chinese	407	115	24
Danish	8	1	1
Dutch	2	...	...
French	20	...	...
German	14	5	1
Italian	5	...	...
Portuguese	4	2	...
Russian	22	17	...
Total	593	184	36

VIII.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1880, FROM KOREA.

Article.	Value.
Iriko (Bêche de Mer)	\$ 9,007
Dried Fish	3,770
Awabi Shells	2,434
Sharks' fins	3,946
Rice	78,303
Beans	6,053
Bones	3,303
Miscellaneous	4,831
Ginseng and other drugs	2,727
Raw Silk	5,009
Cotton Satin	1,013
Hides	6,854
Total	\$127,254

IX.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1881, TO KOREA.

Cotton Manufactures.—Value \$99,817.

	Value.
	\$
Shirtings, Grey	52,541
" White	2,068
Cotton Thread	4,554
Turkey Reds	1,442
Satins	708
Chintzes	35,554
Drills	2,950
Total	\$ 99,817
Woolen Goods	2,331
Camlets	783
Miscellaneous:—	
Wine, Beer &c.	2,705
Provisions	1,133
Clothes	679
Piece Goods	3,859
Articles de Paris	4,672
Planks and Timber	2,696
Kerosene Oil	497
Drugs	557
Rope	360
Lacquered Ware	307
Matches	3,652
Raw Cotton	958
Dyes	1,705
Sugar	612
Sundries	10,284
Total	\$ 34,676

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	99,817
Woolen do.	2,331
Mixed Cotton and Woolen Manufactures	783
Miscellaneous	34,676

Total

X.—RETURN OF MERCHANT VESSELS VISITING THE PORT OF KUCHINOTSU DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Japanese	45	22,561	42	21,186
British	22	14,611	22	14,611
Chinese	1	754	1	754
American	5	2,295	5	2,295
Russian	2	902	2	902
German	2	1,033	2	1,033
Total	77	42,156	74	40,781

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 11th, JULY.

Midhat Pasha has been exiled.
There is considerable improvement in President Garfield's health.
An agreement is possible between the Silver-using Powers, provided the Bank of England consents to hold a portion of its reserve in silver.

LATEST AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

New South Wales, 12th May.—The Census returns of Sydney and suburbs, as far as yet known, show a population of 250,000. The population of the whole colony is 850,000.

New South Wales, 12th May.—Intense excitement exists in Sydney over the enormous influx of Chinese. Mass Meetings have been held, and the Chinese merchants are doing their best to stop the excessive immigration of needy Chinese. Over 7,000 Chinese arrived in Sydney during one fortnight.

Melbourne, 3rd May.—Circular saws and plough moulds are alleged to have been stolen at Moorooogana by the Kelly sympathisers for the purpose to making armour for the coming gang.

Melbourne, 3rd May.—The threatened outbreak of Kellyism is more imminent than the authorities publicly own. A gang is organised, and only awaits the completion of light armour, &c.

Melbourne, 4th May.—Rumours of a threatened bushranging outbreak at Benalla are increasing. Inspector Montfort, who took a prominent part in the pursuit and capture of Power, the bushranger, takes charge of the Benalla district.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Sunda* arrived at Nagasaki on Thursday, the 14th inst. at daylight, and left for Hongkong at midnight on Thursday.

The British steamer *Naples* arrived in San Francisco on the 21st of June—twenty-two days out from Yokohama.

The U.S.S. *Richmond*, Captain Benham, sailed this morning for Panama, where she will discharge her officers and crew, returning here in a few months under a new commission. Meanwhile Admiral Clitz's flag continues to fly on board the *Monocacy*.

The English, French, and German Consulates will be open from 8 a.m. until noon during the vacation, namely, from the 15th of this month until the 15th of September—both days included.

Mr. Ishikawa Hanayemon, living at the Post-office in Honmura, near the Mayeda-bashi, was brought home Thursday midnight a corpse. While on a visit to a lady friend in one of the tea-houses at Negishi, he was hacked to death. The girl, who is supposed to have been the cause of the fatal assault, was also wounded.

Another old, and once very prominent, resident, of Yokohama has "gone over to the majority." Mr. John Grigor

erst manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Branch Bank in this port, and later manager of the Horaisa Bank, died on the 13th instant in Kobe. The sincerest commiseration is felt for the loss sustained by his esteemed wife and young family.

A Reuter's telegram supplied to the *North China Daily News* asserts that the would-be assassin of President Garfield is a disappointed place-hunter.

We beg to call the attention of the Municipal authorities to the really disgraceful condition of the public road at the north side of the Yokohama Public Gardens. Last Saturday a jinrikisha was overbalanced and overturned through the inequalities of the ground, and a lady and child were precipitated into the mud. A recent ruling of H. M. Supreme Court in Shanghai establishes that municipalities are liable for pecuniary damage caused by their neglect. Will not an extension of the rule make them guilty of manslaughter should life be lost through their fault?

The prizes presented by Mr. Boretta, to the Members of the Yokohama Rifle Association, were competed for on Thursday. The following were the principal scores:—

	700 yards.	800 yards.
Mr. Gilbert,	48	36 = 84
" Cameron	39	29 = 68
" Bland	33	25 = 58
" Barnard	18	33 = 51
" Favre-Brandt	18	30 = 48

The highest possible score was 100 points; and the winner's of 84 points will be very difficult to beat. At 700 yards he was only 2 points short of a complete string of bulls-eyes, and he surpassed by 2 the hitherto unrivalled score of Mr. Boretta at the same distance.

The Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club held the first swimming matches of the season on Tuesday evening.

For the GRIFFINS' RACE—100 yards—only Talbot and Oppenheimer came to the scratch. After the start they were well together for about fifty yards, when Oppenheimer gave up, and Talbot finished the race alone.

HEADERS.—For this there were four competitors, viz: Boag, S. Cope, G. M. Dare and Wood. After three tries the prize was adjudged to Cope.

150 YARDS HANDICAP.—Again but a field of two, viz., Talbot and S. Cope. Talbot swam strong and steadily, but instead of steering for the barge kept edging out towards the shipping and thus lost not only his ten seconds handicap, but the race also.

LONG DIVE.—Playfair, Boag, S. Cope, G. M. Dare and F. A. Cope entered. After the second trial S. Cope was recorded the winner.

The half mile being postponed until Saturday, we believe, nothing remained but the steeple chase, for which the Committee had succeeded in getting a number of post entries. Competitors had to start from the bathing barge, get over one house boat, through the windows of another, clamber over a sampau and finish at the barge. A good number started, Blackwell at once leading the way, a position which he lost, however, on reaching the first boat owing to a difference with his raiment (why won't bathers use hooks and eyes?) The first obstacle was soon overcome, and great fun was afforded by the spectacle of half a dozen competitors all striving to get through two small windows at one and the same time. The task was accomplished, however, at last; and a good struggle towards the sampau took place. With true native stupidity the sendees, who had been ordered to anchor where they were, promptly began to move out of the way, a proceeding which threw Blackwell (who was first in the sampau) and Boag and other competitors out, and gave a new aspect to affairs; for in the swim in Dr. Wheeler, whose position had been benefited by the swinging of the sampau, came ahead, and despite the exertions of the others won amid great applause, the remainder well up.

Altogether the sports were a decided success, although we should like to see more starters for the races. The handicaps were framed so liberally that the old excuse of being "handicapped out of it" would have had no weight. Let us hope the next sports, which it is proposed shall be held in August, will show fuller fields.

The following is the score of the match played on Tuesday between the Yokohama Base-ball Club and the U. S. Navy. The local team won by four runs.

YOKOHAMA B. B. CLUB.

U. S. NAVY.

	POS.	RUNS.	OUTS.		POS.	RUNS.	OUTS.
Merriman, W. ... c.	2	3		Foulk	3.b.	0	5
Churchill, C. E. p.	2	3		Dausch	c.	1	4
Denison,	2.b.	2	3	McCrea	1.b.	3	0
Van Buren, J. S. l.f.	3	2		Dugan	p.	2	1
Abbott,	s.s.	0	3	Simpson	s.s.	0	3
Merriman, C. ... c.f.	1	3		Caldwell	l.f.	0	4
Hamilton,	l.b.	0	3	Gargas	b.f.	0	4
Hepburn,	r.f.	0	4	Lewis	2.b.	1	3
Sutter,	3.b.	1	3	Lammy	c.f.	0	3
	11	27			7	27	

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yokohama B. B. C.	0	1	2	0	0	4	1	0	3 = 11
U. S. Navy	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	1 = 7

We subjoin the score of a very amusing and boisterous game at base-ball played on Thursday between Griffins of the Cricket Club and members of the Base-ball Club. The hitting on both sides was good. Sergeant Loxton—if we mistake not a comparative novice at the game—made the best score of the day. It was on the side of the Base-ballers:—

CRICKET CLUB GRIFFINS.

BASE BALL CLUB.

	Pos.	Runs.	Outs.		Pos.	Runs.	Outs.
Hearne,	p.	4	4	Loxton,	p.	5	2
Hodges,	r.f.	2	3	Mansbridge, ...	c.	4	3
Stevens,	c.	4	2	Scidmore,	1.b.	3	4
Boag,	2.b.	3	3	Van Buren, H. S.	s.s.	4	2
Davis,	3.b.	2	4	Sargent,	3.b.	4	1
Barlow,	s.s.	3	2	Farsari,	r.f.	1	5
Richmond,	l.f.	3	4	Salmon,	2.b.	0	4
Hawes,	c.f.	4	4	Walker,	c.f.	2	3
Thompson, ... b.		4	1	McCance,	l.f.	3	3
	29	27			26	27	

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C. C. G.	0	7	0	10	4 = 20				
B. B. C.	3	6	2	1	4	2	0	3	3 = 20

We are informed that a welcome telegram has been received at the U. S. Legation to the effect that President Garfield is out of danger.

We have to acknowledge the receipt, from Mr. Nagayo Sensei, of the third annual report of the Central Sanitary Bureau, a work to which we trust to be able shortly to refer more fully.

News has been received in Shanghai that the *Glencoe* made the passage from the Red Buoy at Woosung to London in 36 days 17½ hours, one day faster than her time in last year's race.

News has been received, we understand, to the effect that the Flying Squadron will not reach Yokohama till the end of September.

The *City of Peking*, which arrived on Monday morning from San Francisco, sailed from that port on the 23rd ultimo and has made the trans-Pacific eastern trip in the shortest time yet on record—16 d. 19½ hrs.

This same vessel, which last left Yokohama on May 27th for San Francisco, took into the latter port nine Japanese sailors, rescued from a dismantled craft 300 miles from the bay of Yeddo, and 100 miles from land. The name of the vessel was the *Yeisko Maru*, of 86 tons register. They had been buffeted about at the mercy of the waves for six months, living upon their cargo of beans and seaweed, and catching rainwater in the sails, or when there was no rain they lived by moistening their lips with the falling dew. One of the crew, an old man, succumbed to the exposure and was consigned to the deep. When rescued the poor men expressed their gratitude in a practical manner by working with the *Peking's* crew with hearty good will. The passengers got up a concert for their benefit and netted the sum of \$143. On her return voyage the *Peking* brought the men back to this port, and on landing on Monday morning they were presented, the captain with \$30, and the men with \$15 each.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

NOTIFICATION NO 36 OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

It is hereby notified that the New Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure will be put in force on and after the 1st January of the 15th year of Meiji (1882).

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

The 8th July, the 14th year of Meiji (1881).

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that His Majesty the Emperor will start, from Tokio on the 30th instant towards Akita ken, Yamagata ken and Hokkaido.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

July 14th, 14th year of Meiji (1881).

It is said that their Majesties the Emperor, Empress, and Empress Dowager will visit the private residence of Mr. Hachisuka, a noble, at Hamacho (near the Biogoku bridge) on the 23rd instant, and will there witness the opening of the Sumida river for the summer season.

The infant Prince Haru-no-Miya accompanied by the princess Higashi-Fushimi, the Nii-no-Trubone (mother of the present Emperor), with a proper suite, proceeded to the Akasaka Palace on the morning of the 14th instant, and were there received by the Emperor. The prince was then taken to the Aoyama Palace.

It is said that the Emperor has appointed His Imperial Highness Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya to the duty of entertaining the English royal Princes on their arrival.

The personnel of the Foreign Department was to begin to remove to the new offices at Kasumigaseki on Monday.

Mr. Yoshida Masaharu and his party, who have visited Persia and Turkey, returned by the *Volga* on the 9th instant.

His Majesty the Emperor, attended by His Excellency Tokudaiji, Minister of the Imperial Household, went to the Fukiage Park on the morning of the 11th instant, and inspected the site of the proposed New Palace. Admiral Yenomoto, who is in charge of the construction, explained to His Majesty the details of the building. On his return, His Majesty honoured Mr. Asano, Senator, with a visit in the latter's private residence at Nagata-cho. His Imperial Highness Arisugawa-no-Miya, His Excellency Sanjo, and several *Kiowaku* were present at the table. A performance of the *No* followed the luncheon; and His Majesty remained until sunset.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that the expenses of the proposed Imperial tour to the north-east was first estimated at two hundred thousand yen, but the authorities concerned have informed the Government that this sum must be doubled to meet the necessary outlay.

The Government has allotted the sum of three hundred and sixty thousand yen for the repair of the damage wrought by the recent inundation in Ishikawa Ken; and Mr. Chisaka, the Prefect who visited the Capital in order to procure a special grant, will shortly return to his post.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Hitherto the wood used in the construction of ships in the Yokosuka dockyard has been procured from the Amaki mountain in Idzu province, but the woods there being almost denuded, the Naval Department has asked the Forest Bureau of the Home Department for another location whence to derive supplies.

Certificates were granted to successful students in the Naval College on the 9th instant. Admiral Kawamura, Vice Admiral Nakamura, Rear-Admiral Nirei, and several other officers were present.

It is reported that a Japanese man-of-war will in future be stationed at the port of Hakodate, and that in course of time a Northern Admiralty Office will be established there.

Admiral Willes and four other naval officers visited the Naval College on the 11th instant, accompanied by Admiral Kiwamura.

A Western Admiralty Office is about to be established in Mihara, Bingo province.

H. I. J. M. S. *Riujo Kan* is expected to return hither from Australia about the 28th instant.

The Imperial yacht *Jingei*, and the men-of-war *Fuso* and *Nisshin*, are said to be under orders for Awomori, leaving on or about the 28th instant.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

We extract a few particulars from the *Keizai Zasshi's* notice of the report of trade at Fusan, Korea, for the latter half of the year 1880, compiled by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce there:—

Considering commercial affairs in Fusan, during the last six months of 1880, it seems that the trade has improved on that of the previous half year. Imports, including both Japanese and foreign products, were as follows:—

In the former semi-annum	Yen	878,621.119
„ latter „	„	566,057.516
„	„	177,436.516

Thus, as will be seen, there was an increase of yen 177,436.517. Moreover, in the former period the methods of record being still imperfect, those articles which were imported to meet the demands of the Japanese settlers only, such as *sake*, *shoyu*, &c., and such as were solely used by them for their houses, to wit, timber, furniture, &c., were included; while in the latter these were all omitted, the figures representing only merchandize. If we should accurately compare the two accounts we should find a still greater increase than that now apparent.

Former semi-annum	Yen	378,621.119
Latter „	„	626,730.275

Excess	„	248,109.156
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There is a discouraging inequality in the amount of Japanese and foreign goods imported. The greater our trade has become, the more imports of foreign goods have increased; while on the contrary those of Japanese products have decreased. We tabulate thus:—

JAPANESE PRODUCTS.

Former semi-annum	Yen	55,312.595
Latter „	„	102,369.490
Excess	„	47,056.894.

FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

Former semi-annum	Yen	267,995.929
Latter „	„	524,364.785

Excess	„	256,368.956
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Such extraordinary increase in the imports of foreign goods seems very strange; but according to what we have heard, formerly, shirtings, &c., imported from the province of Gishiu, (where the trade is in the hands of Chinamen) were more esteemed by Koreans than those which were brought from Fusan, although they might both be of the same quality; and therefore in Seoul things from Gishiu ruled the import market; but lately, owing to the gradual improvement of commerce in this port, the natives have discovered that the foreign goods imported from Japan are cheaper; and therefore they have, in some degree, begun to purchase through the Japanese merchants at Fusan.

On the other hand, the export of Korean products has appreciably increased also, as may be seen below:—

Former semi-annum	yen	466,568.985
Latter „	„	771,247.240

Excess	„	304,678.255
--------------	---	-------------

Adding imports and exports together we arrive at the following aggregate result.

TOTAL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Former semi-annum.....	Yen 799,877.509
Latter "	" 1,397,977.515
Excess.....	" 598,100.006

The writer in his concluding remarks, which are rather verbose, seems to wish his readers to think that the increases noted are due to the extension of trade consequent upon the opening of the port of Gensan,—a proposition which is hardly open to attempt at confutation.

In the prefecture of Fukuoka a silkworm rearing company was some time ago established by several private gentlemen, under the name of *Chikuyosha*. Since then many other individuals have begun to direct their attention to the industry; and this year better cocoons than were expected have been produced, so successfully indeed that, if the present state of things continues, about five hundred *koku* are expected to be obtained in the province of Chikuzen alone. On the other hand, and owing partly to the increase of the silkworm produce, mulberry leaves have become very scarce, and, in many instances, are stolen from the plantations. Therefore the company has applied to the police authorities for special protection. It is said that, with a view to augment the industry, the members of the *Chikuyosha* are making efforts to add to their capital. The *Choya*, from which we extract the foregoing details, adds that silk production will become a great industry in that prefecture in a few years.

It is proposed to extend the telegraph line to Yamanaka in the Hakone range for the special convenience of officials who visit that region. We read also that, about seven-tenths of the railway between Ootsu and Tsuruga having been completed, a wire will soon be laid from the latter place to Nagahama.

A gentleman by name Minami Sahichiro, in Noda-mura, Yabe district, Settsu province, is said to desire to establish a canvas factory at Kawasaki-cho, Hiogo, with a view to check the imports of that stuff from abroad.

It is said that the merchants who have lately returned from Persia report that there seems little demand for Japanese wares in that country. Some cloisonné and lacquer was sold by them in Teheran, but almost solely to the European residents.

A gold mine is said to have been discovered in the village of Umegaye, Abe district, Suruga province. The discoverer has reported to the Government, and sent samples of the ore.

It is reported that in Mayebashi, Gumma Ken, a direct trading silk company will be established.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* announces that Kinkoshin, Korean Envoy to Japan, will arrive from Seoul in Tokugawa Fu by the end of July. Another Korean gentleman, named Teichou, with an interpreter and servant, is said to have left Fusan for Nagasaki on the 4th instant, under the orders of his Government, with a view to study the Customs regulations and the methods of dealing with the Customs business in the latter port. It is also reported the Rimanson, head of the anti-progressionists, who repeatedly memorialized the Seoul Government in favour of keeping the ports closed, has been arrested. It is stated that the port of Jinsen will be opened in September 1882. In Gensanshin both imports and exports are less than last year, probably because several Japanese merchants who were not well supplied with capital, have failed in business.

LAW REPORT.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Thursday, July 14th, 1881.

A. CLARK vs. A. JAFFRAY.

The parties appeared in person.

Mr. A. Clark petitioned that the defendant, A. Jaffray, be ordered to abate an alleged nuisance created by the residence of Japanese subjects on lot No. 123, by removing them from the premises, where they live in contravention of the indenture of lease made between the then owner Mr. Benson and the said A. Jaffray, and of the original title-deeds granted by the Governor of Kanagawa. The petition af-

firms that the defendant has sublet part of the property to Japanese.

The defendant denied the allegations.

A. Clark, sworn, said:—I am the owner of lot No. 123. I have got nothing extra to add to the petition, but I have got documents to prove that its statements are correct (document produced and put in as Ex. A). I bought the property from the executors of the late Mr. Benson, subject to a lease which I now produce. I have the title-deeds of the property. This is the letter I received from the British Consul (Ex. B). A notification was published in the *Japan Herald* about renting ground to Japanese. I came and saw the British Consul personally, and then wrote to the defendant (Ex. C). I received no answer. After seeing the second time I again wrote to the defendant (Ex. D). The defendant leased the ground to the Japanese without the consent of Her Majesty's Consul or the Japanese authorities.

His Honour:—How do you know he did so without the consent of Her Majesty's Consul or the Japanese authorities?

Plaintiff:—By making enquiries. He (the defendant) also allowed the Japanese to build sheds and not substantial buildings. I have received no answer to the two notes, either verbally or by letter. I have nothing more to say.

Defendant had no question to ask.

By the Court:—I know the defendant has let the property to Japanese. I went there, when the premises were occupied by Japanese. They paid the rents to the defendant's colored servant.

Plaintiff called Mr. Dohmen, H.M.'s Acting Consul.

Mr. Martin Dohmen, sworn, said:—I have received two complaints from the Japanese against Mr. Clark with regard to his lot on No. 123. The first complaint was sent on the 17th of May. In the first, the *Kenrei* informed me that if (Mr. Clark) allowed Japanese to build on the lot, he would request me to confiscate it. The second is dated the 29th of June, and is to the effect that certain wooden sheds had been built contrary to the convention of 1866, and asks me to request Mr. Clark to remove them. I communicated the substance to Mr. Clark. I issued a notification in the *Japan Herald*, warning foreigners not to rent houses to Japanese without permission from the Consulate. Defendant has not applied, nor has any one on his behalf.

By the Defendant:—The *Kenrei* asked me whether I had any objections to a lease of the lot being granted to Japanese. I said that I certainly had. I have not given any consent to the Japanese to occupy European houses. You came to see me about these complaints. I am aware that you spoke to the Russian Consul and I advised you to see the Japanese authorities.

Plaintiff had no more witnesses to call.

A. Jaffray, sworn, said:—The property in question has been occupied for thirteen years to the best of my knowledge. I took a lease from Mr. Benson with similar tenants upon it to those there now. A portion of the houses were then occupied by Japanese. Some time after that, I renewed the lease with Mr. Benson; but before renewing the lease Mr. Benson proceeded against me in this Court in the same manner as the present plaintiff. It was before Judge Goodwin. He (Mr. Benson) petitioned respecting the Japanese occupying the buildings there. (Copy of case produced as reported by the *Japan Mail*). The plaintiff was non-suited. A short time after that, the lease was renewed with the distinct condition that I could have full power to sublet the buildings to whom I pleased. In accordance with that, I have sublet a portion of the ground to a Russian named Janssen, since the fire in January, (original lease produced). About a month or two after, I received two communications from the plaintiff. I called on Mr. Dohmen, Her Majesty's Acting Consul, and solicited assistance from him. He advised me to call at the Kencho to ascertain who the Japanese were that the complaints were against. I called and saw Mr. Osborn. I then saw the Russian Consul who told me that Janssen, the sub-lessee, was absent. I also showed him the two letters. He told me that Mr. Janssen had not committed himself in any way. I have made inquiries and find that a Japanese, represented as Mr. Janssen's servant, is occupying the place. The other portion of the property was let to Mr. Anderson, a contractor, who is a British subject. In Decem-

ber there was a fire which consumed the premises on the lot. Previous to the fire, the houses had been let to the Japanese. The lease had such a short time to run, that I thought it not worth while to re-build the premises. I could not have utilized the ground in any other way. I could not construct solid buildings as the lease is only to be continued for five months.

By the Plaintiff:—At the time the suit, *Benson vs. Jaffray*, was brought, the tenements were all occupied by my servants. I believe there is a piece of writing in the original title-deeds stating that the land should not be let to Japanese. I know nothing about the convention. I have never seen the title-deeds. I do not know how many houses Janssen has on the property. I think two. There are, as far as I know, no Japanese who have built houses there. I did not myself sublet any portion of the property or any houses to Japanese. I let the ground to Mr. Anderson and to Janssen. I get about \$60.00 per month. Mr. Janssen pays \$10.00. Mr. Anderson pays part of the balance.

Here Mr. Clark was peremptorily ordered by the Judge to retract a statement that he made, that the witness had perjured himself. He promptly retracted.

By the Court:—The houses were let to Mr. Anderson, and are occupied by his tin-smith, servants, &c.

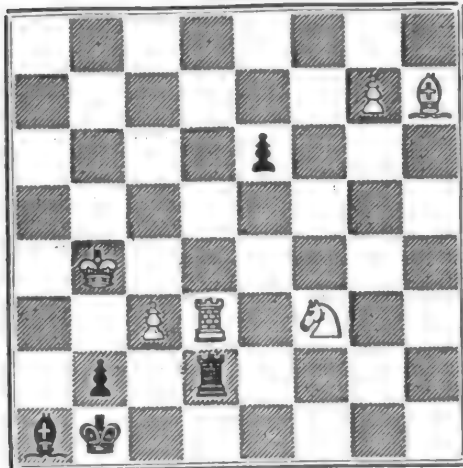
Judgment was reserved.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By G. N. CHENEY.

(From American Chess Nuts.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JULY 9TH, BY M. BROWN.

White.

- 1.—B. takes P.
- 2.—Q. to Q. R. 6, ch.
- 3.—Q. to K. Kt. 6, mate.

Black.

- 1.—P. to Q. 4.
- 2.—K. to K. B. 2.

- 2.—Q. to K. B. 5, ch.
- 3.—B. to Kt. 8, mate.

- 1.—B. to K. Kt. 2.
- 2.—Kt. takes K.

Correct solutions received from Omega, W.H.S., and Tosa.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

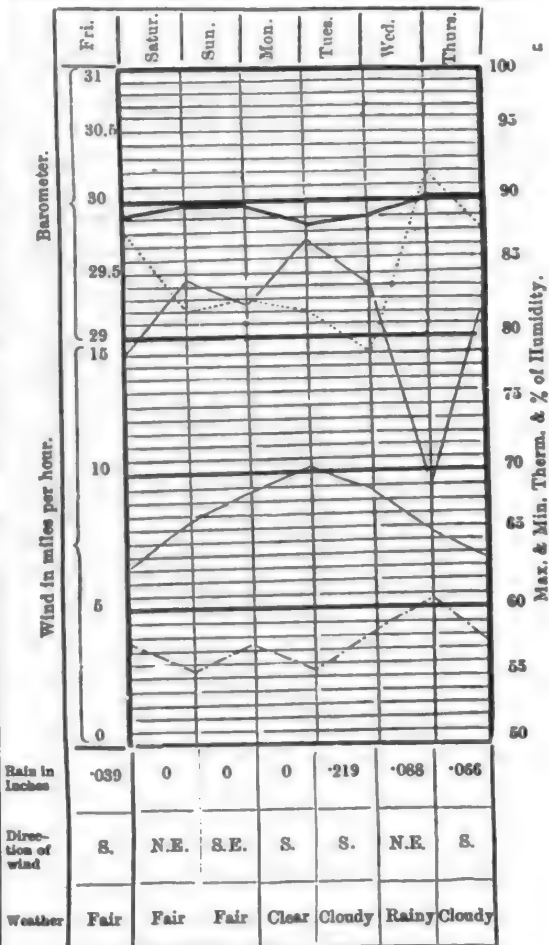
(For Week Ending 15th July, 1881.)

			Discount on Yen Sals.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
			A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1891									
Friday	July	8	62 ³ / ₄	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—
Saturday	"	9	62 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—
Monday	"	11	62 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	63 ¹ / ₄	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	"	12	63 ¹ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—
Wednesday	"	13	62 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	63	—	—	—	—
Thursday	"	14	63 ¹ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—
Friday	"	15	62 ³ / ₄	63 ¹ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JULY 8TH, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 9.5 miles per hour on Thursday, at 2 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.059 inches on Thursday at 6 a.m., and the lowest was 29.783 inches on Monday at 6 p.m.

The highest temperature for the week was 87°.1 on Monday, and the lowest was 66°.3 on Friday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 86°.3 and 69°.1 respectively.

The total amount of rain for the week was .412 inches, against 1.208 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

I N W A R D S .

July 11, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.
 July 11, British barque *Mora*, Bell, 502, from London, General, to E. Whittall.
 July 11, Japanese barque *Sumanoura Maru*, Spiegelthal, 925, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.
 July 11, British steamer *Merionethshire*, Saml. Rickard, 1,245, from London via Hongkong, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
 July 12, German barque *Peiho*, Laincken, 433, from Takao, Sugar, to Tung Tung Tai.
 July 13, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 July 13, American ship *Benjamin Seawall*, Seawall, 1,463 from New York, Kerosine, to Smith, Baker & Co.
 July 14, Japanese steamer *Genbai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 July 14, British steamer *Cleveland*, Harvey, 792, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 July 15, British brig *Otto*, Koch, 300, from Takao, Sugar, to Hudson & Co.

July 15. Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 July 16. British steamer *Malacca*, Weighill, 1,079, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—
 For Yokohama: Commander L. Kempff, U.S.N., Dr. J. Stewart, Messrs. James Butterworth, U.S.N., R.R. Leitch, U.S.N., H. M. Roberts, G. H. Grant, A. Nimuro, F. S. Ziffarer, K. Tayo, Bunaki Mauwaki, A. J. Leffingwell, J. Mayers and W. R. Dunn in cabin.
 For Hongkong: 100 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Merionethshire* from London via Hongkong:—
 —Mr. Rathbone.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, from Kobe.—Two Japanese in cabin; one European and one hundred and ten Japanese in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Gunkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—
 Mr. and Mrs. Andre, Miss N. Lawrence, Miss N. Ralston, Miss K. Jessup, Lieut. Col. de Bodise, Capt. J. A. Mitchell, Messrs. S. Bing, Luis de Agar, Yeend Duer, J. Atkinson, W. S. Smith, H. J. Black, V. E. Bragg, and 17 Japanese in cabin.

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—
 One Chinese.

OUTWARDS.

July 9. Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Thomas, 896, for Niigata, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 9. Japanese steamer *Kobonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 9. British steamer *Venice*, Beard, 1,271, for New York, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 9. Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Wynn, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 9. British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,074, for Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

July 10. British gunboat *Lily*, Grove, 700 tons, 3-guns, 95 H.P., for a Cruise.

July 12. Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 800, for Yokohama, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 12. Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 908, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 12. British steamer *Euphrates*, Mitchell, 1,221, for New York via China ports, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

July 13. American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

July 15. Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Thomas, 896, for Niigata, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 15. Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Walker, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

July 15. French corvette *Champlain*, Captain Michaud, 1,940 tons, 10-guns, 450 H.P., for a cruise.

July 16. American Frigate *Richmond*, Benham, 2,700 tons, 14-guns, 800 H.P., for Panama.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—
 Madame Carandini, Miss Carandini, Miss Linden, Messrs. Sherwin, W. A. S. Aldrich, Yeend Duer, J. de Vigan and Sakurai in cabin.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Captain S. Grove, R.N., Messrs. W. J. Budden, A. Brodmier, D. Cunningham and Hutchinson in cabin; 3 Europeans and 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* for Hongkong:—Dr. Stewart in cabin; and 101 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—
 Mr. and Mrs. Kitanaki, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Marsh, Miss Crosby, Miss Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Mada and child, Mr. Mitani and family, Mrs. Gigochi, Mrs. Nigumoto and child, Miss Walker, Miss Mansfield, Miss Mida, Messrs. R. R. Leitch, A. S. Forbes, H. Rhees, Chuso, Nakiye, Shingao, Morimoto, Sakurai, Mini, Takasu, Ninand, Lavrouchine, R. Wylie, Nakajima, Tsuruda, Ochiye, Morimura, Oyagi, Watanabe, Okomura, H. Mitsui, T. Mitsui, Bischof and Howard in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Sunda*, for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—
 Silk for London 141 bales.
 " " France 9 "

Total 150 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—
 Treasure \$245,000.00

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—
 Sugar 1,258 pkgs.
 Local 1,447 "

Total... .. 2,705 pkgs.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Peking* reports:—Left San Francisco June 23rd, at 2 p.m. First part moderate westerly winds. At latter end light easterly. July 2nd passed a steamer supposed to be the *Oceanic*: same day passed a wreck of Japanese fishing-boat, Lat. 47. N., and Long. 173 W. Fine weather throughout the passage.

The German barque *Peiho* reports:—To northern coast of Formosa light winds. Thence to port fresh breeze and fine weather. Was in company with British barque *Prospect* and brig *Otto* for several days.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	July 26th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	July 18th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	July 25th
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	July 21st

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	July 28th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	July 23rd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	July 17th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	July 17th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	July 23rd
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	July 20th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

S A I L E D.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Jan. 31	Huguenot	CARDIFF	Yoko. & Hiogo
Feb. 12	Benjamin Sewell	NEW YORK	" "
Mar. 11	Rossario	SAN FRANCISCO	Hiogo
" 12	Belle of Bath	LIVERPOOL	Yoko. & Hiogo
April 1	Hector (s.s.)	"	" "
" 4	Agenor (s.s.)	BOSTON	" "
" 5	Frank Pendleton (s.s.)	CARDIFF	Yokohama
" 7	Forest King	NEW YORK	Hiogo
" 11	Nancy Pendleton	ANNAPOLIS	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 14	Santon	ANTWERP	Hiogo
" 24	F. B. Watson	NEW YORK	" "
" 30	Forward Ho	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 30	Carondelet	CARDIFF	" "
May 14	Metapedia	LONDON	" "
" 19	M'Laurin	P' MOUTH U.S.A.	" "
" 27	Laurence Delap	LONDON	" "

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
May 27	Charlwood	LONDON	Yoko. & for Hiogo
" 27	Paul Jones	BELFAST, ME.	" "
" 27	Canarvonshire (s.s.)	LONDON	" "
" 27	Pauline	GLASGOW	" "

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 P.M.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.*

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Cleveland	Harvey	British steamer	792	Takao	July 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,917	Shanghai & ports	July 14	M. B. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	June 11	Lighthouse Department
Merionethshire	Saml. Rickard	British steamer	1,245	London via Hongkong	July 11	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	June 24	M. M. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	July 9	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Auguste Reimers	Thomson	German schooner	207	Taiwanfoo	July 2	Soon Ho
Benjamin Seawall	Seawall	American ship	1,463	New York	July 13	Smith, Baker & Co.
Black Diamond	Boyd	German barque	601	Nagasaki	May 27	P. Bohm
E. M. Young	McMicken	British barque	345	Nagasaki	July 1	J. Middleton
Frank Carvil	Garratt	British ship	1,469	Cardiff	June 30	M. M. Co.
Mario	Clausen	German barque	464	Antwerp	June 30	Carl Robbs
Mary L. Stone	Field	American ship	1,584	London	June 18	A. Reimers & Co.
Mora	Bell	British barque	502	London	July 11	E. Whittall
Otto	Koch	British brig	600	Takao	July 15	Hudson & Co.
Peiho	Lainoken	German barque	433	Takao	July 12	Tung Tung Tai
Phillip Nelson	Furze	British barque	524	Antwerp	June 30	Wilkin & Robison
Richard Robinson	Smith	American ship	642	New York	June 12	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Zodiac	Baikie	British barque	375	Takao	July 2	Soon Ho

* Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures on page 2.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDEE.
AMERICAN—Monocacy	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
Richmond	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Benham
ENGLISH—Vigilant	2	835	250	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lindsay
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Kobe	Dubrot
GERMAN—Hertha	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Samoa	von Kall

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
New York	Metapedia	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York	Glamis Castle	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
For London via Japan and China ports	Merionethshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
Hongkong via Kobe	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	July 23rd. at 6 P.M.
San Francisco	Paul Bevere	John Middleton	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	About July 28th
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	July 17th, at 9 A.M.
Shanghai and way-ports	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	July 20th, at 6 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Business generally keeps as last reported. *Yarn*, sales of 16/24 at former quotations with a slight improvement in 28/32. *Shirtings*, generally are better, and *Other Cottons*, unchanged. *Woolens*, a slight rise in plain *Black Lustres*. *Mousselines* and *Blankets* are saleable at prices given below.

COTTON YARNS :—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.50 to 30.50
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.50 to 32.50
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$28.50 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$32.50 to 33.50
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$34.00 to 35.50
" 38 to 42	"	\$38.00 to 40.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS :—

Grey Shirtings :—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in. ...	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in. ...	\$1.85 to 2.30
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in. ...	\$2.15 to 2.58
T. Cloths :—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece ...	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English :—14-16 lb. 40 " 30 in. ...	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings :—... 12 " 44 in. ...	\$1.30 to 1.45
Prints :—Assorted ... 24 " 30 in. ...	\$1.25 to 2.25
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in. ...	\$0.09 to 0.12
Turkey Reds : 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in. ...	\$1.45 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2¾ lb. 24 " 30 in. ...	\$1.60 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. ... 24 " 30 in. ...	\$1.75 to 1.85

COTTON PIECE GOODS :—Continued.

Velvets :—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece ...	\$6.50 to 8.50
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " " ...	\$0.62½ to 0.70
Taffachelass :—... 12 " 43 " " ...	\$1.70 to 1.90

WOOLLENS :—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	4.75 to 5.75
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.18 to 0.30
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines :—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.15 to 0.16
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.26
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.40
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.40 to 0.50
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.50
Blankets, green, 5 to 6 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.38 to 0.42

KEROSENE.—No sales during the week, buyers being scarce. Stock 344,000 cases.

SUGAR.—Some 5,000 bags have found buyers at some slight advance in price. The *S. S. Cleveland* and the *Otto* have arrived from Formosa, with full cargoes.

Sugar :—Takao in bag New ... per picul	\$3.75 to \$4.18
" " " Old... ..	\$3.45
Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	\$3.60
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	\$7.00 to \$8.00
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah... ..	\$6.00 to \$8.50
Japan Rice ... per picul	\$2.60 to 2.86
Japan Wheat ...	\$1.93
Kerosene Oil... .. case	\$1.86 to 1.92

EXPORTS.

SILK.—During the past week our silk market has been fairly active, and prices of new Hanks have advanced about \$5 per picul. Natives have only supplied the market with moderate quantities of silk at a time; and buyers have secured almost every parcel as soon as it arrived from the interior. The market closes very firm and the tendency of prices is still upwards. Sales of the week about 270 shipping bales. Stock about 30 bales of new silk and 200 bales of old silk. Total shipments since the 1st of July 549 bales against 470 bales for the same period last season.

Hanks.—No. 2½ to 2½	\$590
" " 2½ to 2½	\$570 to \$575
" " 3 & infr.	\$530 to \$535
Filatures.—No. 1 10/13 dra.	\$700
" " 2 13/15 dra.	\$670

TEA.—During the past week our market has been active again, and some 5,800 piculs have been settled at our quotations. The market has ruled firm, as the Japanese are very strong holders, especially for good quality teas. Arrivals of fresh leaf have been slightly in excess of the settlements. Quotations are unchanged.

Common ...	\$12 to \$13
Good Common ...	\$16 to \$18
Medium ...	\$20 to \$22
Good Medium ...	\$25 to \$26
Fine ...	\$28 to \$30
Finest ...	\$33 to \$35
Choice ...	\$37 to \$38
Choicest ...	\$40 upwards.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—The week has been a dull one for Exchange business: 4 months' sight Credits were selling at the beginning of the week at as low as 3/8½, the bulk of the business for the mail having been done at that rate; since then rates have steadily gone up and close firm.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/8½ @ 3/9
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9
" " 6 " " "	3/9½
ON PARIS—Bank sight " " "	4.68
" Private 6 months' sight	4.79
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ % diact.
" Private 10 days' sight	1 % "
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
" Private 10 days' sight	73½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	89½
" Private 30 days' sight	90½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90
" Private 30 days' sight	91
KINSAITZ	63 dis.
GOLD YEN	380 nom.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—The number of disengaged vessels is accumulating. The *Paul Revere* is settled to load here and at Kobe for San Francisco.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.,

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW PREMISES,

No. 75,

MAIN STREET.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 3 of the 14th Year of Meiji, (1881.)

TATE-ISHI-MISAKI LIGHT-
HOUSE.

TSURUGA HARBOUR.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby gives notice, that on the night of the Twentieth day of the Seventh month of the Fourteenth year of Meiji (20th July, 1881) and every night thereafter from Sunset until Sunrise, a FIXED WHITE LIGHT of the Fourth order will be exhibited from the tower built on TATE-ISHI-MISAKI, the Western head of the entrance to the harbour of Tsuruga, Province of Yechizen.

According to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 95, and the British Admiralty Chart No. 1347, the Lighthouse is situated in Latitude 35 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds North and in Longitude 135 degrees 58 minutes East of Greenwich.

The Tower is built of Granite and is 18½ feet high from the base to the centre of the lantern.

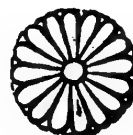
The Light will have an arc of visibility of 259 degrees, the cut off bearings being S. 60° 25' W. and S. 40° 35' E. Bearings true.

The total elevation of the Light above the sea will be 407 feet and its range of visibility in clear weather about 20 nautical miles.

YAMAO YOZO,

Minister of Public Works.

Tokai, July 1st, 1881.



NOTICE.

THE OFFICE for the control of MARINE matters is at present situated in the buildings of the NAIMUSHO, instead of at the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BY ORDER.

Shomu Kioku,
Tokio, April 22nd, 1881.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportamen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,***celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.***White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang, Staphoeotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevel,
Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.***ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,***a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Essences***ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,***a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.***ATKINSON'S
ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,***a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,***a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.***ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,***and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World, and of the
manufacturers*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*CAUTION.—Beware. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture
their articles of care and the best quality only. Purchasers are
cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
"Golden Lyre."*

ESTABLISHED 1799.

FORD & Co.,**GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND

Forwarding Agents.

No. 5, WATER STREET.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1881.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

*CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.



ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/- 1/2 3/5 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 12. BOXES.



July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS.
STOURPORT ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"
"ARLEY" "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,
and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.
April, 1880.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
ASTHMA.
FOR DIFFICULT
DATURA
TATULA
& C

Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, 16TH JULY, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

Washington, June 22nd.—A recent publication purported to give some disparaging and abusive remarks made by ex-President Hayes about Secretary Blaine. The Secretary wrote a note to the ex-President inquiring about the authenticity of the report. Hayes replied, concluding in these words: "I have to state that the whole paragraph, in which your name occurs, is a fabrication, and that not one of the statements contained in it referring to you was made or authorized by me. Sincerely, R. B. Hayes."

The ex-President had previously written to President Garfield disclaiming and denying the reports that attributed to him any reflections or adverse comments on the policy or the measures of the Administration.

Long Branch, June 23d.—Secretaries Windom and Hunt, and Postmaster-General James, arrived here this evening. Secretary Lincoln met them at the Monmouth junction. General Grant arrived from New York, and is stopping with his son Jesse, in a cottage. Secretary Lincoln is the guest of Gen. Porter. The remainder of the Cabinet have rooms at a hotel. President Garfield was out riding when Grant arrived. While Garfield was at dinner Grant visited the hotel, but they did not meet. To-night, at nine o'clock, Garfield was closely closeted with Secretary Windom, Secretaries James, Hunt and Lincoln being out riding at the time. At a later hour the President and all the members of the Cabinet here were in consultation. Garfield, Windom, Hunt and James are in consultation. Acting Secretary Colonel Rockwell informed the reporter that nothing can be obtained of the correspondence between Garfield and Grant, and the meeting of the President and Cabinet is private. The Seventh Regiment Veterans will be reviewed by Garfield and the Cabinet at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and by General Grant from his son's cottage, on the opposite side of the avenue. Grant is expected to preside at the Pennsylvania Editors' dinner to-morrow.

President Garfield, when informed by telegram from Newburg, Ohio, of the death of Thomas Garfield, immediately retired to his room.

St. Paul, Minn., June 22d.—Ex-Governor Ramsey left to-day for Washington to accept the Chairmanship of the Committee to investigate the charges preferred by Congressman Page against Superintendent Dodge of the San Francisco Mint.

St. Petersburg, June 22d.—The police are watching the Palace at Peterhoff, beside the soldiers. Photographs of all the railway officials have been lodged in the Government Department to aid in the detection of the Nihilists in railway costumes. Strenuous efforts are being made to find the connecting link, in order to give more unity to the coming trials of numerous political prisoners which must be held next Autumn.

St. Petersburg, June 22d.—The fortresses and prisons are crowded. It is observed in official circles, that Russia cannot possibly make such an exhibition of herself before the world as to try a thousand or two political offenders, and as something must be done with all these prisoners, to make room for others, the only way to dispose of them quickly and expeditiously is by the system of deportation, which General Melikoff, late Minister of the Interior, sought to abolish.

St. Petersburg, June 22d.—It is officially announced that the dynamite recently found under the Catharine Canal bridge is part of that placed there in 1880. The Government has ordered an examination of all the St. Petersburg canals.

Kieff, June 22d.—The person recently arrested for having in her possession a forged passport, proves to be Yokomiva, the daughter of a priest who was one of the participants in the attempt at the murder of the Czar and one of the tenants of the shop from which the Little Garden street mine was constructed.

London, June 22d.—The financial firms of Baring Brothers and Hambro & Co. have taken the Italian loan in combination with a powerful French syndicate. In order to allay the possibility of any alarm relative to the export of gold, it will be stipulated that £16,000,000 shall be taken over within a period of two years.

Belgrade, June 22d.—Engene Schuyler, the representative

of the United States at Bucharest, has arrived here to conclude the commercial and consular conventions with Servia.

Buenos Ayres, June 22d.—Chile and the Argentine Confederation have agreed upon the draft of a treaty.

Berlin, June 22d.—The ordinance in regard to the establishment of an Economical Council will be carried out, despite the refusal of the Reichstag to grant the money for the expenses of the Councillors. The separate States will be asked to provide the necessary funds.

Rome, June 22d.—There have been demonstrations at Naples, Turin and Genoa to protest against the proceedings at Marseilles. The military were obliged to interfere to prevent disorder.

After the demonstration at Naples, some Frenchmen addressed insulting words to some students, and disappeared in the crowd, which then went to the French Club, smashed the windows and tore down the sign. The demonstration at Naples was most imposing; all classes, without distinction of rank, party or politics, participated.

Premier Depretis, in replying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, stated that he had given instructions for the prevention, by force if necessary, of such manifestations. The French Consul at Naples has thanked the authorities for their energetic action.

Rome, June 22d.—During the debate on the Electoral Reform bill, Premier Depretis announced that the Government did not propose to make the introduction of the Scrutin de Liste a Cabinet question. The Chamber then approved, by a vote of 212 to 131, the motion in favor of indefinitely postponing the discussion of clauses of the Scrutin de Liste bill.

Marseilles, June 22d.—Two Frenchmen have been sentenced to a year and a fortnight's imprisonment for participation in the late riots, and two Italians were sentenced to three months, and four others to one month's imprisonment for a stabbing affray.

London, June 22d.—A deputation of Ulster tenant farmers to day had an interview with Parnell and other Home Rule members, at which it was agreed that the Home Rulers should strenuously oppose the Government's amendment to the Land bill.

London, June 22d.—The bill for the abolition of capital punishment was rejected by a vote of 175 to 89 by the House of Commons. A classification of the degrees of murder was urged in the debate.

Chicago, June 22d.—The *Times'* cable from Marseilles says: There have been over three hundred arrests and four regiments have been necessary to restore the peace. Vast numbers of Italians are returning home. There are signs of disorder at Lyons, where many Italians are likely to repeat the scenes of Marseilles. The fact that Italy is utterly unable to cope with France is the only thing which prevents her from listening to the voice of the people and declaring war.

New York, June 22nd.—The *World* has this cable despatch from London: The Land League appears to be in the hour and article of death. The subscriptions from the branch Leagues in England and Scotland have fallen to almost nothing, and there is a marked decrease in the remittances from your side of the water. Parnell has consequently determined upon making another tour through the United States and Canada. He will probably leave about the middle of August, when the fate of the Land bill in the upper House has been determined. His friends here are not very sanguine of the success of his missions from a financial point of view. They think the Irish in the United States must be tired of going down into their pockets to support a legion of office bearers and professional patriots, who run away from the people when they have incited them to the verge of insurrection and can show nothing save a batch of prisoners in comfortable quarters at Kilmainham Jail, as the result of their labors. Davitt, I hear, will probably be released at the close of the session. He was the heart and soul of the League organization in his palmy days, but if he were at liberty to resume the work to-morrow, he could accomplish nothing, so dead is the agitation. There are hundreds of tenants who

would join any movement looking to a general strike against rent, but the vast majority admit that the landlord is at least entitled to Griffith's valuation, and that is now being paid freely, while many are paying in full and trusting to the Land bill for relief in the future. Davitt has not been placed among the ordinary convicts, but is kept by himself in the hospital, being allowed the run of the garden. He said to a visitor from Dublin, yesterday, that he had nothing to complain of except, of course, the restraint and the prison regulations forbidding newspapers. He hinted that he was aware that the League was going to pieces and that he had heard of the split among the Parnellites, and seemed to be much grieved over it.

Cleveland, June 22d.—Shortly after three o'clock this afternoon, an east-bound train on the New York Pennsylvania and Ohio Railway, when about twelve miles from here, struck a buggy in which were riding Thomas Garfield, aged 80, an uncle of President Garfield, and Mrs. Alonzo Arnold, the sister of Dr. Boynton, a cousin of the President. Thomas Garfield was instantly killed, and Mrs. Arnold's skull was so badly fractured that her life is despaired of. The buggy was dragged 200 feet.

Albany, June 21st.—The first vote to-day to fill Conkling's vacancy was as follows: Jacobs 50, Conkling 33, Wheeler 38, Cornell 3, Lapham 25, Folger 2, Bradley 1, Crowley 1.

The second vote to fill Platt's vacancy was: Kernan 51, Platt 27, Depew 52, Cornell 11, Wheeler 3, Crowley 6, Bliss 1, Folger 1, Tremaine 1.

The third vote was as follows: Jacobs 50, Conkling 32, Wheeler 35, Lapham 25, Cornell 1, Crowley 3, Folger 1, Tremaine 1, Bradley 1.

The fourth vote stood: Kernan 51, Depew 50, Platt 22, Cornell 9, Crowley 5, Wheeler 4. The rest were scattering. The Convention then adjourned.

Albany, June 22.—To-day, to fill Conkling's place, the first vote was: Jacobs 52, Conkling 32, Wheeler 40, Lapham 26, Cornell 20, Folger 1, Bradley 1, Rogers 1. No choice.

On the second ballot, for a successor to Mr. Platt, the vote stood: Platt 26, Kernan 53, Depew 52, Cornell, 8, Crowley 7, Wheeler 3, Lapham 3; 3 scattering.

Chickering offered a resolution that to-morrow the Convention should remain in session without food, except bread and water, until the Republican Senators are elected. The President declared the resolution out of order.

The Convention then proceeded to vote again. At the conclusion of the roll-call, Senator Fowler rose and said: "It has been given out that the votes cast for John C. Jacobs were void, on the ground that he is a member of the present Legislature, and in view of the fact that such may be the decision of the Convention, and that an election forced, and at the request of Senator Jacobs, I would change my vote to Clarkson N. Potter." It was then decided to recall the names of Democratic members, and they voted for various candidates.

The third vote was broken up as follows: Conkling 32, Wheeler 50, Lapham 16, Jacobs 12, C. N. Potter 7, Cornell 2, S. S. Cox 2, John Kelly 4, Howitt 3, Seymour 3, Bliss 2, Bradley 3, Peckham 4, Corning 2, Parker 3, Tilden 1, Babcock 1, Kingsley 1, Sloan, Folger, Thompson Westbrook, Grace and Daniels one each.

The fourth vote, to fill Platt's place, was: Kernan 53, Depew 50, Platt 25, Cornell 8, Wheeler 2, Tremaine 1, Lapham 4. The Convention then adjourned.

At the meeting of the Bribery Investigation Committee to-day, Tracy, who appeared in the place of Bangs, urged further adjournment until Thursday, which was reluctantly agreed to.

Albany, June 22nd.—Conkling addressed the Stalwart Conference last evening, and counseled them to be steadfast to the Republican idea, and to beware of the corrupt group of politicians striving to destroy it. He referred to the bribery cases, and said true Republicans would disdain to employ such means to accomplish any ends as were employed by the supporters of Debow. He then alluded to the growing power of monopolies in the country, and of the various corporations, arrayed against the stalwarts. It was difficult, he said, to fight wealth, but especially so where millions were unscrupulously used by corrupt agents. It was time for Republicans to put themselves on record. He had no doubts as to the final result of

the contest between corruption and honesty. Every true lover of his party should expose corruption by whomever it was countenanced, and not shield them from the consequences of such crime. He mentioned some of the leaders among the half-breeds, and asked if any honorable man can for a moment think of compromising with notorious characters. He commented upon the bribery testimony in detail, and said that, if anything should distinguish the Republicans, it should be personal honesty, especially in keeping aloof from the notorious lobbyists. "If this condition of affairs continues," he asked, "what will become of the party that saved the Union and freed the slave?" He could see no hope for any party or clique which starts out with bribery as its corner-stone, and acts of the lobby as its decorations. He sincerely hoped the charges of corruption were untrue, but the testimony had convinced him that there is cause to be vigilant and careful. He dwelt earnestly on these points, warning his friends of the attempts still making to prevent a free expression of opinion by the Legislature. As to the Senatorship, he opposed any combination to elect one stalwart and one half-breed Senator. They must be pure stalwarts, above suspicion. If the half-breeds still pressed the election of unfit candidates, and continued outside the pale of the party organization, and it was impossible to elect stalwarts, they should adjourn, and allow the rank and file of the State to settle the issue. This failing, the stalwarts should stand by their colors till the 31st of December, if necessary. He then reviewed the Senatorial courtesy question and the Simmons' case, as Grant had previously done.

New York, June 21st.—The *World's* London special says: The advices from Dublin to-night say that quietness prevails throughout the country, the farmers having harvested the biggest hay crop known for fifty years, and the root crops promise to be unprecedently abundant.

Archbishop McCabe's pastoral at Sunday, denouncing the League and sharply reminding the clergy that their mission is not to incite an aggressive war, but to promote peace and concord, has thrown the Leaguers into confusion. It is known, moreover, that Dr. McCabe is in this, as in many other instances, the direct mouthpiece of the Pope, and the pastoral will have much weight, not only in the Arch-Diocese of Dublin, but throughout Ireland.

New York, June 1.—Dr. Jose Castorio y de Luna has arrived from Rio Janeiro, commissioned by the coffee-planters of the province of San Paulo to secure, if possible, three thousand Chinese labourers for that country. Notwithstanding the liberal encouragement which has been extended to European immigration, both by the Brazilian Government and private capitalists, the accessions from that source are far below the industrial requirements of the plantations, and hence the determination to give "Cheap John" a fair trial. The Doctor says European and American immigrants would be preferred, as they add directly to the intelligence and enterprise of the country; but as these cannot be had Brazil must have recourse to Asiatic labor, which is "cheap and submissive." European labourers command from \$8 to \$9 per month, besides board and lodging, and their hours of work are not so long as in colder climates. At present there are no Chinese in Brazil, but the Doctor thinks they are well adapted to the wants of the planters.

Constantinople, June 20th.—The trial of the assassins of the late Sultan, Abdul Aziz, is postponed for a week.

The Porte has issued a circular pointing out that it has suppressed local post-offices in Constantinople because of the facility they afforded for transmission of revolutionary appeals, and calls upon the powers to shortly abolish their respective post-offices in the interior of Turkey, and says it hopes they will suppress their present service between Constantinople and foreign countries.

Dublin, June 21st.—Three men have been sentenced to five years penal servitude for riot and violent assault upon the police.

Dublin, June 21st.—A large farmer named Bourke, near Castle Island, County Kerry, has been arrested under the Coercion act, charged with maiming cattle. A farmer named Cox, one of the recently appointed League organizers, was also arrested under that act in Dublin and taken to Dundalk jail, charged with inciting to riot and assault in County Limerick.

Bombay, June 21st.—Official advices have been received from Caudahar, announcing that the Ameer's forces de-

seated the troops of Ayoo Khan, with heavy loss, on the 18th instant, at Kariz Safed. The Amoor's loss was trifling. Reinforcements are being sent from Cabul to Candahar.

London, June 21st.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows: Reports received from Candahar state that Ayoo Khan's loss in the engagement with the Amoor's forces at Kariz Safed, on the 11th instant, was 130 killed and wounded and 57 prisoners. The killed included Abdallah Khan, one of Ayoo Khan's principal adherents.

Berlin, June 20th.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Count Stolberg von Wernigerode, as Vice-President of the Ministry of State, and presented him with a high order in consideration of his services. It is stated the resignation is due to private considerations, and is not connected with the appointment of Baron Von-Boettcher as Bismarck's substitute. The office of Vice President of the Ministry of State will remain unfilled for the present.

London, June 20th.—Owing to the illness of Weston, very little interest is taken in the pedestrian contest. Rowell, during the day, drew further away, until at 11:30 P.M. he had covered 140 miles, when he took a long sleep. Weston was off the track at various times, nearly eight hours in all. He retired to rest at midnight, when he had made 85 miles. Both men were resting at 2:15 o'clock Tuesday morning.

London, June 22d.—Rowell 260, Weston 198. Weston is played out and off the track half the time.

Later—Weston's breakdown seems complete. The scores at 8 P.M. were: Rowell 278, Weston 201.

London, June 22d.—Weston has retired.

London, June 22d.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* regrets that O'Donovan Rossa has not been ignored, and expresses the belief that America will surely answer that England's demand to interfere with the Irish-American press is contrary to its traditional policy, though it would suppress overt expeditions, as it has done before. The *Daily News* has almost an exactly similar article, highly complimentary to America's sense of justice and fairness. Among the articles to which attention will be called is one speaking of what is called "The Last Visit of the Prince of Wales to this Continent," and indicating the methods by which a fatal railway accident might be produced with impunity, and another consisting of what professed to be an account of the trial of Gladstone by a secret society, followed by his condemnation to death.

Dr. McCabe is in high favor at Rome and it is probable that he will be one of the new Cardinals. The Leaguers say that Archbishop Croke will reply to his pastoral, but I have reason to know that he has received a pretty strong hint from the Vatican, that his course on the Land question is deeply mortifying to the Holy Father, and that it will be well for him in future to confine himself strictly to the work of the Church.

There is a great falling off in the number of outrages. The landlords have resolved not to execute the writs of ejectment, except in cases where the tenant absolutely denies the right of the landlord to collect rent. Many landlords who fled here during the Boycotting period are returning home and there are signs on every hand that the agitation has nearly burnt itself out.

Dublin, June 21st.—The arrest of Cox leaves the Land League exclusively in the hands of Sexton. At the Land League meeting to-day he made a strong appeal to America for funds, and stated that it was a critical time with the League.

Three men have been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for riot and assaulting the police.

Dublin, June 21st.—At Port Arlington the police arrested a man who represented himself to be an officer of the United States steamer *Trenton*, and who stated that he had deserted from his vessel in Genoa in consequence of gambling losses. He visited the magistrate and said he wished to give himself up.

It is understood that if Redpath goes to Ireland and makes his customary speeches, he will be arrested.

The Irish census shows a population of 5,159,849, being a decrease of 252,538 since 1871.

New York, June 29th.—The *Herald's* London special says the latest reports from Marseilles are far from reassuring, though the authorities are tardily endeavoring to repress the disturbances. A large number of rioters, chiefly

Italians, have been arrested. The accounts differ greatly as to the number of persons killed and wounded in the streets. According to one report, eight were killed and about two hundred wounded. Another account says that only two have been lost and seventeen persons wounded. Of the latter, however, it is stated that two will not recover. The Marseilles papers convey the impression that the provocation which led to bloodshed will be found in the present exasperated state of Italian opinion. Their unfortunate situation has a peculiar gravity and there is no knowing what it may lead to. The *Gaulois* is already calling for the expulsion of the whole Italian colony.

Marseilles, June 21st.—About 200 arrests have been made, mostly of Italian workmen. Some manufacturers have dismissed their Italian workmen. Tuesday night the French and Italian workmen renewed the fight, and at ten o'clock a serious struggle was proceeding. Troops were marching to the spot.

Paris, June 21st.—Barthelemy St. Hilaire, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday sent a circular to the French representatives abroad, setting forth the policy of France on the Montenegrin, Greek and Tunisian questions. He points out that the French foreign policy is constantly inspired by the desire to maintain peace, and as nobody in the world can doubt that France would immediately take up arms if compelled by honor or in defence of her Government, she has no difficulty in declaring her wish to settle amicably all International questions. The circular repeats the assurance that the Tunis expedition was only undertaken to chastise marauders. France, in fulfilling the duty imposed by her merit and material superiority, will assist in regulating the Tunisian administration, and will extend her impartial protection to the enterprise of all nations.

Madrid, June 21st.—The authorities have resumed their raids on the gambling hells. A young man, the son of a gambling-house keeper, who was arrested in the act of laying a petard, confessed that he was the agent of a vast conspiracy of persons who for five months have alarmed Madrid, hoping thereby to force the authorities to tolerate gambling. In consequence of these disclosures, twenty-seven persons have been arrested, and warrants have been issued against a number of others.

New York, June 20th.—The *Herald's* London special says: The *Herald's* recent editorials on the necessity of legislative independence for Ireland and the establishment of a Grand Imperial Parliament, including the representatives from Australia, the Cape, Canada, Ireland and Scotland, attracts much attention in political circles, specially among the Irish members of all shades of opinion; for on this point the majority of freshmen are agreed. These editorials express the ultimate aim of the Irish agitators, though hitherto they have been almost altogether silent on the subject, at least in Parliament. They have thought first of getting the Land bill and afterwards of raising the more serious question, saying, justly enough, perhaps, that if the greater questions come up for discussion the Land bill would have little chance of careful consideration, and that this vexed question is better settled before than after the change. So far, only one Irish member has spoken earnestly in public on the subject of legislative independence. Parnell, Dillon and the other leaders have discussed the subject privately, but had some idea of postponing earnest work on the question till 1883, the centennial anniversary of the creation of the old Irish Parliament. Yet they might wisely take the good advice now offered by the *Herald* and begin the work at once, as it will take a long time to convince, by any ordinary process, every Englishman of the necessity of legislative independence for Ireland. Since the publication of these editorial comments, indeed, the suggestion has been discussed by the Home-Rulers, that the campaign for legislative independence should be opened immediately by having Justin McCarthy embody his views on the subject in pamphlet for the broadest distribution, a very sensible method, by the way, using a portion of the League's fund to help carry conviction before the contest commences.

The English Parliament at present is simply an unwieldy body, legislating on British local affairs and wasting its own time and the time of the country by discussing the trivial affairs for Ireland, Scotland and Wales, instead of being a body representing the whole Empire and dealing with the grander questions belonging to it as a great

European and Imperial power. No better time than the present could be found to urge the idea of an Imperial National Parliament. England's power to-day is paralyzed. Her influence in Europe is nullified by Irish discontent, and she is quite incapable of assisting her dearest interests so long as Ireland remains hostile.

Examples enough can be quoted of wrong-headedness in other countries. Austria's weakness in the Italo-Prussian campaign was on account of Hungary's disaffection, and Francis Joseph appreciated too late the truth of the French Duke's assertion, that "Forced unity will never make an Empire strong. The Empire would be weakest just at the moment when it would be in want of its united strength and the full enthusiasm of its people. If, therefore, your Majesty wishes your Empire to be free and really strong your Majesty cannot attain that object by a compulsory unity, but by a mutual understanding, arrived at through the free consent of the nation."

The Home Rulers with whom I have so far spoken, thoroughly agree with these opinions. Justin McCarthy highly approves of the scheme of confederation and would be prepared to accept it. Many Irishmen would prefer it to absolute independence, because while it would guarantee Home Rule to the fullest extent, it would afford a wide scope to the intellectual classes by permitting them to take part in the good government of a vast Empire. Mr. McCarthy thinks that the scheme would soon strengthen and consolidate the Empire, which in the case of war, would undergo a great strain. He considers that public opinion in England is becoming more favorable to some solution looking to the release of Parliament from the work of local legislation. Mr. O'Kelly expressed himself in a similar strain. He thinks the scheme proposed would content Ireland and solve the Irish question. Even the extreme Nationalist that he is, thinks it should be given a trial, because under such a system, Ireland would enjoy Home Rule and practical independence. Were England wise, she would hasten to adopt the scheme, which he thinks alone can keep the Empire together.

The views of Mr. Justin McCarthy, which I have here summarized, I gathered from the well-known historian last night. To night Mr. McCarthy favored me with a short letter on the subject, elaborating his opinion more carefully. He says: "I have long been advocating some system like that which the *Herald* recommends. I will have a truly imperial parliament to discuss, not parochial or local or even National affairs, but business that is common to all nationalities and States bound up in one confederation. According to my idea England proper, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the various colonies should all be represented there, each at the same time having its separate domestic parliament to manage its own business. Such an idea is growing every day in the Colonies. It is much favored, and consequently discussed, at the Royal Colonial Institute here, an organization founded for the express purpose of representing Colonial opinion. The Colonies say, with undeniable truth, that at present they are exposed to all the dangers which a war between England and any foreign Power may bring, without having any will whatever in England's foreign policy. I do not lay much stress upon the proportion of the representation to population, although that will doubtless come in the end, but for the present it would matter little if the old condition of country and city representation prevail in those countries. The great object is to establish the principle of federation, with national or local Parliaments for local or national affairs, and an Imperial Parliament for the business of the Empire. Such I believe to be the ultimate solution of the problem of government in every system where different races, creeds, traditions and habits have to be taken into account and reconciled."

O'Donnell writes to me as follows:—"The *Herald* article expresses and explains the programme of reconciliation between Ireland and the British Empire, which I have sought for years to advocate, without much more success than getting myself denounced as an Imperialist, though above all things I am an Irish Nationalist. Without precluding to prejudice the ultimate development of Anglo-Irish relations, I hold that by self-government for Ireland, it should be as completely self-governed in Irish affairs as New York State is in New York affairs, and that adequate representation by the Anglo-Irish, in the Imperial Parlia-

ment upon all questions common to the two nations, would be an immense realization of the Irish national rights; and instead of being a danger to the Empire, as the British governing classes pretend, it would be indispensable to the best interest of the nations now unrepresented in the Imperial Government. We owe to the people of India, whom we helped to subjugate, not to abandon them to the rule of an English caste, but to help them to the control of their own administration. We owe to the Colonies, where millions of our race are springing up, to help them to take part in a great confederation which will really be a safeguard to their interest. Without federation, the Empire must gradually fall to pieces, while a just and honorable federation would secure to Ireland both self-government and would widen the alliance. If the British governing classes refuse federation, there only remains independence.

Mr. Parnell, with whom I conversed to-night in the smoking-room of the House of Commons, thinks that the project of confederation of England and her dependencies is a practicable one, but says: "I doubt much whether the Colonies would consent to a union of the kind, because it would certainly entail contribution from them to the Imperial revenue. At present they have all the advantages of the connection with the mother country without any of its expenses. England would always defend them if they were attacked. As an example, I may mention the recent war against the Zulus, which was undertaken at Imperial expense. The navy, as well as the army of England, is also at the service of the Colonies free of charge, and they practically benefit by the diplomatic and consular machinery of Great Britain, which is spread over the world, and do not contribute to its support. If there was a representation for the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament, taxation would necessarily follow. The question of free trade and protection also comes in here. At present the Colonies claim a right to protect themselves against English manufactured articles. If they joined in a confederation of the kind suggested, the question of protective duties would become a common one, and a uniform enactment over all the communities forming the confederation would necessarily follow, just as that one State of the American Union is not permitted to protect itself against the manufacture of another. England would have a great deal to gain by such an arrangement, but the Colonies would have a good deal to lose, and they are not at all likely to consent to it."

"As regards the share of Ireland in the transaction, the programme of Home Rulers, put forward by Mr. Butt, contemplated a confederation between England and Scotland, and Ireland; and her Parliament would have borne the same relation toward the Imperial Parliament that the States and the Legislatures in the American Union now bear toward the Congress at Washington. The land question has rather thrown the question of the self-government of Ireland for the moment into the shade, but if the former question is settled on a lasting basis, there can be no doubt that a more or less extensive measure of autonomy will follow for Ireland as one of the most immediate consequences." Mr. Parnell, as you perceive, while he admits the value of the scheme to England, points out the disadvantages to the other component parts of the Empire, which certainly deserve attention.

T. P. O'Connor dissents from the scheme, on the ground that the maintenance of the scheme is averse to the interest of the working classes of England; but on the other hand it may be said that the working classes of England understand little of the subject. They might doubtless be easily influenced by appeals to support members who advocate the maintenance of British power and glory, but nothing could be hoped at present in this direction from the present House. Consequently it would be wise if the Irish party would set to work at once to educate the English constituency to the adoption of the Imperial programme based on the above plan of federation which was sketched out by the *Herald*. I may add to this despatch, by way of parenthesis, that general disapprobation is expressed by the members of the Irish party in Parliament at the speeches and statements which are attributed to O'Donovan Rossa in the despatches published on this side. These statements are imperiling the bread and butter of hundreds of thousands of Irish men and Irish women, who are obliged to seek their livelihood in England, and they confer no equivalent advantage on the cause of Irish nationality.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

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JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 23RD, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 7TH MONTH, 23RD DAY.

BIRTH.

On the 18th July, at No. 66, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of G. W. HILL, Esq., of a son.

We must confess our total inability to follow a line of argument which while '*unhesitatingly affirming*' that a suspicion of want of integrity is '*sufficient to destroy all faith in Japanese Courts or in the administration of justice*,' declares, with equal confidence, that to suppose the people unfit to act as jurymen, is to put upon them a '*flagrant insult*.' A charge of immorality may, then, be preferred against the judges *en masse* without any impropriety, but to hint that the people have not yet acquired the capacity to be jurors is a '*grave slight*' and a '*monstrous theory*.'

Yet it is not at all apparent that the people are so seriously wronged by this imputation. The education in question is not a knowledge of primers, geographical, historical or economical, but a political education, and of this—although readily premising that no foreigner is in a position to pass confident judgment—nothing in the past or present condition of Japan suggests even a moderate supply. For centuries upon centuries the Japanese have been wont to be Government-ridden. Of political freedom they have never enjoyed the most infinitesimal tittle, and it would be the acme of extravagance to suppose that, having known only the yoke, they should be ready at a moment's notice to assume the reins. Aliment must be given sparingly to the starving stomach. Critics who accuse the Japanese of over hasty reform, dispute the field with those

that cry out against her tardiness. For our own part we are inclined to cast in our vote with the former, but to confess the truth, it really seems at times as though some splinters of the 'demon's mirror' had found their way into our eyes, one and all. Nothing we see here is right. The same obliquity of vision that overtook the unhappy little urchin in the *Snow Queen* distorts every landscape, political or social, in Japan. Most sincerely do we share our contemporary's enthusiastic admiration for the institution of trial by jury, but if in our own country instances of miscarriage, due to the ignorance and incapacity of jurors, are not singular, may it not be predicted that in Japan they would be almost universal? From the first of January, 1882, there will come into operation a code modelled upon that of France, and consequently representing the latest growth of jurisprudence. Whether anything like adequate machinery for carrying out the provisions of that code exists as yet, is a matter of considerable doubt. Surely, then, from this point of view alone, it is wiser to defer the experiment of trial by jury until something like proficiency in the new system has been attained.

But no, this is not the method to pursue here. The road that we have crept along with infinite pains and after long struggling, must be traversed by Japan at a bound and in a moment. By whatever her performance falls short of complete attainment, by so much is the measure of her fault fuller. Her rulers are sufficiently enlightened to cast away the trammels of old traditions and adopt codes designed for a society of much maturer political civilization than their own. But they prudently hesitate to pass at once to the extreme conditions of the system they imitate, doubting whether the eyes of their inexperienced countrymen are yet sufficiently accustomed to the light. This doubt is forthwith described as a '*flagrant insult*' to the middle and lower classes of the people; an insult the more unjust because it emanates from persons who, our contemporary says, originally belonged themselves to those classes. If they did so belong, that surely proves the justice of their doubts, if it proves anything, since in that case their knowledge at least cannot be impugned. Perhaps this almost querulous impatience at Japan's inability to become at once everything we could wish her to be, is prompted by affectionate solicitude for her welfare. If so, she certainly possesses some friends, the warmth of whose hearts has extended also to their brains. We wonder whether it ever occurs to them to remember that, if the ideal they indicate is so easily attainable, it cannot after all merit so much eulogy.

The Japanese Government may well be perplexed as to the course it ought to pursue in view of the expected arrival of the young Prince. Plainly if they are to be received with the honors due to their rank, the Emperor's presence in Tokiyo is almost a necessity. But, on the other

hand, we may fairly assume that His Majesty's progress is equally a necessity, or at any rate, that its postponement for the avowed purpose of entertaining two foreign Princes might give rise to unpleasant complications. It is not perhaps easy for us to understand the importance attaching to these Imperial progresses in the minds of Japanese provincials, even remembering, as we do, that such an event as a visit from the Emperor was never known by them in former times, and that since the Restoration has deprived them of the direct influence of their feudal chiefs, their thoughts naturally turn to him who has assumed the functions of those chiefs in his own person. This year's progress will complete a programme which is proved to have been most wisely devised, and which ought not to be interrupted without very grave cause.

Even granting, however, that the Emperor's presence in the Capital could be managed without serious inconvenience, there remains always the uncertainty as to the rôle the Princes will consent to play on their arrival. In the official instructions they are, we believe, regarded simply as midshipmen, and it would appear that neither at the Cape nor in Australia have any steps of a public nature been taken for their reception. Will they then consent to depart from this programme in Japan? Neither Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires nor Admiral Willems seems prepared to answer this question, and the obvious course for the Japanese is to obtain information direct from London. But here another difficulty presents itself. Suppose the Foreign Office in London telegraphed Her Majesty's consent to an official reception for the Princes, then the Emperor's presence in Tokiyo at the end of September would be more than ever desirable. Seventy days, however, is the minimum of time required for the Imperial progress; so that His Majesty's return to the capital can scarcely take place before the first week in October. Under these circumstances the Foreign Office in Tokiyo, is said to have contemplated a request to Admiral Willems that the Flying Squadron should visit Nagasaki and Kobe before coming to Yokohama, by which means its arrival might be made coincident with, or a little subsequent to, the Emperor's return. But this also is impossible. The squadron's route is determined in England, not in Japan, and moreover it seems very doubtful whether its visit to Nagasaki will not have to be abandoned altogether, unless Peking is cut out of the programme. On the whole we are disposed to think that the wisest course the Government of this country can pursue is to make preparations for the reception of the Princes on the supposition of the Emperor's absence, placing themselves meanwhile in communication with London. The probability is, that an official reception will be declined, but at any rate the intention ought to be manifested. That any misconstruction will be put upon the Emperor's inability to receive the Princes is more than unlikely, and we cannot but think that the courteous hospitality hitherto invariably displayed by the Japanese on similar occasions, may be more logically urged as a proof of the unavoidable nature of the Mikado's absence than as a reason for dispensing with ceremony on such an occasion.

The necessity of providing some safeguard against false witness is a point that has received very much more attention in Japan than our contemporary, the *Gazette*, seems to suppose. When torture was abolished and testimony substituted for confession, some means of guaranteeing the nature of that testimony would naturally have seemed a *sine quâ non*, and a form of declaration was accordingly prescribed for all witnesses. Whether that declaration has or has not proved sufficiently prohibitive of duplicity is of

course a moot question. At any rate it is quite an error to suppose that the law takes no cognizance of perjury. On the contrary, that crime has been very heavily punished in more than one instance during the last few years, and apart from the tendency to prevarication, which, whether rightly or wrongly we are in the habit of including among oriental proclivities, there does not seem to be any valid reason for impugning the nature of the testimony given in Japanese Law Courts.

In the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which will come into force next year, we find this clause:—*'The witness shall be required to swear that "he will speak the whole truth and nothing but the truth without hatred, fear or partiality," and the examining magistrate shall read this form of oath to the said witness, who will be required to sign it.'* For the rest the penalties for perjury are much the same as those provided by the French law. In the times when facts, and something more than facts, might be crushed gradually out of a suspected malefactor by the aid of a pile of stones or some other kindred device, the administration of an oath may well have seemed a superfluous proceeding, but for all that it would be wrong to suppose that the value of such a ceremony was not appreciated. At the appointment of officials, in the arrangement of disputes between individuals where interests of any magnitude were at stake, and in short in all cases demanding more than common caution, it was customary for the parties concerned to repeat formulae and observe forms very much more solemn and ceremonious than anything prescribed by European law. Of course the old-fashioned method of subscribing a name in blood obtained here as it did everywhere else, but this was confined for the most part to covenants of fealty. The oath, as we understand it, found its exact, though somewhat exaggerated, equivalent in the *seishi*, a document by the terms of which the signatory invoked the gods of the sixty-four provinces of Japan, and especially Gongen, in support of his veracity. It can scarcely be doubted that among a superstitious people like the Japanese this form of asseveration served its purpose quite as well as the oath administered in our own courts, but on occasions of special importance a still more solemn and mysterious method was employed. Of this a faithful description is given in the following extract:—*"The comptroller then drew from the box he carried a large sheet of paper, one half of which was black, and the other covered with a rough delineation of a multitude of crows, clustering here and there about outlines that represented the shapes into which offerings of viands are formed for presentation at the altars of the gods. A few of these crows were distinguished by red circles, described beside their beaks or breasts, and in three places the vermilion contours of large temple-stamps could be traced among the flocks of sable birds. This was the phylactery of the God Kuma-no-Gongen; the mystic emblem of the most solemn oath to which a Japanese could subscribe. Izanagi, Izanami and Susanoo, the rulers of Japan in the times of its theocracy, are all worshipped under the title of Gongen. Jimmu Tenno, the first human Emperor, invoked the protection of this deity, whose sprites, assuming the form of crows, attended and directed the monarch ever afterwards both on the march and in the battle. Hence to these birds was attributed some powers of distinguishing truth from falsehood, and an amulet, such as that here described, was supposed to be an infallible instrument for the detection of insincerity or guilt. One of the crows distinguished by the red circle was cut into morsels, which the suspected person was obliged to swallow in a draught of water, and this a guilty man might not do, for his stomach*

would inevitably reject the fragments of paper in a stream of blood. Hidetsugu accordingly, having carried out this portion of the ceremony, wrote a declaration of his innocence on the remainder of the sheet, and concluded with these words:—*'If any particular of these statements, however trifling, be wittingly insincere, may the direst punishments of the God of the Sun and the guardian Deity of the Empire within the four seas, the chastisements of the omniscient God and of the God of Battles, the curses of the Tutelary Deities of the sixty-four provinces, the Household Gods and the God of Learning, the plagues of the District Gods with those of their attendant Genii, and the maledictions of the Spirits of the Dead in all ages, fall upon me and confound me utterly.'*

This is certainly a formula not less furnished with anathemas than the 'glorious pious and immortal memory,' and, if words have any value, its effect as a deterrent of deceit ought to be complete. At any rate the Japanese mind, so far from being strange to the idea of an oath, is thoroughly conversant with it, and there need be no difficulty about swearing in a witness here just as we do in the West.

What Mr. Eby says is beyond question. The great obstacle to a successful study of colloquial Japanese is the difficulty of obtaining access to anything written. Perhaps it is for this reason that most of us never get beyond the halting jargon celebrated under the title of *Yokohama 'pidgin.'* We expect to pick up some tolerably perfect fragments by the aid of the ear alone, as is certainly possible with most European languages. But here the attempt almost invariably proves abortive. We detect the salient points only of a dialogue and miss the padding, so that our reproduction no more portrays the original than a stray fossil recalls the exact conditions under which it once existed. Most discouraging of all is the discovery that when one has laboriously mastered the nominal half-hundred *Hira-gana* hieroglyphics, a book written in this character is still well-nigh utterly illegible. But this is purely a matter of patience. Two or three hours a day devoted to the perusal of a Japanese novel will find us reading with very tolerable facility at the end of a month. An acquaintance with some four or five hundred of the commonest Chinese characters is of course an immense help, but even without these there is no obstacle that the commonest industry cannot overcome. Still from some cause or other industry is not forthcoming and people who are on the verge of emerging from the "pidgin" stage, drift irrevocably back after one or two futile struggles. Recognising this, Mr. Eby has given us the *Kinō-Dōwa*, or rather the first volume of it, printed in Roman characters with a vocabulary. The sermon our author has selected takes for its text "charity and duty," and treats these in the semi-humorous, semi-serious style so popular with Japanese audiences. Of course the language employed in such a composition is very far from simple. On the contrary, passages presenting considerable difficulty often occur, and a beginner would hardly be well-advised in choosing this book as a primer. To one, however, who has surmounted the initiatory obstacles it will be found of the greatest use, always provided he be careful to avoid certain peculiarities of diction, which, though they add piquancy to the discourse of a popular preacher, would be somewhat misplaced in ordinary conversation. We are not quite clear whether a translation of this sermon has not been already published in the pages of a London Magazine, but this of course does not affect Mr. Eby's work, since he gives the original text only, without rendering it into English. Those who desire a knowledge of good colloquial

Japanese will find the book invaluable, and we trust that it will prove the first of a series which Mr. Eby promises to publish should the reception accorded to the *Kinō-Dōwa* appear sufficiently encouraging.

Would it not be possible to postpone the Autumn races until the arrival of the Flying Squadron? The officers of the thirteen ships we shall then have the pleasure of seeing assembled here would no doubt offer a Naval Cup, and we, on our side, might give a Yokohama Cup to be sailed for by the boats of the fleet. A regatta is on the tapis, we understand, so that a little reciprocity of politeness might be very conveniently managed.

In our last week's issue we inadvertently described the currency at Singapore as "*chop currency*," and said that it passes by weight instead of by count, the fact being, as we implied elsewhere, that it passes by count and that dollars are considered good there so long as they weigh 416 grains or over. Speaking accurately Japanese silver *yen* are not accepted one and all at Singapore, but only such of them as weigh 416 grains or over, and since the mint 'remedy' in Japan runs from 414 to 418 grains, it follows that many of the *yen* coined and circulated here would not pass in Singapore. Obviously this is the result of imperfect enactments. To declare Japanese silver *yen* a legal tender, and with the same breath reject the regulations for their coinage laid down by the Japanese Government, seems such a contradictory proceeding, that we can only assume a strange oblivion about "remedies" and such matters on the part of those that drafted the enactment in question.

We have already mentioned that a Dendrological Exhibition (Saurin Kiyoshin Kwai)—the first of the kind ever held in Japan—will be opened in Tokiyo on the 1st February, 1882. A prospectus of the exhibition, prepared by the Forests Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has now been published. The document is a most elaborate one. It contains a historical account of the development of forestry in Japan, as well as of the causes and objects of the proposed exhibition. The utility of the science of forestry and the value of an abundant supply of timber to a civilized community are demonstrated at considerable length but require no special notice here. From the historical account, however, it is interesting to notice that the importance of preserving forests was recognised in Japan as early as the third century. The Emperor Ojin, on his accession to the throne in the year 270, is said to have issued a decree, desiring that the utmost care should be given to the plantation and preservation of trees. He further appointed a number of wood-rangers or forest superintendents in every province, entrusting the control of these officials as well as that of all matters of forestry to his son, who received the official title of Chief Superintendent of Forests. The next event worthy of record occurred in the reign of the Emperor Temmu, who ascended the throne in 673, and one of whose first acts was to prohibit the cutting of trees on certain mountains with a view of protecting forests. These and other historical facts show that a conservative policy in the matter of forests was more or less regularly pursued by successive Emperors until the establishment of a military government at Kamakura by Yoritomo (1192). From that time until the rise of the Tokugawa Dynasty (1603), the annals are silent on the subject, and it is evident that matters of forestry received little or no attention in the interval. Under the Tokugawa Regents, however, much was done both in the way of plantation and improvement. A large number of officials were appointed whose

special duty it was to look after forests, and in imitation of the Shoguns' policy many of the Feudal Chiefs throughout the provinces took steps of a similar nature in their respective fiefs, some of them indeed going so far as to forbid their feudatories to fell timber even on their own private property without distinct permission. Among the people too there obtained formerly in many places a custom of planting several young trees for every one they cut down, so that the science of forestry may be reckoned amongst the oldest institutions of Japan.

Such, the prospectus goes on to say, was the state of things before the Restoration when there was much less demand for timber than at present. That the necessity for perpetuating and developing these old customs is still imperative, will be understood at once by considering the purposes for which timber is employed to-day in Japan and the approximate amounts required. Those purposes are four, viz:—(1) firewood and charcoal; (2) house-building; (3) the construction of roads, bridges, embankments, aqueducts and telegraph lines, and (4) ship-building and workshops: while the total amount required for these four purposes is 181,895,600 trees approximately, the average weight of each tree being taken as 75 *kusumme* (5½ cwt. nearly). The sources from which these trees may be supplied are two; Government forests, now registered as containing 1,567,959,609 trees, and private forests, containing about 1,540,917,549 trees, given a total of trees 3,108,877,158. Of the former, however, about one third—or trees 47,061,420—are forbidden to be felled, being indispensable for the security of river banks, protection against storms, marks for navigators &c. Even omitting these from the calculation, and assuming no development of the demand for timber, it is plain that under existing circumstances all the forests in the country would be exhausted in about seventeen years!

This demonstration is certainly sufficient to arouse public interest and justify the Government's anxiety. The prospectus concludes by calling upon all persons who own forests, or whose occupations have any connection with the subject of forestry, to send exhibits in the shape of specimens of timber, statements of the methods they employ in planting, transplanting and preserving trees &c., to the end that a useful exchange of knowledge may take place, and that the whole matter may be brought before the people with the cogency it merits.

At a meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Stock Exchange—better known as the "Yokohama Bourse,"—held on the 7th inst., the Directors presented their report upon the business of the institution for the half year ended June 30th, 1881. From this report it appears that the total value of the gold and silver which changed hands at the institution during the period under review was yen 170,879,500—of which yen 500 only were in gold—while capitalized Pension Bonds to the nominal value of yen 1,497,700, and shares of the Bourse, the Second National Bank and the Specie Bank, to the number of 4,415 were also sold.

The total earnings of the institution in the form of commission &c., during the half-year, were yen 121,779-622, while the amount of its expenditure, including taxes, salaries of officers &c., was yen 17,808-202, leaving a net profit of yen 104,471-420. To this latter is to be added yen 104-466 carried forward from the preceding period, thus making the total in hand yen 104,575-886, which has been disposed of as follows:—rewards to officers, yen 10,450, expenses for construction and repairs of offices consequent upon the fire of last winter, yen 4,569-770, contingency fund, yen 18,000, carried forward to next period, yen 6,556-116, the remaining

sum of yen 65,000 being divided among the shareholders at the rate of yen 32-500 per share (of yen 1,000).

We can scarcely wonder if men begin to ask each other somewhat curiously "what is the world coming to?" Agrarian outrages in Ireland and political assassinations in Russia were terrible enough to make us uneasy, but it was always some consolation to think, that as a rule the chief actors in these horrors were rendered desperate in the one case by misery, in the other by oppression. What are we to say, however, of a gentleman like Mr. O'Donovan Rossa who exultingly declares himself privy to a crime diabolically and wantonly cruel? It may not be true that the destruction of the *Dotterel* was caused by Fenian machinations. Many people indeed argue that the utter fruitlessness of such a wholesale butchery is sufficient to prove the absence of design; but, unfortunately for the validity of this plea, we shall find, on examination, that an absence of direct purpose is equally characteristic of all Fenian outrages. In fact a Fenian's sole object is to publish his discontent, and, but for a difference in the degree of notoriety attained, he might be equally satisfied whether his charge of dynamite blew up Her Majesty's Yacht or exploded harmlessly outside a prison gate. At any rate whatever outsiders may think on the subject, they cannot deny Mr. O'Donovan Rossa's competency to interpret the sentiments of his Sect. When he declares that the Fenians desire to add the name of the *Dotterel* to the infamies already emblazoned on their flag, we must at least suppose that he says nothing likely to shock his faction, however inconceivable the conclusion such a supposition indicates. We have heard a good deal about the commercial origin of Fenianism, and it was at one time the fashion to believe that 'Head-centres' were by no means the blood-thirsty ruffians their followers' excesses suggested, but we shall not fall into any such errors in future, whatever prove to have been the origin of the *Dotterel's* destruction.

According to the Finance Minister's "Detailed Statement" of the annual revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year just ended, the total grant to Imperial and National (Shintō) temples was Yen 135,000, of which Yen 68,236 represents the salaries of the priests; Yen 20,907, miscellaneous payments; Yen 17,258, office expenses; Yen 6,268, expenses for maintenance of temples; Yen 16,482, money employed for festival purposes, and Yen 5,849, the contingent fund.

This grant (135,000 Yen) has now been renewed by an Imperial Decree (No. 61, issued on the 8th instant) not only for next year (1881-82) but also in perpetuity, and it must be admitted that the amount is by no means excessive.

There is one peculiarity about the terms of this grant. Any surplus remaining at the end of the year is not returned to the Treasury, as is generally the case, but goes to form a "contingent fund," from which unforeseen expenses are defrayed. The priests have therefore an additional incentive to practise economy. Moreover, the decree of the 8th instant provides, that the cost of removing gods from one shrine to another will be separately defrayed by the Treasury upon application, and, as the ceremonies observed at these transfers of divine residence are of a very expensive character, the special assistance thus afforded is not inconsiderable. Of course the temples have endowments altogether distinct from this grant of 135,000 yen, and the general impression among the Japanese seems to be that they ought to be fairly comfortable under existing arrangements.

The estimated expenditure of the Privy Council for the year just commenced is, we understand, yen 580,000 as against 500,000 for last year. The increase (80,000 yen) is no doubt due to the establishment—within the Privy Council—of the Board of Adjudication and the Statistical Board, neither of which was in existence at the time when last year's estimates were prepared.

The manufacture of gunpowder is a subject about which the mind of military England is considerably exercised at present. Of the various descriptions prepared for the use of modern heavy ordnance, that called the German prismatic has undoubtedly given the best results. Its merits are principally due to its peculiar shape—a hexagonal prism with a hole through the centre—and to the nature of the surface imparted to the faces of the prism. As we increase the size of our guns and their projectiles, it becomes of course necessary to employ proportionately larger charges, and when we come to deal with hundreds of pounds of powder, the difference between progressive and explosive combustion is more and more appreciable. With the German powder the cartridge is built up of hexagonal prisms, the holes through which coincide, and form a passage for the rapid passage of the flame. The faces of the prisms are given a surface that will not rapidly ignite; and this, in conjunction with the size of the holes, limits the amount of gunpowder at first ignited, thus regulating the pressure. By this method each prism burns from the interior to the exterior, on a constantly increasing surface, thus perfectly fulfilling the conditions of progressive combustion.

Theoretically excellent as this powder is, it has three serious objections. Its manufacture is expensive, difficult and unsafe. It can only be moulded in short prisms on account of having to make the hole through the centre, and, above all, it has all to be bought from abroad, as it has not yet been successfully made in England. That Great Britain should be obliged to purchase her powder in foreign countries is scarcely credible, but the fact is so nevertheless, and with no little satisfaction we observe that a new departure seems at last about to be made by our own artillerymen. A powder is now proposed by Colonel Tweedie, R. A., to be made of solid prisms, whose sections shall be squares with two opposite corners cut off. Four of these prisms being placed together, the edges which have been removed form a hole similar to that through the centre of the prism in the German powder, and therefore, producing the same mechanical effect upon the combustion. Obviously, however, such prisms can be much more easily constructed than those with holes bored through their centres, the requisite surface can be more readily given to them, and since they can be moulded of considerable length, the building up of the cartridge would be greatly facilitated.

We hope to see this project soon carried out, so that England may be in a position not only to supply herself, but also to take the lead in the matter of powder as she certainly bids fair to do in that of guns.

When writing, on the 4th June, upon the subject of institutions organized in connection with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, we hinted that, in the absence of additional legislation, a conflict of functions seemed not impossible between certain Deliberative bodies already in existence and the new Boards and Assemblies. The Tokio Chamber of Commerce has now taken up the subject. A Communication recently forwarded by that body to the Local Governor points out, that the functions of the Boards and Assemblies of Agriculture, &c., promulgated by

Imperial Decree No. 29, of 1881, are exactly the same as those of the Chamber in matters relating to trade, and that although the Chamber of Commerce is not properly an official assembly, its existence cannot be altogether ignored, since its constitution and functions have been approved and recognized by the Government. Definite instructions are therefore desired as to the exact relation in which the Chamber stands to the new Assemblies, &c. The Governor, Mr. Matsuda, has replied to this address, but his answer leaves the matter pretty much where it was, since he confines himself to a declaration that, in the absence of any special notification on the subject, the powers and duties of the Chamber remain as before. The dilemma seems thus to be rather confirmed than removed.

Decidedly plagiarism is among the fashions of the day. Not literary plagiarism alone but commercial plagiarism also. America has a good deal to complain of in this respect. We in England take her butter, her cheeses and her hams, and having subjected them to certain cunning processes of working over, recuring and so forth, sell them as our own with considerable kudos. America, it would seem, has not leisure to manipulate her enormous outcome. Her rate of increase outstrips her educational resources. Titan-like she forges in the rough and leaves others to do the finikin work of beautifying and polishing. On the other hand, the gems of literary genius that we set in "half-leather" and sell here and there for thirty one and sixpence, she seizes with a sort of contemptuous avidity, strips them of their costly binding, and re-copying them on cheap paper, scatters them wholesale for half as many cents. It must be confessed that the reciprocity of plagiarism is not quite evenly balanced.

Japan, too, has been doing a good deal in the borrowing way, but she has hitherto paid handsomely for the right, and with a few trifling exceptions such as counterfeit trade-marks and an occasional tendency to keep her guides in the back-ground, there is not much to be laid to her charge. Rumour has it, however, that the Arsenal folk at Osaka think of importing Krupp guns in the rough, and finishing them off with the addition of a few ornamental square characters. This would be excellent humour, and would quite throw the English purveyors' re-canned butter into the shade.

The subject of emigration from Germany to America is justly exciting considerable attention. The total number of persons who left the Fatherland for the New World in 1880 was no less than 106,191, the western sections of the Kingdom, as Stuttgart, Cannstatt, Balingen, &c., contributing by far the larger proportion. As an actual loss in population this is not perhaps a matter of anxiety, for the rate of increase in Germany is sufficiently rapid to supply an amply recuperative force. Thus in Würtemberg, which, with a population of 1,900,000, has been for some time sending away three in every thousand of its inhabitants, the country is so thickly peopled that its capacities of support are taxed to the utmost, and a moderate emigration may be regarded as a relief rather than a disadvantage. But unfortunately the emigrants are for the most part men who can ill be spared, since, as farmers and peasant laborers, they are necessarily large contributors to the agricultural welfare of the Empire. This may justly give rise to some uneasiness, but for the rest, they seem to be in error who would seek the cause of the exodus in political conditions. The desire to avoid military service may, and probably does, exercise some influence, but apparently of a secondary nature, the real impetus being due to agricultural distress resulting from the comparative failure

of the grape and grain crops for the past three or four years. Rosy reports of immense yields and to Germans almost fabulously high wages, coming at such a season of depression, have naturally turned all eyes westward, and with these facts before us we can easily comprehend what is happening without recourse to any theory of political agitation or oppressive institutions.

The first volume of the *Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan* is now before the public; and from the evidence its pages afford we most heartily congratulate the Society on the industry it has displayed and the results it has achieved. The longer we live in Japan the more important a factor of our daily existence do earthquakes become. There is always indeed a considerable interval between our own uncertain fear and the prompt trepidation of the Japanese themselves in the presence of these phenomena, but that interval grows less and less as the term of our residence here is extended, and there can be little doubt that experience alone is wanting to make us furnish our houses with earthquake doors and watch for the shaking of the shutters with quite as much anxiety as those whose fathers and friends were crushed or burned by the cruel catastrophe of 1854. That each and everyone of us, for these special reasons, should feel a keen interest in the work of the Seismological Society is only to be expected, while for the rest the exceptionally favorable nature of this country as a field for seismic investigations invests the labours of the Society with very considerable importance from a scientific point of view.

The volume before us opens with a comprehensive and carefully compiled essay on *Seismic Science in Japan* by Mr. John Milne, Vice-President and, we may add, father of the Society. Mr. Milne has certainly done more than anyone else in this country to further the progress of Seismology, and it must be a source of not less satisfaction to him than it is to the public to witness the plentiful fruit his labours have already borne. Those labours, as might be expected, date from a period considerably antecedent to the formation of the Society. They were not unassisted. Among the names of fellow-workers we find many well known in this community and destined one day, we trust, to enjoy an European reputation. It is of their achievements that Mr. Milne chiefly treats in this essay, though to the non-scientific public one of the most interesting results recorded is due to his own investigations. We mean the discovery and description of Mount Aso, in Kiushiu, a volcano with the largest crater in the world, for within that crater, which is from ten to fifteen miles across, something like fifteen thousand people live and prosper. Japan need fear no competition in this direction unless the Moon be allowed to enter the lists, for so far as published records are concerned no crater of similar dimensions is to be found anywhere else.

Mr. Milne is of opinion that the graceful contours of Japanese volcanos are due to the method of their formation, the "loose material shot out from a central vent" having gradually piled itself in the pyramidal shapes which find so prominent a place in almost all the art conceptions of this country. Certainly in the case of Fujiyama this theory is almost self-assertive, the beautiful curvature of the "peerless mountain" being just such an outline as might be assumed by molten matter welling over the edge of a crater and spreading itself slowly out in unbroken slopes below.

Of course the most interesting question to be solved with regard to earthquakes is the possibility of predicting their advent. We remember, some twenty years ago, an advertisement published in the *Times* offering to disclose a method of "preventing earthquakes" to anyone that found himself

possessed of thirteen postage stamps too many, but Mr. Milne seems to have neglected that opportunity of becoming a seismic savant, for he gives us plainly to understand that no practically useful result has yet been attained in this direction. Naumann, Knipping and others have indeed attempted to correlate earthquakes with meteorological and astronomical phenomena, e.g. wind, rain, shooting stars, sun spots &c., but their success has been indifferent. Chaplin, too, has analysed the catalogues of recent earthquakes with respect to the motions of the moon, but his researches do not confirm the connection which M. Perry of Dijon appears to have discovered. The Japanese are tolerably well agreed, and the experience of foreign residents for the most part bears out the belief, that earthquakes occur with greatest frequency and intensity after heavy rain-falls, and Mr. Milne to a certain extent endorses the old theory with regard to this, viz., that the water soaking downwards and being converted into steam, may ultimately become a disturbing force. He also suggests, however, that loosening of the earth by percolation may be the real explanation, and this, it must be confessed, seems the more reasonable hypothesis. The terrible earthquakes that have lately occurred in the Mediterranean are believed to have been of an adynamic nature, or in other words, the results of land slips beneath the surface of the earth, and we can easily conceive that the chances of an accident of this sort would be immensely increased by the action of water. In Japan tradition says that earthquakes of low intensity are generally preceded by premonitory tremors, while the destructive classes are sudden, coming in the form of a violent vertical shock or concussion. This would tally with the idea of internal displacement, and certainly, if we admit the common creed as to the primeval condition of the globe, the adynamic theory of earthquakes seems inevitable.

With regard to the method of obtaining observations, some valuable hints are given in the volume before us. Milne, Knipping and Chaplin are all agreed that simple seismometers—as for example columns perched on end—are seldom overthrown by an earthquake, and that when they do fall, they give little or no information, since half a dozen of them will be found pointing in different directions. This result is certainly important, since it will fortify investigators against employing instruments of a similar nature invariably recommended in treatises on seismology.

In this connection we find the first actual measurement of the maximum distance through which a particle of earth moved in an earthquake, as determined by the records of Wagener and Milne. Our senses tell us—and no doubt they tell us truly when we happen to be in the upper story of a house—that we sometimes sway backwards and forwards through an interval of several inches during a shock. The fact, however, is, that our earthquakes seldom move the ground more than two or three millimetres, the average motion being about one millimetre, or a distance not greater than the thickness of a piece of thin cardboard.

From the cracks observed in brick buildings by Messrs. Conder and Milne, taken in conjunction with the records of Palmieri's instruments at the Meteorological Observatory, it would seem that walls running parallel to the direction of the shock are more liable to injury than those normal to that direction. This is a curious fact, but it appears to require confirmation.

As might be expected, the attention of the Society has been largely directed to the question of instruments for obtaining records. Of the six papers contained in the Volume before us three have reference to this subject. The first describes a *Pendulum Seismograph*, by Mr. Ewing of

the Tokijo University. In this instrument the bob of a pendulum is used as a practically steady point, against which the short ends of two multiplying levers rest, their fulcrums being rigidly connected to the earth. The long ends consequently magnify the actual motion of the ground, recording the displacements, in the form of curves, on two glass plates driven continuously and uniformly by clockwork.

The second instrument described is by Dr. Wagener. It is also a pendulum seismograph, and is interesting as being probably the pioneer of devices which aim at arrangements for multiplying the motion of the earth. It was for want of this multiplication that many of the older instruments employed in Scotland, Japan and elsewhere, failed to give useful records of ordinary shocks.

Finally, we have another form of simple seismograph by Mr. Gray, of the Engineering College. The *Torsion Pendulum Seismograph* is ingenious as being an attempt—and an attempt that seems likely to be successful—to obtain a record on a simple machine not only of the maximum motion of the earth, but also of the extent and direction of every vibration. The pendulum bob is the steady mass, and to it are attached levers, as in Mr. Ewing's device. These levers are so arranged that they are caused to write their motions on the upper surface of the pendulum, which is covered with a sheet of smoked glass. When the machine is set, the supporting wire of the bob is twisted, to be relieved, however, at the time the earthquake occurs. Thus, although the bob remains steady to horizontal motion, a continuous record is obtained by the untwisting of the wire.

Generally we may say of the pendulum machines here described, that they show a very great improvement on any instruments previously existing. Since they were invented, however, others of even larger capabilities have been devised, and of these we are promised a description in the next volume of the Society's transactions. In short it would seem, that even as the Society has eclipsed all previous work in the invention of machines, so it promises to go on continually eclipsing itself.

The remaining paper in Part I. is a brief note on a *determination of the acceleration due to the force of gravity at Tokio*. This is to be followed by a second communication (in Vol II.) on the value of "*g*" at the summit of Fujiyama. These will furnish materials for calculating the *solidity* of that mountain, a point of great interest to vulcanologists.

Part II. is entirely occupied by Mr. Milne's description of the earthquake of February 22nd, 1880, which will long be remembered by the residents of Yokohama, and to which we owe one boon, the establishment of the Seismological Society. The method pursued by Mr. Milne in treating of this earthquake will be best understood from his own words:—

Hitherto, when discussing the periodicity of earthquakes, a list has been taken of the earthquakes which have occurred in some country or set of countries and then criticized. Thus Dr. Naumann, when searching for periodicity, discusses a list including earthquakes which occurred in North Nippon, and those which occurred one thousand miles south in Kiushiu. Mr. Mallet, in his tables of the earthquakes of Europe, groups them to a great extent according to different countries. Although a grouping together of earthquakes according to certain political boundaries may for some purposes be extremely useful, it does not seem thus far to have given us any definite law regarding the succession of earthquake phenomena.

The problem to be worked out when data such as these I refer to are placed before us seems to be as follows:—

Given a room filled with sticks each of which is being bent, and caused to crackle under a load which has been applied at different times, it is required from us to determine the periodicity of the crackles or the law of their succession. Such a problem seems at the outset to be indeterminate,

the crackling of one stick interfering with that of the others. If, however, we confine ourself to one stick, I think we should find that at first the crackles succeeded each other in rapid succession, but as time went on they would occur at longer and longer intervals and a law of succession would be obtained. Similarly, on looking for a law in the succession of earthquakes, we ought, I think, to pick out *one* seismic district, and examine it by itself rather than by taking an indefinite number of districts together, such for instance, as are included in certain political limits.

This is a problem which I have worked out for the district round Kioto, but as the subject is a long one I must reserve it for some future communication. If the problem were worked out in a similar manner for Yedo, I think we should find that this earthquake about which we are writing, belonged to a group, the intervals between which were wider than those which occurred two thousand years ago.

With regard to the direction of the shock, such a remarkable diversity of opinion exists among the various observers that no satisfactory result is attainable. No doubt "personal equations" exercise a most perturbing influence in cases of this sort, and if we should unfortunately be visited by another severe shock, a tolerable measure of the Society's efficiency will be furnished by a comparison of the records it obtains with those Mr. Milne was able to procure in the Spring of 1880. The twisting of chimneys, rotation of tombstones &c., are, however, evidences of a more reliable character, and to these Mr. Milne has devoted considerable attention, his general deduction being, that if a heavy body, like a grave-stone, be not broadside on to the direction of vibration, a straight shock will cause it to dance round until it assumes that position, and thus, from the direction of twisting observed in *parallel rows* of stones—which directions were all similar, being either with or against the hands of a watch—it has been possible to determine approximately the path of the back and forth motion.

From the damage caused to buildings by this earthquake Mr. Milne draws some very valuable practical conclusions, which are well worthy of attention. They are as follows:—

- 1.—Let all portions of a building have their natural periods of vibration nearly equal.
- 2.—If it is a necessity that one portion of a building should have a very different period of vibration to the remainder, as for instance a brick chimney in a wooden house, it would seem advisable either to let these two portions be sufficiently free to have an independent motion, or else they must be bound together with great strength.
- 3.—Avoid heavy topped roofs and chimneys. If the foundations were free the roof might be heavy.
- 4.—In brick or stone work use good cement.
- 5.—Let archways curve into their abutments.
- 6.—Let roofs have a low pitch and the tiles, especially those upon the ridges, be well secured.
- 7.—From the effect observed in the last earthquake it would seem that a building placed upon a plain is in a less dangerous position than one which is placed either at the junction of a hill and plain, or upon a hill.
- 8.—The most dangerous position for a building will generally be upon the edge of a scarp or cliff. This danger will be intensified if this edge is on that end of the bluff at which the wave makes its exit.
- 9.—Buildings placed near the junction of strata of very different elasticities are in a dangerous position.
- 10.—Buildings standing on thick beds of soft material are in a better position to withstand the effects of a shock than those which are built upon solid rock.

On page 91 of this part we find what we believe to be the first diagram ever drawn showing the actual back and forth motion of the ground. From this it appears that the motion was irregular, that there were maxima and minima in amplitude, and that the number of vibrations *per second* was only two or three, a fact which will not be received perhaps without scepticism, seeing that the evidence of our senses points to a vibratory velocity very much greater. Nevertheless this maximum was

fixed by a variety of methods, and subsequent observations in other cases confirm its accuracy. It is on this velocity, we may remark, that the overthrow of objects depends.

The extent of vertical motion is made the basis of deductions as to the angle at which the shock emerges from the ground, and thence as to the probable depth of the *origin* or *centre* beneath the surface. Mr. Milne, however, seems to have undertaken these calculations simply because previous investigators had made a habit of doing so. Evidently he places but little faith in their utility himself, for he remarks; *If this vertical motion is due to transverse vibration the calculation is useless.*

Finally Mr. Milne concludes that this earthquake originated somewhere on the eastern side of Yedo bay, on or near the coast of northern Kadzusa, and that its probable cause was the formation of a fissure stretching about east and west, parallel to the range of hills which divide Kadzusa and Awa. The shock spread over an area of country within a radius of at least 120 geographical miles. It was much more intense in Yokohama than in Tokiyo, for at the latter place the horizontal motion did not exceed 10 millimeters, while the maximum velocity was 21 millimeters per second; while at the former, the maximum velocity was nearly two feet and there was a vertical motion of 1 millimeter. Mr. Milne is of opinion that the most severe earthquakes which visit Yokohama come from the same quarter as this one. He also suggests that, if there be such a thing as periodicity in these phenomena, the two shocks of December, 1879, and February, 1880, may represent a climax, as was the case with the shocks of 1854 and 1855. On this hypothesis we might now be justified in anticipating a period of rest, but the supposition, it must be confessed, seems more hopeful than reasonable.

Want of space necessarily compels us to leave unnoticed much that is of the greatest interest both to the general and to the scientific public. In view of the unstable position occupied by foreigners in the service of the Japanese Government, we can scarcely hope that the Society's labours will continue long without interruption; but if what it has done hitherto may be taken as a measure of its capabilities, no contingency is more to be deprecated than its dissolution.

The agitation among the native silk-dealers on the subject of reform in their manner of transacting business with foreigners seems to be again revived. We transcribe some portions of a long article in the *Courrier du Japon* upon the subject, and learn that one of the foreign merchants is carrying round a petition for signature; the petition having for its object an address to the Ministers in Tokio, complaining of the projected interference with trade. This last action we think is decidedly premature, to say the least of it. Why not wait quietly until the native dealers have matured their own scheme, and submitted it either to the authorities or to the trade for ratification and approval. Again, if any protest is to be made would it not come better from the Chairman of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce in his official capacity? The *Courrier* affirms that Mr. Shimamura's scheme of a Silk Exchange has been definitely abandoned and that the following has been substituted:—

There would be formed in Yokohama, with a capital of thirty million yen (the *Courrier* declines to guarantee that this is the exact figure) a vast association, which all the native silk merchants and brokers in this town should be called upon to join. This society under the name of *Kiito Adzukari-jo*, (Silk-warehousing Company) would have for its object the storing in one depot of all silks entering Yokohama from the interior

It is not a question of monopolising the trade in Silk, because all those at present engaged in it would be invited to subscribe such sums as might suit them towards

the capital required for the new undertaking. The *Kiito Adzukari-jo* would be, as its name implies, not merely a society for storage only but would make advances against the goods deposited there; and, issue negotiable warrants just as institutions of the same nature do in Europe. Inspectors of Silk, European or Japanese, attached to the establishment, would inspect and classify the lots as they are sent in and award to each its proper grade. A sample bale of each parcel—faithfully representing the whole, would be set aside for the brokers use in making sales. The bale he would be allowed to keep at his office for the purpose of offering his lot to the buyers; but a transaction being effected the delivery in bulk would be from the godowns of the Association, where inspecting-rooms for purchasers' use would be provided. These warehouses, as well as the offices of the Association, are to be erected at a place in the native town such as would give the least possible risk of fire; and it is believed that the Foreign Insurance Companies would not refuse to take risks on the buildings and their contents. Should foreign offices however decline the business the projectors are confident that Japanese Fire Insurance offices would soon be formed and would find a good profit in taking these risks * * * * *

From this short sketch it would appear that our native friends are going to copy an institution called the "*Magasin Général des Soies de Lyon*" which is an institution for storing (under advances or otherwise) any Silk confided to its care. In London for very many years past all the arrivals of Raw Silk from China and the East generally have been stored in the up-town warehouses of the great Dock Companies. These companies issue warrants for the goods in their possession, and it is no unusual thing for the London brokers to obtain advances for their clients from Bankers and others on the security of the instruments known as "Dock Warrants." The enormous capital, however, of the new institution would seem to imply that the Association itself would make advances to native dealers, thus following more closely the Lyons Company named above. Whether the whole scheme is feasible or not remains to be seen. The idea of Silk inspectors being employed to sort each parcel into its proper grade sounds quite utopian: while the bare hope that in future every parcel shall be equal in all respects to the sample shown is enough to put new life into every jaded Silk-buyer. We fear this is all too good to be true; and that the days are yet far distant when the buyers can pass a parcel of silk without carefully scrutinizing every skein. Taking the matter all in all we do not see that such a scheme is likely to become *un fait accompli* very soon: a large capital of thirty million yen is not raised in a day: the many prejudices on the part of foreigners must be got over: proper and suitable buildings must be erected: the new Fire Insurance Companies have to be started. All these operations take time, and to all appearances our silk merchants need not fear any immediate change in the existing order of things.

It is a little more than astonishing that, considering the overt audacity of the attack, the number of witnesses of the crime, and the palpable traces left by the assassins, the murderers of Mr. Ishikawa Hanyemon, have not yet been discovered. So completely do they appear to have escaped that, up to the moment when this is written, no clue to their identity has been discovered. The victim was a well-known man, formerly Kocho of the Honmura district, happy and jovial yet withal fond of gain, the friend of foreigners in days when such friendship was often dangerous if not disastrous to the Japanese who ventured to profess it openly. Nevertheless Mr. Ishikawa lived and prospered, until the time of his death. He was one of the largest private property owners in this prefecture. We are assured that a considerable portion of Honmura, and

valuable property in Ishikawa and elsewhere, was his in fee simple. His Yokohama establishment was a bright little house close to the *Mayeda Bashi*, or middle bridge, where his wife, a lady well-advanced in years, discharges the duties of postal agent. The deceased was sixty-eight years of age, but hale and hearty and far from showing any signs of decay. Some time ago he purchased, close to the race-course at Negishi, and just at the turn of the "New Road" which is opposite to the Cliff Dairy, a location, where he built a tea-house, or rather a house of public entertainment. It is only justice to state that this establishment was in no respect inferior or superior in point of reputation to the rest of the places of call which line our pleasant circular drive, and have been perverted to, if not originally erected for, the purpose of Trinculo and Stephano, to say nothing of other practices that would delight the heart of a Caliban. Well, in this abode the deceased installed a former female dependant of his, who did a very good business in selling liquors to casual pedestrians, and kept sundry apartments vacant for the occasional presence of the real proprietor, her master, who used to go and take his ease in his inn—his own inn—when he had leisure or inclination. It was in one of these intervals of relaxation that he met his death. The hostelry consists of a double-storied building, in Japanese style, the downstairs part arranged for sitting-rooms, the upper for sleeping-rooms. It was in one of these that the old gentleman was passing the night. Before this building is reached there is another, a one-storied one, used as a bar-room, where foreign beers, wines, and liquors are dispensed. Mr. Ishikawa had retired to rest before midnight; and the house and dependencies were being closed for the night when three men entered the compound and walked to the bar, where, finding the landlady, they asked for drink which, as they prefaced their demand by a refusal to pay, was denied them. Then they required the keys of all the buildings, to withhold which an attempt—not perhaps very resolute but at any rate futile—was made, for the visitors sprung upon, gagged and bound the woman, effecting their purpose so silently that they did not at first alarm the other inmates of the place, among whom were two Negishi farmers, who, having made profitable bargains during the day, had come in to pass a few hours in conversation and wassail. These men, reposing in one of the out-buildings, afterwards were compelled to silence and bound to quietude; and then two of the invaders, leaving their comrade with bare sword outside the door, went up the stair to the room where Mr. Ishikawa was sleeping. He was roughly awakened. What passed between him and his murderers in the brief interview before the final assault upon him will, probably, never be known. All that the girl who happened to be in his room can say, is that the ruffians drew their swords: that she herself was badly wounded in what manner she can hardly specify; and that Ishikawa was hurled bodily down the stairs, his assailants following him. From the foot of the ladder there are indications enough of how he was done to death. There is the deep dint of a sword point in the lintel, indicating that, as the wretched man, recovering his footing at the bottom of the stair, emerged into the open air, he met that well-aimed but partly intercepted blow of the third assassin, in waiting for him, which should have cleft the skull in twain but only half achieved its murderous purpose. The rest of the tale is short: the man staggered only to meet another blow which drove him against the wall and covered it with his blood; and then he struggled on pursued by his killers until he fell, twenty yards from his door. A few more sword cuts completed the work of the assassins, who quickly disappeared. Evi-

dently mere robbery was not their object, as the victim had valuables in jewellery and 120 yen on or close to him when he was first assailed. Some of the farmers of the neighbourhood think that private grudge provoked murder: there are others who imagine that the man's removal would have benefited some one or other of those with whom his numerous business dealings brought him into contact, or those who would succeed to his wealth. It is to be hoped that the police will succeed in this case in bringing the purlieus of surmise within the region of fact, and tracking the murderers to their motive and their doom.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

THE story of our English Bible, as recorded by Eadie, Westcott, Stoughton and others, is full of interest and instruction, for it is indissolubly linked with the growth and history of the language, civilization, constitutional liberty, intellectual culture and religious freedom of the English speaking peoples of the globe. Its foundations were early laid in the poetic paraphrases of Caedmon, the epitomes of Aelfric, the interlineary glosses of Eadfrith, and the venerable Bede's Anglo-Saxon version of John's gospel; the existence of which last abundantly shows—as Archbishop Parker quaintly remarks in his preface to the Bishops' Bible—*'how desirous were the devout godly fathers of old tyme to have the lay sort edified in godliness by reading in their vulgar tongue'* the oracles of the living God; a desire in which the Church unfortunately has not always acquiesced.

The language transition period, immediately subsequent to the Norman Conquest, was little favorable for vernacular translation, and we accordingly find that certain versions of the Psalter represent the whole outcome of that era. Nevertheless the time was not without its own importance, for the Saxon tongue was gradually enriched and strengthened, and the minds of scholars disciplined by contact with the learning and refinement of the Norman-French. In 1381 Wicliffe finished his version from the Vulgate, and ten years later Purvey's revision was executed. Then came the invention of printing by Caxton, followed in half a century by Tynedale's translation from the original Greek, which was shortly afterwards burned in quantity in St. Paul's churchyard. Once fairly started, however, translation, revision and publication went on apace, despite prohibition and persecution, and many and honorable are their names who laboured and struggled with unflinching perseverance for a free Bible and liberty of conscience, privileges which we, in the old age of the nineteenth century, so thoughtlessly enjoy.

Now, exactly five centuries after the appearance of Wicliffe's Bible, another revision by fifty of the ablest and most pious scholars and divines of Great Britain and America is put into the hands of the public, to be received everywhere with an eager excitement that shows by what an immense distance agnosticism is still removed from the universal triumph its disciples predict. Even we in the far East, from the music of whose lives the sound of the church bells seems sometimes to have completely faded, even we turn over the pages of our old friend with trembling fingers, and scarcely dare to scan the familiar lineaments, lest something with which the most hallowed memories of the past are

inseparably bound up, should be found so changed or disfigured as to be no longer recognisable. From losses of this sort, however, we are in a great measure saved. The ancient style remains intact. No attempt has been made to modernize it, neither have the well remembered archaisms been re-constructed, for the revisers remembered what Archbishop Trench said of these, that '*they shod round the sacred volume the reverence of age, removing it from the ignoble associations which will often cleave to the language of the day, they should therefore on no account be touched, but rather thankfully accepted and carefully preserved. For, indeed, it is good that the phraseology of Scripture should not be exactly that of our common life: should be removed from the vulgarities and even the familiarities of this; just as there is a sense of fitness which dictates that the architecture of a church should be different from that of a house.*'

Many who were ignorant of the lines upon which the Committee of Revision had from the first resolved to proceed, no doubt anticipated changes of a much more extensive nature, and are somewhat disappointed to find that ten years diligent labour of the most eminent biblical scholars and divines in the Old and New Worlds has resulted in alterations only to be recognised by careful scrutiny and comparison. This it is perhaps that has persuaded some to pronounce the revisions frivolous and unnecessary, but we are very much mistaken if the opinion holds. Even though we had been content to rely upon the comparatively imperfect scholarship of the 17th century, it was high time to undertake a systematic correction of the blunders and mistakes that had gradually crept into the authorized text, for these had so multiplied little by little, that a committee of the American Bible Society lately discovered no less than twenty-four thousand variations in six different editions. To leave these unnoticed would have been not less logical than to acquiesce in the now equally established errors of King James' revisers, and for the rest, it is difficult to see why the demand for revision should have been more legitimate in 1611 than it is in 1881.

Of the changes themselves, those suggested by imperfections in the Greek text consist for the chief part of omissions. It had long been established that Erasmus, with whose illustrious name the Greek Testament must ever be associated, had no sufficient documentary materials for preparing a complete version of the New Testament. He had to choose between leaving many verses blank, or conjecturally retranslating the Latin of the Vulgate into Greek. He adopted the latter course, and it consequently resulted that many words crept in for which no divine authority could be pleaded, and which were almost entirely due to the learning and imagination of the compiler. Pious persons, therefore, who extended the anathema of the Divine Apostle to every portion of Holy Writ, and trembled at the very notion of adding to, or taking away from the "*words of the book of this prophecy,*" did not reflect that their unreasoning faith was a means of perpetuating the very sacrilege they so much dreaded. Stephens and Beza, who succeeded Erasmus, were better supplied with material, but they made a very sparing use of it, and the Erasmus text remained almost intact when the revisers of the Bishops' Bible proceeded to prepare from it our present Authorized English Version. '*Not one of*

the four most ancient manuscripts was then known to be in existence,' and the critical science which attained such development in the hands of Mill, Bentley, Tischend and other great scholars was still in its infancy. Contrasting this state of things with the enormous wealth of materials and extent of philological research that distinguish our own time, the marvel is, not that revision has been imperative, but that after revision we are still permitted to retain the record of our creed for all practical purposes completely unaffected.

The omissions, indeed, are comparatively insignificant, and with a few exceptions will scarcely attract the attention of an ordinary reader. Perhaps one of the most remarkable of those exceptions occurs in the story of the miracle by the Pool of Bethesda (John, v. 2-9). Here are found two clauses which we can easily conceive to have been interpolated by some anxious reviser. We are told that in the five porches of the gate '*lay a multitude of them that were sick, blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water: for an angel of the Lord went down at certain seasons into the pool, and troubled the water: whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was made whole, with whatsoever disease he was holden.*' The words in italics are now entirely removed from the text, and their relegation to the margin will, we fancy, meet with little opposition, however interesting a record they supply of Jewish superstition. Another omission of a much more important character is that of the 37th verse of the 8th chapter of the Acts:—'*And Philip said*' (to the eunuch) "*if thou believest with all thy heart thou mayest.*" *And he answered and said, "I believe that Jesus Christ is the son of God."*

Perhaps, however, the changes that will be most noticed are those in the Lord's Prayer. In Matthew's version the doxology is entirely omitted, while '*Deliver us from evil*' becomes '*Deliver us from the evil one,*' an alteration not likely to find favour with those that deny the personality of the Devil. In Luke again we find, '*Our Father which art in Heaven*' replaced by the simple word '*Father;*' the clauses '*Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth*' and '*Deliver us from evil*' being expunged.

On the other hand two doubtful passages of some length are allowed to stand; viz: the concluding paragraph of Mark's Gospel and the beautiful story of the Saviour's verdict in the case of the woman taken in adultery (John VII. 53 to VIII. 11). The former is omitted in the two oldest manuscript authorities, while the latter has long attracted the attention of scholars as being probably spurious; is wanting in at least five principal, and more than fifty lesser, manuscripts; is defective in others; has no defined place, and is stigmatised with marks of suspicion by over sixty authorities. Its omission, too, would not interfere with the coherence of the narrative, into which it seems to be parenthetically introduced. There is, however, every probability that it is the story of a real incident, though detached from its proper place (supposed to have been originally the end of Luke XXI.), and it has therefore been retained in parenthesis by the revisers, whose decision in this case at any rate is not likely to elicit much hostile criticism.

Corrections of mis-translations are both numerous and excellent. Thus in Mark IX. 22, an unhappy father beseeching Jesus to have mercy on his son who was

possessed of an evil spirit, says:—*'If thou canst do anything have compassion on us and help us.'* In the Authorized Version the reply is:—*'Jesus said unto him, "if thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth."* In the Revised Version we find a rendering that commends itself at once:—*'If thou canst! All things are possible to him that believeth.'* Again, Agrippa's famous remark to Paul:—*'Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian,'* becomes, *'With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a Christian,'* and the much abused text; *'Take no thought for the morrow,'* is rendered, *'Be not anxious for the morrow.'* We are glad to see that the two Greek words, *Hades*, the invisible world, and *Gehenua*, the state and place of torment, are discriminated, the former being left untranslated, while the latter is rendered "*Hell*." Other corrections of a similar nature are numerous and important, but space compels us to leave them unnoticed.

We cannot help regretting that more of the American suggestions were not adopted. '*Holy Spirit*' for example, seems a far better rendering than '*Holy Ghost*,' and '*which*' applied to persons is an archaism that might well have been dispensed with. The omission, again, of '*Saint*' before the names of the authors of the New Testament appears desirable, and much confusion—especially in the minds of the young—might be prevented by the use of '*demon*' and not "*devil*" for *δαίμων*. Another point strongly urged by the Trans-Atlantic Committee was the necessity for some change in the method of rendering monetary terms. The *denarius*, a silver piece very nearly equivalent in value to the French franc, is always translated penny, so that the Good Samaritan's generosity, and the liberality of the owner of the vineyard become very niggardly matters in the eyes of the uninitiated. This misrepresentation seems to have been fully recognised by English and American scholars alike, and we are told that the Anglicized form "*denary*" was on the point of adoption, when a certain humorous divine suggested that the word might be mispronounced "*deanery*," and so a day's work among the vines of Palestine in the old times would appear to have been rewarded by the gift of a benefice! The term "*shilling*" finally found most advocates, but in the end the text was left unchanged, perhaps because these eminent scholars foresaw the failure of the Bi-metallic Conference and had secret doubts about the longevity of the shilling.

On the whole we have no hesitation in endorsing the statement that this Anglo-American Revision is the noblest monument of Christian union and co-operation in this nineteenth century, nor do we feel any doubt that, like the version it replaces, it will soon derive uncontested authority from the verdict of the whole Christian public.

JAPANESE CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAWS.

THE ASSEMBLY OF LOCAL OFFICIALS.

LAW RELATING TO THE ASSEMBLY.

Originally promulgated by Imperial Notification No. 58, of 1874, and finally revised by Imperial Notification No. 9, addressed to all Cities and Prefectures and dated 15th March, 1878.

I.—A session of the Assembly of Local Officials shall, as a general rule, be held once in every year: the dates of the opening and closing of the session shall be fixed by the Government, who will, at the appointed time, summon the

Chief local officials of all the Cities and Prefectures. Should any of the latter be prevented from attending the Assembly, he may be represented by his Secretary.

II.—The Ministers of the several Administrative Departments or their representatives shall be entitled to attend at the Chamber for the purpose of explaining and discussing the bills under the consideration of the Assembly:

Provided that they shall not be entitled to vote.

III.—H. M. the Emperor will be graciously present at the ceremonies of opening and closing each session of the Assembly.

IV.—All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes: in the case of the number of votes being equal the President shall give a casting vote.

V.—The President shall introduce all bills for debate; and he shall subsequently submit the same, as passed by the Assembly, to H. M. the Emperor for the Imperial Decision.

VI.—When any member wishes to introduce a bill of his own for discussion by the Assembly, he shall hand a draft of his bill to the President.

VII.—The President will be appointed directly by H. M. the Emperor by special mandate: the other officers will be appointed upon the recommendation of the President in the manner appropriate to the appointment of officers of the second grade; and, in the case of those in and below the third grade, by the President himself.

VIII.—CONSTITUTION AND DUTIES OF THE OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE CHAMBER.

President: His duties are to exercise authority over the Assembly generally, and to enforce the "Law relating to the Assembly" and the "Rules of Debate."

First Official Chief of the Chamber:—His duties are to act for the President in his absence and to preside over the Assembly when sitting in Committee. In other respects the duties of the First Official Chief are the same as those of the "Official Chiefs of the Chamber."

Official Chiefs of the Chamber:—Their duties are to control and transact all official business connected with the Chamber under the direction of the President.

Secretaries:—Their duties are to revise drafts of bills, to keep the official records, and generally to transact the secretarial business of the Chamber.

Chief Accountant:—His duties are to take charge of the financial business of the Chamber.

Clerks:—Their duties are to transact such miscellaneous business of the Chamber as may be assigned to them respectively.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Originally promulgated by Imperial Notification No. 58 of 1874, and finally revised by Imperial Notification No. 3, addressed to all Cities and Prefectures and dated 21st January, 1880.

SITTINGS.

I.—Unless there is present at a sitting an absolute majority of the total number of members, no business shall be done.

II.—The commencement and close of every debate shall be declared by the President.

III.—The seats of members shall be fixed by means of lots at the commencement of every session.

IV.—During debate, the number of a member's seat must be mentioned and not his name.

V.—The President shall have power to stop any member speaking or to put an end to the debate.

VI.—All questions arising incidentally in the course of debate, not being questions upon the subject of the debate itself, shall be decided either by the President himself or by a vote of the Chamber.

VII.—Strangers will be admitted to listen to the debates:

Provided that they may be excluded, or their admission regulated or restricted, according to circumstances.

BILLS AND AMENDMENTS.

VIII.—Bills are sent to the Chamber for consideration by the Cabinet.

IX.—Copies of Bills and Reports shall be distributed among members beforehand.

X.—Amendments may be moved both upon the Second and Third Readings of a Bill:

Provided that any amendment, not seconded upon the Second Reading of a Bill, or not supported by at least five members upon the Third Reading, shall not be debated upon.

XI.—A member, wishing to move an amendment to a bill before the Chamber, may either hand his amendment in writing to the President or move it verbally in the course of debate.

XII.—Amendments which have once been rejected cannot be brought forward again at the same stage of the Bill.

DEBATES.

XIII.—Debates upon bills or reports shall not take place until at least one clear day after copies of the same have been distributed among members:

Provided that where urgency is declared, this rule may be disregarded.

XIV.—Before a debate is opened the President shall direct the Secretary to read the bill.

XV.—Bills are read three times.

XVI.—Upon the First Reading, the general principle of a bill shall be considered, and a decision taken as to whether the Bill shall be read a second time. If the decision be in the negative, the Bill shall be considered rejected: if in the affirmative, the President shall appoint a day for the purpose.

XVII.—Upon the Second Reading, a bill shall be debated and agreed to clause by clause, and a decision taken as to whether the Bill shall be read a third time. If the decision be in the negative, the Bill shall be considered rejected: if in the affirmative, the President shall appoint a day for the purpose:

Provided that if any of the clauses or paragraphs agreed to require verbal amendment, the question as to whether the Bill shall be read a third time shall not be decided until a report upon such amendment has been presented by a Committee appointed for the purpose.

XVIII.—Upon the Third Reading a Bill shall be finally decided, as a whole.

XIX.—A Bill shall not be read a third time until at least one clear day after the Second Reading:

Provided that when urgency is declared this rule may be disregarded.

SPEECHES.

XX.—A member wishing to speak in the Chamber shall rise from his seat, and, before commencing his speech, call upon the President in order to obtain his permission to speak.

XXI.—If the President consider that a member is not speaking to the question he shall have power to stop him.

XXII.—If a member consider that another member is not speaking to the question, he may cry "Question" and may, by permission of the President, state his grounds for so doing in a single speech. If the member, whose speech has been objected to, insist upon the relevancy of his remarks, he may, by permission of the President, state his grounds also, in a single speech. The President shall thereupon either decide the question himself or put it to the vote of the Chamber:

Provided that when a member's speech has been thus declared irrelevant, he shall immediately cease speaking.

XXIII.—If a member consider another to be out of order he may, even whilst that other or some third member be speaking, cry "Order;" and may, by permission of the President, state his grounds in a single speech. If the member thus called to order do not consider himself to have been out of order, he may, by permission of the President, state his grounds also, in a single speech. The President shall thereupon either decide the question himself or put it to the vote of the Chamber.

Provided that, when a member is observed to be out of order, whilst another member is speaking, if his disorderly conduct has not the effect of interrupting the member speaking, attention should not be called to such disorderly conduct, until the member speaking has concluded his speech.

XXIV.—Upon the Third Reading of a Bill no speaker shall be heard more than twice.

DECISIONS.

XXV.—Every question shall be decided by the vote of an absolute majority of members present.

XXVI.—All the members present must vote upon every question put.

XXVII.—The vote shall be taken in one of the three following ways—viz:—(1) By sitting and standing. (2) By signed voting papers. (3) By unsigned voting papers. The method to be adopted in each case shall be at the discretion of the President.

XXVIII.—If there be a difference of opinion as to the order in which bills shall be debated, the President shall, before any debate is opened, either decide the question himself or put it to the vote of the Chamber.

XXIX.—Amendments shall be submitted for debate before the original clauses upon which they are moved. When there are several amendments, the one differing most from the original Bill shall be taken first. If there be a difference of opinion as to the order in which amendments are to be taken, the President—before submitting any of them for debate—shall either decide the question of priority himself or put it to the vote of the Chamber.

XXX.—If it should be proposed either by the President himself or by two or more members to consider a portion of a bill apart from the rest, or to consider a group of bills together, or to consider certain clauses or paragraphs out of their order, the President shall either decide upon such proposition himself or put it to the vote of the Chamber.

XXXI.—If, whilst discussion is still going on, the President considers that the subject has been fully debated, he may state his opinion to the Chamber; and upon a vote of the Chamber being given in the same sense, he may proceed forthwith to take the decision of the Chamber upon the main question in debate.

XXXII.—The votes shall be counted by the Secretary, and the result declared by the President.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE CHAMBER.

XXXIII.—Sittings in Committee of the Whole Chamber shall be held when it is deemed expedient to hold them for the purpose of putting questions upon bills, or upon reports of Select Committees, to the framers of such bills or reports or when it is desired to hold a private consultation to decide upon the answer to be returned to questions submitted to the Chamber by the Government.

XXXIV.—No strangers will be admitted when the Chamber is in Committee.

XXXV.—The Rules herein contained need not be applied to the Chamber when sitting in Committee, except Articles XLII, XLIII and XLIV.

COMMITTEE (SELECT).

XXXVI.—If it be proposed by the President or by two or more members, to appoint a Committee to examine any bill or amendment, the proposal shall be put as a motion and decided by the vote of the Chamber.

XXXVII.—Committees shall be appointed from among the members of the Chamber either by the President himself or by the vote of the Chamber:

Provided that every Committee shall consist of an uneven number of members.

XXXVIII.—Committees may in their Reports recommend the adoption, rejection or revision of the whole or part of any bill or amendment referred to them. The decisions of a committee shall be taken in accordance with the votes of an absolute majority of its members. If a committee be divided in opinion into more than two Sections, and an absolute majority of the whole committee cannot be obtained in favor of the opinion of any one section, the opinion of the largest section shall be adopted in the Report; but the circumstances must be reported to the President of the Chamber:

Provided that notwithstanding that, in the cases contemplated by the Proviso to Article XVII, the Committee shall be empowered to transpose clauses or paragraphs, to make verbal amendments, or to propose new clauses or paragraphs in place of those rejected; nevertheless it shall not be empowered to alter the sense of clauses or paragraphs agreed to by the Chamber.

XXXIX.—The mover of an amendment may attend the sittings of the committee for the purpose of stating the grounds of his amendment:

Provided that he shall not be entitled to vote upon the decision.

Though silent under the refutation of the reviewer, Sir E. J. Reed now declares, in your columns, that all these statements, with the exception of the last, are perfectly true. I therefore feel called on to give them an equally unequivocal denial, and to state that they are all and severally untrue. It is not for me to divine the motives which induce Sir E. J. Reed to make common cause with a foreigner, who, as an editor of an American newspaper in Japan, where he is well known as a rabid hater of England and her interests, has continually assailed the British Government, and myself as its agent, for some years past with the most gross invective. I believe Sir E. J. Reed to have been misled, but if he thinks otherwise, it rests with him to prove his case, instead of making bare assertions, or giving currency to rumours. Many of our countrymen have already refuted the allegations both of the American editor and of Sir E. J. Reed, and have shown that no wrong whatever has been done to Japan either by Her Majesty's Government, or by any of its agents. On the contrary, a very large share of the material progress made by Japan may be traced to British initiation, and I am satisfied that the leading Japanese statesmen still gratefully remember the services rendered them by Her Majesty's Government or its agents in moments of supreme difficulty.

In conclusion, I also deny Sir E. J. Reed's final statement, that our relations with Japan "have certainly been very unsatisfactory." In one sense only have they lately become so, and that is a commercial one. The heavy expenses to which the Government have been exposed by a grave rebellion, the creation of a large standing army, the purchase of armoured ships (through Sir E. J. Reed), and other charges—some necessary, while others might well have been avoided—have led to the exhaustion of the Treasury and the over-issue of paper money, the excessive depreciation of which has disturbed values and paralysed trade. The necessity for economy which is now recognized, has naturally caused disappointment to various interested parties, and though it is not surprising that an American should urge the Japanese Government to seek a remedy in a high foreign tariff, one scarcely expects that a Liberal member of Parliament should advocate the imposition of commercial restrictions in one of the few markets remaining open to our trade, and which, if imposed, would be productive of very serious detriment to the Japanese themselves.

Reviewing the work of the Medical Missionary Society in China, the *Shanghai Courier* finds that great praise is due to its members for the benefits they are conferring on the poor Chinese by the medical aid they are affording. The progress made has been worthy of the cause, and the confidence of the Chinese in the skill of those connected with the Mission is amply shown by the numbers who were treated last year. In Canton alone the patients numbered over 18,000, and of these no less than 3,300 were females. "This is, indeed, a result, and reflects great credit on all who have conduced to it. Missionary work, when it confers such benefits, ought to be liberally supported, and the working of the medical portion cannot be too highly praised. It has, doubtless, been hard work to combat the prejudices of the Chinese, but a steady adherence to the object in view has surmounted all obstacles, and the opening made has been followed by the establishment of the hospital at Tientsin, which will, doubtless, be followed in its turn by other similar institutions. Nothing works so much on the feelings of a people as relief in sickness and distress, and although the effects wrought may wear away in time in some cases, it is not likely that all remembrance of the kindly foreigner, whose sole object is to relieve, will entirely be eradicated. The subscription list to the Medical Mission contains the names of Chinese as well as of foreigners, and this is the greatest proof that can be given of the estimate in which the work is held. It is to be hoped that the spread of relief will continue, and that ere long China will be filled with hospitals, where the poor and suffering may be able to obtain relief for their bodily ailments at the hands of skilled and self-denying foreigners, and eventually the introduction of the study of medicine into Chinese schools, so that it may become universal in the country."

The *Paris Figaro* is represented at Tunis by Prince Lubomirski, a noble but impecunious Pole, who gives an amusing account of His Highness the Bey when he holds court to do justice amongst his people. He sits motionless on a lofty divan and gives most of his decisions by a simple movement of his hands. When he raises his right hand and lets it fall like a knife through the air, the simple signification is that a head is to be cut off, and the Prince says he found the executioner, dressed in red, lounging at the door of the court and asking for

bakhsheesh. The correspondent complains that, on the day he attended, this interesting officer had nothing to do, and that after hearing and deciding about a dozen cases without uttering a word, the Bey mysteriously retired, the court crier shouting aloud "Peace, peace." Still it would appear His Highness is not a bad ruler. It is true he poisoned his two brothers, but that was for the good of the State, and to prevent treason and civic alarms. But he does sound justice for the most part, although his procedure is based on the Code of Draco, and he never deigns to explain the reasons of his judgments.—*Shanghai Courier*.

On the evening of the 30th of June, while the C. N. Co.'s steamer *Pekin* was lying alongside the hulk at Hankow, the officers witnessed an attempt to drown a woman from a sampan close to the landing-steps, on the part of two men, one of whom was seen to push her into the water. Mr. Morgan, of the Customs Service, who saw the occurrence from the shore, ran down the steps and rescued the woman, the water there being only about six feet deep. When he pulled her out of the water, it was found that her hands were tied behind her, and that a large stone was fastened round her neck. She said to her rescuer, "Maskee! more better I die." When she had recovered from the effects of her bath, she went home. At 4.30 a.m. the next day, she was "successfully drowned" by her two brothers-in-law, the men whose attempt had been frustrated on the previous day. They took her out this time into the middle of the river, and having attached a line to her waist, as well as pinioned her arms and fixed a stone round her neck, they pushed her into the water, as before. After life was extinct, they pulled the body up by the line round the waist, took it ashore, and buried it with the usual funeral rites. The crime of the deceased was stated to be that "she refused to marry an old man; she, being a fine blooming widow, wanted something better." The details of the actual murder were given to Mr. Morgan by some Chinese who witnessed both events, and the murderers themselves told him that it would have been better if he had not interfered with their first attempt.—*N. C. Daily News*.

A case has just been decided, of some importance to journalism, as the Judge, Coleridge (upon appeal), laid down clearly the principle that the privilege of publication of reports, not unfair, of what took place in courts of law was absolute, even although it reported statements by witnesses which were untrue, since the evidence given by a witness in a court of law was not actionable, as his privilege was absolute as to anything which as a witness he stated on oath. He also referred to a case which had been carried to the Lords, in which it was decided that comments upon a fair report were privileged, and that the report itself was protected also. Therefore, with regard to the case then before him, he said the article complained of by the plaintiff did not appear to go beyond the report, and though the statements might have been untrue in some respects, they having been contained in a report which was protected, the comments upon them, not going beyond the report itself, were also protected, and, therefore, on that ground, judgment should go for the defendant.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

On the 14th instant a notice was issued by the Imperial Household Department to the *Ko-a-Kwai* (Society for the Promotion of Eastern Interests) stating as follows:—

"The establishment of your society having come to his ears, His Majesty the Emperor grants you a sum of one thousand yen."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, referring to the expected arrival of the British Princes in September next, says that preparations for their lodging are being made in the *Enriokwan*. It is said that Mr. Miyamoto, a chief secretary of the Foreign Department, will be appointed to supervise the details of the entertainment of the Royal visitors.

great destruction of property had taken place in the neighbourhood. "No particulars were given as to whether any damage was done in the harbour. On making enquiries on board the C. C. S. N. Co.'s steamer *El Dorado*, which arrived yesterday (7th) from Swatow, Amoy and Taiwanfoo, we were informed that when she left the last-named port on Saturday there was every appearance of bad weather to the southward. There had been atmospheric indications of an approaching change in the weather of a day or two before, although it was then fine. One of the officers of the steamer says that on the evening of Thursday last a comet was visibly setting in the N. W. The weather was cloudy; and when it cleared, another comet was visible 50° high, travelling east."

A Shanghai paper states that a letter from Colonel C. G. Gordon, R.E., posted at Aden, announces that that gallant officer goes to the Mauritius for eight or ten months to fill the appointment of Commandant of the Royal Engineers, "to qualify himself for promotion, and its subsequent freedom from service."

Mr. J. J. Van der Pot, long known and esteemed in Japan as Agent for the historical Netherlands Trading Society, arrived on the 21st inst. in H. N. M. S. *Koningin Emma*. As newly appointed Minister for the Netherlands he landed under a salute from the ship, and was cordially welcomed by many of his old friends ashore.

H. N. M. S. *Koningin Emma* arrived on the 21st instant—the first representative of the Dutch flag that has been seen in these waters for many years. She was saluted by the vessels of war in harbour and the Kanagawa forts. She is a fine vessel of a new type. Her dimensions are: length 262 feet 5½ inches between perpendiculars, and 301 ft. 4 in. over all; beam 41 feet; depth to upper side of her battery deck 25 ft. 5 in. load displacement 3,129.76 tons. Her engines are of 2,670 horse power, the diameter of the cylinders being 72½ inches: speed 14 knots. Her armament consists of ten Krupp cannon,—six 6½ inch, and four 4½ inch diameter.

Last evening the Y. A. R. C. finished the first programme of their swimming matches of the season. For the half mile only two came to the scratch—F. V. Samuels and T. F. Talbot, the former merely putting in an appearance to make a start. After two-thirds of the distance had been got over, Samuels went into the accompanying sampan, and Talbot came to the winning post alone. Time 13 m. 10 sec.

A scratch steeple-chase with post-entries was then put up and resulted in eight competitors starting for the prize. Playfair and S. Cope made the pace warm, Cope being first in the sampan followed by Playfair. Cope here gave up, and Playfair swimming strongly established a lead of some twenty yards. On reaching the house-boat, where the windows had to be negotiated, Playfair when almost on board made a slip and fell back into the water, and thus by an accident lost a position which would have landed him an easy winner. Stewart, who was next in order, having successfully passed through the apertures finished the course and won by eight or ten yards, Ferner taking second place.

A Reuter's telegram fuller than that we had here, received in Hongkong, partially explains the "capture" of Sfax by the French. It is dated the 13th of July and reads thus:—"A general rising of the natives of Sfax has taken place and a French Squadron is bombarding the place. The destruction is very great."

In a recent session of the House of Commons, Mr. Alderman Fowler asked the under-secretary for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government had made any communication to the Government of Japan in regard to the introduction of drugs and chemicals into that country. Sir C. Dilke said Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Japan was instructed in July last to take such steps as might be necessary for the protection of British importers of drugs in case there should be proper grounds for the intervention of Her Majesty's Government. No complaint had been received since that date. Two complaints had been received previously.

The subjoined items are taken from the *London and China Express* of the 10th of June:—

The Chinese Government recently desired to mark its appreciation of the value of the instruction received by Chinese Naval officers at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, by decorating some of the Staff. Permission has been given to those selected for this honour to accept the Orders, but they cannot, according to the existing regulations in force, be worn by the recipients.

The two new steel vessels for the Chinese Government under construction on the Tyne are now ready for their preliminary trials. Should these prove satisfactory, the official trial will be held soon after. It is expected that the full contract speed will be realised.

M. de Lesseps has left Cairo without obtaining the consent of the Government to make the fresh-water canal from Ismailia to Port Said. The right to make it, he maintains, exists in virtue of the original concessions of 1854 and 1856, granted to the Maritime Canal Company. The Government, on the contrary, contend that the original concession has been changed by the convention of 1863, and by the Napoleon arbitration of 1864; also by fresh agreements in 1866 and 1867. The Khedive's legal advisers maintain that in point of right the Government have a strong case. M. de Lesseps has gone to Paris to consult his advisers. Meanwhile a company has been formed, and the necessary capital subscribed for the preliminary surveying and engineering work, but no further steps can be taken until the Government consents.

The advances in the system of torpedo warfare which is constantly taking place has greatly occupied the attention of the Admiralty, and has led them to resolve upon a large increase in the supply of these stores to the Navy. Every armoured cruiser will before the close of the current financial year have a complete equipment both of Whitehead torpedoes, containing their own propelling power, and of outrigger torpedoes, both for broadside use and to be carried by the ship's boats to be fired by electricity. In addition, all flag-ships will at once receive a set of twelve mines, by means of which they can surround themselves with a cordon of sunken mines electrically connected with the vessel, and capable of being fired at the moment of any attacking vessel or torpedo boat endeavouring to cross the circle. A like provision will also shortly be made for twenty more of our principal ocean-going vessels.

Orders have been received on board the flagship *Duke of Wellington*, at Portsmouth, to make preparations for the holding of the *Doterel* court-martial about the end of this month. Technical evidence as to the construction of the ship will be taken first, and afterwards the whole of the survivors will be examined. Lieut. Stokes and the divers are on their way home.

It is announced that his Majesty Kalakaua I., King of the Sandwich Islands, may be expected to visit Berlin in the course of the summer. Prince Henry of Prussia, second son of the Crown Prince, when making a two years' cruise round the world, was received with great respect by the Sovereign of the Pacific Isles, whose visit to Berlin is in response to a special invitation of the Emperor.

His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes, in a letter to the *Times*, replies to Sir E. J. Reed thus:—

The letter of Sir E. J. Reed, which appeared in your issue of the 28th ult., on the subject of what he terms "certain controversies which are taking place respecting English diplomacy in Japan," appears to call for some answer from me as the Minister against whom this attack is directed.

My position compels me to reply as briefly as possible, and I feel that Sir E. J. Reed has taken an unfair advantage in obliging me to reply at all. It is obvious that, as a Minister serving at his post, I cannot discuss in the Press either the policy of my Government, or my acts as their agent. I cannot weigh language used by the present Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when in Opposition in 1876, (not "as long ago as 1873," as Sir E. J. Reed states), nor can I draw comparisons, as he does, between the proceedings of this Government and those of its predecessors, under whom I have served as Minister in Japan for sixteen years.

If Sir E. J. Reed considers that my conduct is open to censure, he could have taken the course he says he intends to take, without attacking me in the Press. He could have asked in Parliament for the papers bearing on the subject he refers to, and by an impartial consideration of those papers—if Her Majesty's Government are willing to produce them—I am quite willing to stand or fall.

He has chosen, however, to add his weight and authority as a member of Parliament to an irresponsible attack, originating in an article written by an American in the *Atlantic Monthly* for May. For that article I can wish nothing worse than that it may be perused. But under allusion to that article and the notices taken of it, Sir E. J. Reed revives certain statements of his own which were made in the introduction to his recent work on Japan, and which were effectually disposed of by the Quarterly Reviewer of October last.

Though silent under the refutation of the reviewer, Sir E. J. Reed now declares, in your columns, that all these statements, with the exception of the last, are perfectly true. I therefore feel called on to give them an equally unequivocal denial, and to state that they are all and severally untrue. It is not for me to divine the motives which induce Sir E. J. Reed to make common cause with a foreigner, who, as an editor of an American newspaper in Japan, where he is well known as a rabid hater of England and her interests, has continually assailed the British Government, and myself as its agent, for some years past with the most gross invective. I believe Sir E. J. Reed to have been misled, but if he thinks otherwise, it rests with him to prove his case, instead of making bare assertions, or giving currency to rumours. Many of our countrymen have already refuted the allegations both of the American editor and of Sir E. J. Reed, and have shown that no wrong whatever has been done to Japan either by Her Majesty's Government, or by any of its agents. On the contrary, a very large share of the material progress made by Japan may be traced to British initiation, and I am satisfied that the leading Japanese statesmen still gratefully remember the services rendered them by Her Majesty's Government or its agents in moments of supreme difficulty.

In conclusion, I also deny Sir E. J. Reed's final statement, that our relations with Japan "have certainly been very unsatisfactory." In one sense only have they lately become so, and that is a commercial one. The heavy expenses to which the Government have been exposed by a grave rebellion, the creation of a large standing army, the purchase of armoured ships (through Sir E. J. Reed), and other charges—some necessary, while others might well have been avoided—have led to the exhaustion of the Treasury and the over-issue of paper money, the excessive depreciation of which has disturbed values and paralysed trade. The necessity for economy which is now recognised, has naturally caused disappointment to various interested parties, and though it is not surprising that an American should urge the Japanese Government to seek a remedy in a high foreign tariff, one scarcely expects that a Liberal member of Parliament should advocate the imposition of commercial restrictions in one of the few markets remaining open to our trade, and which, if imposed, would be productive of very serious detriment to the Japanese themselves.

Reviewing the work of the Medical Missionary Society in China, the *Shanghai Courier* finds that great praise is due to its members for the benefits they are conferring on the poor Chinese by the medical aid they are affording. The progress made has been worthy of the cause, and the confidence of the Chinese in the skill of those connected with the Mission is amply shown by the numbers who were treated last year. In Canton alone the patients numbered over 18,000, and of these no less than 3,300 were females. "This is, indeed, a result, and reflects great credit on all who have conduced to it. Missionary work, when it confers such benefits, ought to be liberally supported, and the working of the medical portion cannot be too highly praised. It has, doubtless, been hard work to combat the prejudices of the Chinese, but a steady adherence to the object in view has surmounted all obstacles, and the opening made has been followed by the establishment of the hospital at Tientsin, which will, doubtless, be followed in its turn by other similar institutions. Nothing works so much on the feelings of a people as relief in sickness and distress, and although the effects wrought may wear away in time in some cases, it is not likely that all remembrance of the kindly foreigner, whose sole object is to relieve, will entirely be eradicated. The subscription list to the Medical Mission contains the names of Chinese as well as of foreigners, and this is the greatest proof that can be given of the estimate in which the work is held. It is to be hoped that the spread of relief will continue, and that ere long China will be filled with hospitals, where the poor and suffering may be able to obtain relief for their bodily ailments at the hands of skilled and self-denying foreigners, and eventually the introduction of the study of medicine into Chinese schools, so that it may become universal in the country."

The *Paris Figaro* is represented at Tunis by Prince Lubomirski, a noble but impecunious Pole, who gives an amusing account of His Highness the Bey when he holds court to do justice amongst his people. He sits motionless on a lofty divan and gives most of his decisions by a simple movement of his hands. When he raises his right hand and lets it fall like a knife through the air, the simple signification is that a head is to be cut off, and the Prince says he found the executioner, dressed in red, lounging at the door of the court and asking for

bakhsheesh. The correspondent complains that, on the day he attended, this interesting officer had nothing to do, and that after hearing and deciding about a dozen cases without uttering a word, the Bey mysteriously retired, the court crier shouting aloud "Peace, peace." Still it would appear His Highness is not a bad ruler. It is true he poisoned his two brothers, but that was for the good of the State, and to prevent treason and civic alarms. But he does sound justice for the most part, although his procedure is based on the Code of Draco, and he never deigns to explain the reasons of his judgments.—*Shanghai Courier*.

On the evening of the 30th of June, while the C. N. Co.'s steamer *Pekin* was lying alongside the bulk at Hankow, the officers witnessed an attempt to drown a woman from a sampan close to the landing-steps, on the part of two men, one of whom was seen to push her into the water. Mr. Morgan, of the Customs Service, who saw the occurrence from the shore, ran down the steps and rescued the woman, the water there being only about six feet deep. When he pulled her out of the water, it was found that her hands were tied behind her, and that a large stone was fastened round her neck. She said to her rescuer, "Maskee! more better I die." When she had recovered from the effects of her bath, she went home. At 4.30 a.m. the next day, she was "successfully drowned" by her two brothers-in-law, the men whose attempt had been frustrated on the previous day. They took her out this time into the middle of the river, and having attached a line to her waist, as well as pinioned her arms and fixed a stone round her neck, they pushed her into the water, as before. After life was extinct, they pulled the body up by the line round the waist, took it ashore, and buried it with the usual funeral rites. The crime of the deceased was stated to be that "she refused to marry an old man; she, being a fine blooming widow, wanted something better." The details of the actual murder were given to Mr. Morgan by some Chinese who witnessed both events, and the murderers themselves told him that it would have been better if he had not interfered with their first attempt.—*N. C. Daily News*.

A case has just been decided, of some importance to journalism, as the Judge, Coleridge (upon appeal), laid down clearly the principle that the privilege of publication of reports, not unfair, of what took place in courts of law was absolute, even although it reported statements by witnesses which were untrue, since the evidence given by a witness in a court of law was not actionable, as his privilege was absolute as to anything which as a witness he stated on oath. He also referred to a case which had been carried to the Lords, in which it was decided that comments upon a fair report were privileged, and that the report itself was protected also. Therefore, with regard to the case then before him, he said the article complained of by the plaintiff did not appear to go beyond the report, and though the statements might have been untrue in some respects, they having been contained in a report which was protected, the comments upon them, not going beyond the report itself, were also protected, and, therefore, on that ground, judgment should go for the defendant.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

On the 14th instant a notice was issued by the Imperial Household Department to the *Ko-a-Kwai* (Society for the Promotion of Eastern Interests) stating as follows:—

"The establishment of your society having come to his ears, His Majesty the Emperor grants you a sum of one thousand yen."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, referring to the expected arrival of the British Princes in September next, says that preparations for their lodging are being made in the *Enriokuen*. It is said that Mr. Miyamoto, a chief secretary of the Foreign Department, will be appointed to supervise the details of the entertainment of the Royal visitors.

Mr. Sho-tai, *Krazoku*, and ex-king of Rinkiu, will proceed to Okinawa in the beginning of next month, in order to pay his respects at the tombs of his ancestors. It is said that the visit is also undertaken partly in deference to the wishes of the old nobility of the island, who have addressed many communications to their former monarch.

A rumour is current to the effect that the Public Meeting Regulations will be amended and augmented.

The *Mainichi* remarks:—We formerly stated that the control by the *Kaitakushi* of the northern island will be superseded by a *ken* government. We now learn that the Cabinet is likely to abolish the Department, and to establish three prefectures for the island of Hokkaido, and to appoint as Governors two of the secretaries of the present *Kaitakushi*, and one from the Council of State.

The *Choya Shimbun* states that, in consequence of the Emperor intending to visit the Kamaishi mine in Iwate *Ken*, in the course of his proposed tour, His Excellency Yamao, Minister of Public Works has left for that place in order to make preparations for the reception of the Sovereign.

General Kuroda's departure for Hokkaido is said to have been postponed.

Mr. Hanabusa, Acting Minister to Korea, now at home on leave, is, we hear, to return to his post about the middle of next month.

It is said that His Excellency Yamagata, Privy Councillor, who is now in the province of Tango on a tour of inspection, has lately instructed the Kioto *Fucho* that the actual circumstances of the *shizoku*, advocates of a National Assembly, town and village assemblies, public meetings, commerce, circulation of newspapers, quantity of products, number of houses and population, &c., &c., in that province be particularly investigated and reported.

On the 20th inst. Mr. Uyeno, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave, we hear, an entertainment in the *Seiyoken* at Uyeno, to the foreign *employés* in his Department.

Mr. Inukai Takeshi, editor of the *Tokai Keisai Shimpō* (Oriental Economical journal), who is well known for his protectionist views, was appointed on the 18th instant one of the assistant secretaries of the *Tokai In* (Board of Statistics) in the Council of State.

His Majesty the Emperor has applied from his private purse a sum of one thousand yen to the relief of sufferers from the recent floods in the prefecture of Niigata.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that the Kanagawa *Ken* authorities have appointed several of their officials and police inspectors a committee of investigation into the best means of improving the native town of Yokohama, and safeguarding it from fire.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that, as the Emperor will probably be absent on his northern tour during the approaching visit of the British squadron, Prince Taruhito has been deputed to represent His Majesty in the reception of the sons of the Prince of Wales. A Committee of entertainment, with His Excellency Sanjo at its head, has been appointed to make the necessary preparations for the residence and amusement of the Royal visitors.

On the 16th instant Lieutenant Furukawa of the Engineers received permission from the Bureau of Decoration to wear the order of the Lion, which has been presented to him by the Persian Emperor, and that of *Afëdjidie* conferred by the Sultan of Turkey.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states as a rumour that, with reference to the reform in the *Kaitakushi*, which has been much talked about lately, the members of the Cabinet are divided in opinion, one party insisting on the establishment of new *Kens* in Hokkaido, while the other opposes that proposition.

It is said that, in the Forest Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, fifty-eight officials have lately been promoted, and that in a few days some *employés* will be sent by the Department to Akita, Awomori, and other prefectures, in order to teach and improve the sugar manufacture in those localities.

The *Hochi* doubts whether it is not in consequence of the assassination of the Czar of Russia, and the more recent attempt upon the life of the President of the United States, that

Japanese Ministers of State and Privy Councillors take extraordinary personal precautions, and when they leave their residences are preceded and followed by policemen in disguise.

In the new office of Foreign Affairs, all the sections are connected with the principal Bureau by telegraphic (*sic*) lines. This is said to be for the sake partly of avoiding the trouble of messengers, but mainly to ensure the greatest measure of secrecy for diplomatic converse.

According to the *Choya Shimbun*, the Austrian Minister proceeded to the Palace at 2 p.m. on the 19th instant, and was received in audience by the Emperor, to whom the Minister presented his credentials. At the same time, the Captain of the German man-of-war, with the German Minister, were honoured with an audience by His Majesty, and after that the latter Minister was received by the Empress.

The *Akebono Shimbun* remarks:—At first the judicial affairs of Japanese subjects in Korea were all dealt with in the Consulate, but for some time past, they have been brought under the control of the Nagasaki Saibansho. In that Court, however, there being a press of business, and moreover much inconvenience being experienced owing to the distance, it is deemed necessary to ask the Government for the establishment of a Saibansho in Korea. It is said that the authorities have already decided to open a court in the peninsular Kingdom.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

According to the *Akebono Shimbun*, the Italian Minister visited the Koishikawa arsenal on the 15th instant.

Rear-Admiral Nirei, Chief of the Eastern Admiralty Office, has been appointed to the command of the squadron detached to meet the Emperor in Akita *Ken*.

On the 15th instant one hundred boxes of ammunition and one thousand five hundred stand of Snider rifles were sent from the Osaka Arsenal to the Hiroshima garrison.

Vice-Admiral Nakamura, Vice-Minister of the Navy, went to Yokosuka a few days ago and inspected all the men-of-war there.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Keisai Zasshi* gives the following statistical table of Japanese Produce in the 12th year of Meiji (1879) compiled by the Bureau of Agriculture:—

ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Rice	Koku	29,044,689.050
Glutinous rice	"	2,633,599.899
Barley	"	4,995,337.150
Wheat	"	1,925,977.848
Rye... ..	"	3,011,761.868
Millet	"	1,946,952.203
Kibi (Sorghum)	"	184,936.115
Hye	"	1,081,068.072
Beans	"	2,279,021.042
Soba (Buckwheat)	"	731,591.574
Tokibi (a kind of Sorghum)	"	89,931.261
Indian corn	Kin	29,286,041.000
Sweet potatoes	"	1,663,744,396.000
Potatoes	"	54,472,604.000

SPECIAL PRODUCE.

Cotton	Kin	131,430,361.000
Hemp	"	10,611,576.000
Cocoons	{ Kin	19,787,632.000
	{ Koku	18,481.000
Raw silk... ..	Kin	2,813,380.000
Silkworm-egg cards	No.	1,151,746.000
Indigo	Kin	58,417,758.000
Tea... ..	"	16,642,182.000
Sugar-cane	"	512,335,639.000
Paper-mulberry bark	"	33,621,088.000
Tobacco leaf... ..	"	29,986,057.000
Rape-seed	Koku	1,213,468.806
Bull-rushes	Kin	2,469,205.000
Salt... ..	Koku	4,850,538.529
Rock-salt	"	16.830
Dried fish	Kin	13,472,415.000
Katsubushi (Dried Bonito)	"	4,713,868.000
Dried sardines	"	32,404,910.000

The *Keisai Zasshi* speaks of the necessity and importance of such a table, and adds that, if we multiply the quantities mentioned by the present market prices of the various articles, we shall be able to arrive at the approximate value of the substantial resources of the country, except those derived from mountains, forests, mineral products, &c.

A vernacular paper says that "the news of the attempted assassination of the President of the United States, has affected the tea market there" (this is in consonance with what has been already reported more authoritatively) "but the amelioration of the President's condition has restored confidence."

The *Kaitakushi* intends to hold an Agricultural Exhibition alternately in Hakodate and Sapporo. Some years ago the first fair was held in Sapporo. It is said that the second will be in Hokkaido in September next.

It is said that the Government will, within a few days, grant permission for the construction of a railway between Toyama, Echigo province, and the port of Sakai in Echizen.

Several of the students in the Komaba Agricultural College intend (according to the *Choya*) to go to Hokkaido on a tour of inspection in the summer vacation this year, with a view to immigrate thither and to follow agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

During the half month ending on the 30th of June last exports and imports at Kobe were:—

Exports Yen 286,879

Imports „ 249,092

The *Mainichi* remarks:—Two gentlemen of Sanuki province, by name Miyatake and Mukoyama, have established a sugar factory on a western model at Shido-mura, the Samukawa district; and after several trials white sugar has been successfully made. Specimens have been forwarded for examination to the Agricultural and Commercial Department, which after careful comparison with foreign articles has found it to be not inferior to the imported staples. It is said that the Minister intends to present some home made sugar to the Imperial Household shortly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hochi* remarks:—As is well known, the present *Seido* (the temple of Confucius), which is now occupied by the Tokio Library, was constructed at Uyeno in the 10th year of Kwanyei by Iyemitsu, the third Tokugawa Shogun, but it was removed to its present seat, Shohai-zaka, Yushima, in the 3rd year of Genroku, by the fifth Shogun. Next year (1882) being the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its first establishment, some gentlemen, we hear, intend to erect a monument commemorative of the event beside the *Taisei-den*, or main shrine.

Reports from Fusan, Korea, to Tokio journals state:—In the peninsula rainfalls prevailed for about ten days at the commencement of the rainy season, but since then the weather has been dry, and consequently the plantation of young rice plants in wet fields was prevented. The farmers repeatedly prayed for rain but in vain. The people, fearing lest this year there should be a domestic famine, have not brought to the port even one single grain of rice. In consequence of this the Japanese settlement is quite quiet, and no native is to be seen there. At one time the settlers found a deficiency even in their food provision; but fortunately since the 1st instant there have been occasional rains, and planting out has been effected without considerable difficulty. A comet has been seen in the N.N.E. heavens, and has provoked much fearsome contemplation among the ignorant Koreans.

In Osaka Christianity is said to be continually gaining ground. In Korai-bashi dori a handsome brick church has lately been built. On the other hand anti-Christian lectures are delivered in the various public-halls before large audiences. The two sides have the appearance of two tigers prepared to quarrel. It is announced that in the Kado theatre at Doton-bori, a new piece entitled *Yaso-taiji* (expulsion of Christianity) will shortly be performed. It is to be desired that the authorities should prohibit such a performance.

Pecuniary damages wrought by the snows of last winter in Nomi, Ishikawa-ken, are officially reported to be:—200,000 *Sugi* (Japanese Cedar trees) from 1½ foot to 3 feet in diameter, 82 shops and 32 bridges. Further, the average receipts of the sawyers and other laborers in the hills were reduced by Yen 7,000. The total local damage is estimated at Yen 31,400.

We learn from the *Nisshin Shinbun* that an extraordinary gale happened one day in the middle of last month off the province of Teshio, Hokkaido, and that the majority of many

hundred fishermen then at their work, were "buried in the bellies of fish."

The *Toyo Jiyu Shinbun* (Oriental Liberal Journal) which does not now issue, is said to be about to be re-published by advocates of a National Assembly in the province of Echigo, who intend to raise a loan for that purpose on the security of the title-deeds of their lands.

As we stated formerly, the Tokio Fu Assembly having decided to forward a memorial to the Home Minister with reference to the order sent to its president, Mr. Fukuchi, to attend the Tokio Saibansho in person, in the case of Tokio lawyers against him, Messrs. Taguchi and Numa, representatives of the deliberative body, went to the Home Department on the 18th instant, and left the document for the Minister. Next day they called on him in his private residences and made particular explanations about the petition. His Excellency Matsukata said that the demand made by them was justified, and added that, after careful consideration, he would report the same to the Government. After that, he asked several questions about the actual state of things in Tokio, and the increase of local taxes this year, all of which queries the deputies answered minutely.

Mr. Konishi Jiunoke, a well known gentleman of the province of Sanuki, is said to have sent, some days ago, the following letter to His Excellency Yamada, Privy Councillor, with reference to the appearance of the comet:—

Sir:—Ignorant rumour, of course, deserves to be laughed at; but it seldom arises without some cause, and therefore it must not be heedlessly disregarded. Observing the comet now visible, the uneducated people of my locality pretend to believe that it is a sign of some future evil to be caused by the neglect to open a National Assembly. Indeed, such an fatuous and ignorant opinion is ridiculous; but is it not strange to think that, notwithstanding the old tradition by which the appearance of a comet has always been thought to be an omen of either famine or epidemic, the present superstition should have reference to a National Assembly? The fact seems to serve as a sign that people are in earnest in desiring the establishment of such a body; and therefore, although we may laugh at the foolishness of the notion, yet, at the same time, we may fear lest it itself should be a sign of future calamity. It is true that the appearance of a comet in the heavens is by no means to be regarded as strange; but still the propagation of a vicious rumour through the country must not be treated with indifference. This is my only reason for particularly addressing you. Do you know the real cause of the superstition? I believe you will not put it aside with a scornful laugh.

The *Nichi Nichi* remarks that at present there are five or six ship-building yards in Osaka, Kobe, and Hiogo, including the Hiogo Engineering works and those of Messrs. Kirby & Co. The business of all these establishments has greatly improved and augmented, so that there are frequent launches of new ships to-day and trial trips to-morrow. In this connection it is said that the authorities are about to decide the limits to which a trial-trip may extend. The Japanese writer concludes his paragraph with a sentence which may be taken as a humorous suggestion that some of the authorities in question have suffered from the length, or the hospitality, or some of the other concomitants of these pleasure passages.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 17th July, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 10,309.52
Merchandise, &c.....	„ 993.66

Total..... Yen 11,303.18

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 9,150.55
Merchandise, &c.....	„ 1,004.24

Total Yen 10,154.79

Miles open 18.

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 17th July, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 15,603.11
Merchandise, &c.	„ 3,304.30

Total..... Yen 18,907.41

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 13,857.30
Merchandise, &c.	„ 2,495.31

Total..... Yen 16,352.61

Miles open 58.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Straits Times*.)

London, 27th June.—A long and animated debate has taken place on the Anglo-Turkish convention, the radical members urging repudiation.

Mr. Gladstone made a violent attack upon the conservative policy, but stated that it was impossible to restore Cyprus to Turkish misrule.

Midhat Pasha has been found guilty of the murder of Abdul Aziz.

The House of Commons has agreed to a motion without a division that the Land Bill shall take precedence of all other business.

The fourth clause has been passed.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued early in August.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, 17th June.—The second clause of the Land Bill has passed unanimously through committee.

When Sir Evelyn Wood's force is broken up, the 17th Hussars will return to England, The 14th and 15th Hussars and 6th Dragoon Guards will proceed to India, the latter relieving the 10th Hussars.

London, June 22nd.—The census in Ireland shows a decrease of 250,000 in the population.

June 24th.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in reply to the Representatives of the Transvaal Loyalists, in which he denies that the withdrawal of British rule from the Transvaal entitles Loyalists to compensation.

June 26th.—Mr. Childers' army organisation scheme will greatly improve the condition both of officers and men, and effect an annual saving of £650,000 to England and £200,000 to India.

Negotiations in connection with the new Treaty of Commerce between England and France are progressing but slowly. The French Government proposes to prolong the present treaty to three months. The agitation is increasing in England against any increase in the duties on English imports into France.

The Commons agreed, without a division, to a motion by Mr. Gladstone, that the Irish Land Bill shall take precedence of all other business.

Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the prorogation of Parliament would take place in the commencement of August.

Herr Most, editor of the *Freiheit*, has been sentenced to six months' hard labour.

June 30th.—Mr. Grant Duff has accepted and been duly appointed Governor of Madras.

Constantinople, June 21st.—Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at the Porte, has had an audience of the Sultan in presenting his credentials, when cordial references were made to the ancient friendship existing between England and Turkey.

London, June 25th.—Lord Dufferin has been instructed by his Government to insist on the execution of reforms in Armenia.

June 28th.—Midhat Pasha and eight others have been found guilty of the murder of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

June 29th.—Midhat Pasha, Mamoud Pasha, Nouri Pasha and seven others are sentenced to death, and two to penal servitude for ten years.

St. Petersburg, June 22nd.—The semi-Official *Agence Russe* contradicts the rumoured negotiation between the Russian Government and the Tekke-Turcoman deputation.

St. Petersburg, June 26th.—It is reported that General Ignatieff intends proposing a reduction in the Russian military expenditure of the from six to eight millions of roubles.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contradicts a rumour which has been current that the Russians were concentrating troops in Kashgar.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta, 10th June.—The 'Englishman' says that the Government of India has distributed to the departments a Government resolution dealing with the supply of stores of the

public service. Every effort is to be made by the local Governments to purchase articles bona fide manufactured in the local market. If articles are unobtainable they must indent on the Secretary of State. Books and newspapers are exempted from the general rule. If a local Government believe that goods are obtainable more cheaply through the agency of a private firm, the facts of the case are to be communicated to the Government of India. Letters have been directed to be sent to the leading manufacturing firms for accurate information respecting the class of goods manufactured. Information is required to enable the Government to consider how far it is possible to substitute stores now obtained in England for Indian goods.

The trial of the Missionaries is postponed owing to the absence of the Judges.

Calcutta, 21st June.—A new Government loan will be placed on the market in a few days.

LATEST FROM AFGHANISTAN.

Quetta, 7th June.—It is reported from Herat, from a very trustworthy source, that Ayub has disbanded three Herati Regiments; but that the force now collected at Puli Malan consists of two and a half regiments of Kandaharis and Kabulis and four regiments of Heratis, with the Artillery. The Sartip, Nur Mahomed, has been left in Herat to muster and send on sowars to Puli Malan, and small parties of horse are already collected at the stages on the road to Farah.

Ayub continues to send letters to the people in Kandahar. The force now stationed at Girishk is believed to amount to two infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment, two guns and 100 khassadars.

If it is true that Sirdars Hashim and Husan Khan left Farrah immediately after their arrival, they should now be in Zemindawar, probably at Naosad, where Hashim Khan has property, but unless supported by a large gathering of the Alizai and Barakzai tribes, they are not likely to attack the Girishk garrison till Ayub arrives. It is not certain whether the latter has left Herat yet.

From Kandahar it is reported that many merchants, alarmed at the prospect of more fighting and perhaps a siege, are beginning to send their property to Quetta.

It is also said that the Ameer Abdurrahman has written to Sirdar Shums-ud-Din Khan that he will shortly start for Kandahar, and that Mahomed Ishak Khan will simultaneously march on Herat from Turkestan.

Traffic with Cabul is at a stand still, and the Andari and Taraki Ghilzais are reported to be in an unsettled state.

Simla, 6th June.—It is reported from Kandahar that numerous detachments of Cavalry are on the road from Herat to Washir.

A traveller, lately arrived at Kandahar from Herat, reports that Ayub has not left Herat, but intends to do so shortly.

Reinforcements were to leave Kandahar for Girishk on the 30th ultimo.

Allahabad, 10th June.—News from Kandahar states that on the 3rd instant, Mahomed Hassan Khan and Syud Asim Shah, with a large gathering, advanced from Kalahi Gar and occupied the old fort at Girishk, two miles distant from the new fort held by the Ameer's troops. Hashim Khan remained behind at Kalahi Gar. During the night, Hassan Khan's men moved forward and concealed themselves in ravines near the present fort. They were discovered in the morning, and Gul Mahomed Khan sent out his Khassadars to drive them away. The Khassadars were driven back, and Kazi Sadud din was compelled to go out with all his regular troops to their assistance.

A fight then ensued which lasted two hours, and ended in the defeat and rout of Mahomed Hassan Khan's men who dispersed over the country and were pursued some distance by the Ameer's cavalry. On news of the success being made known in Kandahar, a salute of 21 guns was fired. The Ameer's regular troops only reached Girishk the day before the fight, and it is probable that Hashim Khan was not aware of their arrival when he sent his levies to attack the fort. The fight took place almost on the same day when the Wali's mutinous troops were defeated by us last year.

Hashim Khan is said to be still at Kalahi Gaz.

There is no authentic news from Herat, nor of Ayoub's movements.

Yalantash Khan, son of Khan Agha, is with the Wali of Minimanab, and is thought to have definitely thrown in his lot with the Ameer, and to be ready to co-operate with him if necessary.

There are rumours of a fresh confederation of the Amak tribes against Ayoub, led by Aulihar Khan of Talwara, Fath Ullah Beg, Firoz Kohit, and Shah Nawaz Khan, brother of Jehandad Khan Kipchak, who was executed by Ayoub with Behbud Khan.

About 600 of the Alizai and Karakzai tribal levies fought on the Ameer's side in the engagement of Girishk.

Simla, 16th June.—Further details of the fight at Girishk between the Amir's troops and those of Ayub show that the latter lost 40 or 50 killed, while the Amir's troops had only two men wounded. Hashim Khan was not present at the fight, he appears to be still in the neighbourhood with some cavalry. Sirdar Mohamzed Hasan Khan, with three hundred of Ayub's

cavalry, has crossed the Helmund and occupied Sinjur and made a raid on the village of Miskarez. Fresh reinforcements are being moved up to Girishk, and it is intended to send out a force to drive back Mohamad Hasan across the Helmund.

Simla, Monday, 20th June.—It is reported from Kandahar that on the 11th a force from Girishk consisting of two regiments cavalry, one infantry and two guns, met with and were attacked by levies under Mahomed Hassan Khan and Abdulla Khan at Karigi Sifed.

The latter, after three hours' fighting, were defeated with considerable loss. Abdulla Khan, it is said, was killed and the body found. Many other officers were killed, and a large number of prisoners taken.

AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAMS.

Melbourne, June 10th.—Lord Clanwilliam and the officers of the Squadron were entertained at the Melbourne Club at dinner. The Governor and Sir Arthur Kennedy were amongst the guests.

All the prisoners concerned in the *Ferret* case have been committed for trial at the next Criminal sittings. Henderson, the reputed owner of the vessel, made an attempt on Tuesday morning to get out of gaol by filing one of the bars of his window. On being searched some putty and files were found upon him.

The Attorney-General has given directions that action be taken against persons selling damaged tea. A quantity has recently been sold at auction, ex-*Glamis Castle*.

Perth, June 10th.—The repairs to the rudder of H. M. S. *Bacchante* are completed, and the work of replacing it has commenced.

Hobart, June 4th.—The Japanese warship *Risjio* has been in the Derwent for a week or so, and left for Yokohama on Wednesday. The captain and the chief officers visited the most important parts of the colony, and received the customary attentions from his Excellency. The "at home" on board the *Risjio* was very largely attended. Things are dull in a social way in Hobart, and the novelty was acceptable; for although we have a round of winter parties and balls, we have but few intercolonial visitors to lend zest to our entertainments.

LAW REPORT.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Monday, July 18th, 1881.

In the matter of the complaint of J. J. E. LORENTZEN, mate of the ship *Benjamin Sewall*, against Captain B. SEWALL of the said ship, for disrating, and abusive treatment.

Considerable evidence has been taken in this case, but privately, for good reasons, before the Consul-General. As, however, the insistence of the parties concerned has brought matters to a public issue, we subjoin the judgment, which carefully embodies the principal points of the testimony. This latter has been placed at the disposal of the press, but, with the Consul-General's decision before us, nothing would be gained in its publication.

JUDGMENT.

To arrive at the exact facts in an enquiry like the present one is, as every one having experience in such matters knows, an extremely difficult task.

I have thoroughly questioned every witness produced before me by the complainant and the master; and have carefully examined the papers submitted to me by the complainant, and the daily log of the ship, no mention of the occurrence being in the official log; in addition, I have called in, as *amici curiæ*, two skillful and experienced nautical gentlemen, who, at my request have thoroughly examined the complainant in matters of seamanship, and reported to me the result of such examination, and their opinions thereon.

From the testimony and papers it appears that the complainant, who is a Dane by birth, and naturalized in the United States, shipped in the ship *Benjamin Sewall* at New York on the 9th of February last, as mate or first officer at \$45 wages per month. On the second day after leaving port, he testifies:—"The master, at table, asked me if I did not feel uncomfortable. I replied no? He then asked me how could I do such a thing to him as chief officer? I suppose he meant, I should not have shipped with him as chief officer. I told him I was qualified and experienced, and did not know why I should not ship with him as well as with any other captain. Nothing had occurred that I know of to call for the master's remark."

On the 21st of February, two days after this, the captain informed him that he did not want his services as chief officer, and ordered him to remove to the cabin of the third officer and this degradation was announced to the officers and crew called aft for that purpose. At first the complainant refused to perform duty as such third mate or boatswain as he was called, whereupon he was assaulted and beaten by the master, and finally consented to go to work and did so.

Thereafter, during the whole voyage, according to his testimony, which is not contradicted, he was made to do the most menial duties of the ship, and was subjected to the insolence of officers and crew alike. If the evidence justified me in finding the complainant was not qualified to act as first officer, certainly no justification or excuse has been shown for the assault by the master, or for the degradation placed upon the complainant by setting him at the most menial and offensive tasks, and subjecting him to the jeers and jibes of the crew.

Says the law:—"As the power to disrate is remedial only and not penal, the master cannot degrade a person to the lowest station if there be an intermediate one which he is competent to fill." Then in *Smith vs. Jordan*, U.S. C. C. Mass, 1857, 21 Law Report 204, it was held that a cooper could not be disrated to do the duty of a foremast hand, but he should first be tried as cooper's mate. In the present case the complainant was removed from the position of first officer to that of third. No opportunity was given him to serve as second officer although he testifies he performed the duties of that office during the greater part of the voyage. In the case of the Ship *Mentor* 4th Mason, Mr. Justice Story said:—"I must be permitted to say that when a man ships in any particular capacity on board a ship, it is not for slight causes that he is to be degraded or compelled to perform other duties. He is not to be subject to the caprice or distrusts or petulance of the master. He stipulates for fair and reasonable knowledge and diligence, but not for extraordinary talents. If he is guilty of fraud or misrepresentation, he is doubtless subject to all just consequences. But when he acts *bond fide* and is willing to perform his duty, if he should be more tardy in his movements than other men, it constitutes no just ground for degradation." The question then is; was the complainant in this case incompetent for his place, and did he fraudulently impose himself upon the master as a thoroughly qualified officer? The evidence produced to sustain this view consists of the testimony of the present first officer of the vessel, who was promoted to that position upon the degradation of the complainant, and that of three of the crew. Of the evidence given by the present mate, although he appeared in court as a straightforward truthful man, it is to be borne in mind that he occupies a position created by the degradation of the man against whom he was one testifying, and also that he was one of the ship's company, all of whom seem to have taken a dislike to the complainant, or to have fallen into the common practice, on land as well as at sea, of striking at the fallen, and seeking the favour of those in power. As to the men who made haste to pronounce their condemnation of their former officer it is only necessary to say, in addition to the foregoing, that when they were testifying, they were under the influence of liquor which did not tend to soften their views of the incompetency and general worthlessness of the complainant. On the other hand we have the testimony of the complainant, showing a long service at sea, having served as an officer since 1875. We have his Danish certificate of competency, showing him to have passed his examination at the highest rate: his certificate of competency granted by the secretary of the Straits Settlements, Singapore, in 1876: his certificate of excellent service given by masters of several vessels of different nationalities with whom he had sailed as officer: the fact that in the winter of 1878, while first mate of the Danish barque *Malvina*, he took charge of the vessel as master, in the West Indies, in consequence of the illness of the captain, and brought her safely to Copenhagen, with six cabin passengers, forty soldiers, and four prisoners; and also the testimony of Captain Jamieson, licensed pilot at this port, who swears that the complainant was shipped on a vessel here some six years ago as mate, and that the witness piloted vessel to sea, and was requested by the master, to watch the proceedings of the mate, and give his opinion

as to his competency, he being a stranger. The watch was made. The mate worked the ship, and the opinion of the witness, and of the captain, was, that he was thoroughly competent; and finally, and it seems to me, conclusively, is the opinion of the experts I have referred to, which concludes by saying that in their judgment the complainant is fully competent to hold the position of chief officer of any class of sailing craft. It is proper to say that these gentlemen, one the former master of an American ship, and well known in Yokohama for ability and integrity, and the other the master of a British ship now in port who bears the reputation of a skillful and impartial officer, conducted their examination of the complainant without the slightest influence from myself, and without having any expression of my opinion, and that they have refused to accept any fees for their services. I append a copy of their report to this finding. From all this I am forced to the conclusion that the complainant was improperly disrated, and is entitled to his full wages, and his discharge from the vessel with the extra wages allowed by law. The master undoubtedly believed he was justified in his estimate of the qualifications of his mate, but, it seems to me, he acted without due consideration, and having formed his opinion was too much biassed to judge impartially of the officer's merits. It is probable too that the complainant was not quick enough in his movements to satisfy the nervous organization of the master, and in several respects was not agreeable to him, but as I have said before, such facts do not justify the degradation of an officer. It is therefore ordered that the complainant be discharged from the vessel and be paid his full wages as mate, at the rate fixed in the ship's articles, from the date of shipment, until the day he left the ship at this port, and the extra wages allowed by law (unless he shall waive such extra wages) and that the master pay into the consulate the one month's extra wages belonging to the government. No costs will be charged.

I have been thus particular in formulating my opinion and decision in this case because, while I know how difficult it is to convince a ship-master that he is ever in the wrong, in a controversy with any of the ship's company, I wish to satisfy those who have a right to enquire, of the fact that the enquiry has been thorough and impartial, and that, upon the facts and the law, no other conclusions could have been arrived at.

(Signed) THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
Consul-General.

General T. B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul General.

SIR:—Having been requested by you to examine Mr. J. J. C. Lorentzen, who was disrated from the position of chief mate of the American ship *Benj. Sewall* on the passage from New York to this port, and to give our opinion as to his knowledge, nautical skill, and general competency to hold the position of chief officer of a full rigged ship, we, the undersigned, respectfully submit the following report.

We have carefully examined Mr. J. J. C. Lorentzen in the following manner.—We supposed a large ship about to leave the pier in New York, in tow of a tug-boat. Sail to be made, (a stiff topgallant breeze blowing at the time) ship to be tacked, the wind increasing, shortened sail, afterwards wore ship, and in fact examined him strictly on all points relative to working a ship in all kinds of weather. We also questioned him to binding sails in all positions, in a gale sending down spars, &c. Also what he would do in case of losing the rudder, and in fact put the imaginary ship in all conceivable positions, in all kinds of weather. We also examined him as to the rules of the road. All of our questions he answered in an intelligent and seamanlike manner, and without hesitation.

In our opinion as far as can be judged from asking question and receiving correct answers, the said Mr. J. J. C. Lorentzen is competent to hold the position of chief officer on any class of sailing craft.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) R. M. VARNUM.
" ROBERT CHAPMAN.

IN H. B. M.'s. COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Monday, July 18th, 1881.

CLARK v. JAFFRAY.

This case was adjourned from the 14th instant, when Plaintiff claimed redress on two points, namely, that Defendant had imperilled Plaintiff's title to lot No. 123 in the Foreign Settlement; and had constructed or allowed to be constructed certain tenements in contravention of the international Convention under which the land is held.

To-day His Honour delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

In this suit the Plaintiff claims relief against the Defendant on the ground that the defendant, being tenant under him of certain land situate in the foreign Settlement of Yokohama, known as lot 123, has imperilled his, the Plaintiff's title to that property by, 1st, subletting the lot to Japanese without an official act of authorization, in contravention of the terms of the title deed; 2nd, constructed or allowing to be constructed, on the lot, certain sheds or buildings of a character prohibited by article VI. of a certain Convention between H. M.'s Minister and and the Japanese authorities, made in the year 1866.

As regards the first point the Defendant denies that he has sublet the lot, or any portion of it, to Japanese, and the Plaintiff has failed to produce any evidence that he has done so. As regards the second point, it is clear that the sixth article of the Convention of 1866 has no application to the land in question. That article only professes to affect buildings to be erected upon any lot of land comprized within the plan annexed to the Convention marked A, and reference to that plan and to the third article of the convention shows, beyond all doubt, that the land comprized by the plan consists only of eight particular blocks of land amongst which lot 123 is certainly not included. The plaintiff fails therefore on both points of his case and his petition must be dismissed with costs.

Thursday, July 21st, 1881.

ABBOTT vs. COOK, and COOK vs. ABBOTT.

Mr. Hill appeared for Mr. Abbott and Mr. Lowder for Mr. Cook.

The court sat to-day to receive the account of the referee. Mr. Hill said he objected to some of the conclusions arrived at by the referee, and that he proposed now to revise the accounts.

His Honour said the report must be taken as read.

Mr. Hill said he had not many points to which he took exception, but he hoped these would be reformed. As there had not often been such large cases of reference before the court, he did not exactly know by what rules he was to be guided.

His Honour said rule 50 was the only one which they had to look at, which says that the court may adopt completely or partially the decision or finding of the referee.

Mr. Hill said that during the reference all the accounts were gone through carefully, and afterwards both counsel made arguments which lasted several days. He thought that the referee had not quite followed the letter of the law during the proceedings before him. There were some issues of veracity between the two complainants, and the referee had neglected to show how he arrived at his conclusions on these points. The results of the calculations were, as far as he (Mr. Hill) knew, quite correct. The referee should in fact have given more reasons for his having arrived at certain conclusions than he did. The referee had also touched on what were, in Mr. Hill's opinion, irrelevant points. Mr. Hill said he would enter into the different parts of the finding which he disputed; the first was in the 8th voyage account where Mr. Abbott is debited with \$1,883, which was wrong. As a matter of fact the defendant Cook received on account of the voyage \$3,900 or gross \$4,400 besides demurrage \$940, and this is the issue between the accounts and the finding of the referee. Exhibit E which is a promissory note has no direct reference to the north-west charter. This promissory note is dated after the ninth voyage was completed and the tenth voyage about to be undertaken, and the referee has wrongly concluded that exhibit E represented the N. W. charter, and no evidence will be found in the records of the hearing before the referee, to connect the promissory note with the N. W. charter only. The item \$2,517 was made up of exhibit E, and \$500 commission claimed by Mr. Cook, an item of \$28.99 made up of proceeds of bill of exchange of £600, three boxes of copper cuttings, &c., all charged in the ninth voyage, and before the date of ex. E, which included, according to the

referee, every thing Mr. Cook received up to the date of exhibit E, but this was not the case, Mr. Cook having received more.

Mr. Hill put in a paper showing how the amount plaintiff claimed differed under this head from the conclusion arrived at by the referee. He contended that the promissory note was a settlement of all the transactions up to that time including the £600 draft, and that the referee was wrong in not including the £600 draft in the promissory note and the issue is that in the referee's opinion the amount of the bill of exchange was received by Mr. Abbott while it was in reality received by Mr. Cook.

Mr. Lowder said that as the referee, Mr. Enslie, had merely acted as jurymen, it was Mr. Hill's proper course to ask for a rehearing of the case.

His Honour said that it was probably the last day he would be able to sit, and that it remained open to the counsel to decide whether they would be able to finish their arguments, and he would give a summary judgment during the course of next week, or whether they would wish to leave it to Mr. Robertson, who would act as judge during his absence.

Mr. Hill said it would not take him long to go through his arguments; and Mr. Lowder thought he would be able to finish in half an hour, so it was decided that Mr. Hill should give the heads of his objections and leave it for his Honour to consider them and give judgment before his departure. Mr. Hill said that the evidence of his client had been set aside by the referee, although corroborated by a Chinese servant and that he had not given sufficient reasons for doing so. It would be seen that the referee had from beginning to end taken Mr. Cook's evidence as fact, and by doing so, implied that Mr. Abbot has not told the truth.

Mr. Hill next took objection to the *Abrek* account for \$1,524 in which the referee had decided that Mr. Abbott had received the money while there is no evidence to support this.

His Honour asked Mr. Hill only to give the heads of his objections, and he would ask Mr. Enslie afterwards for the reasons he had in coming to these conclusions.

The next item Mr. Hill disputed was the *Christopher Colombo* for coal, amounting to \$399 which the referee has found against his client. Then after this came the *Tennessee* coal item which Mr. Abbott denied having ever received and which Mr. Cook says he does not remember whether he received or not, but if he did it was paid to Mr. Abbott. The evidence of Mr. Playfair had been called to testify whether a cheque had been cashed by Mr. Cook on the Paymaster of the U. S. Navy, but he had refused to give any answer.

Mr. Lowder denied that Mr. Playfair had refused to give evidence, and on reference to the report of the case it was found that he had said that upon looking into the books of the Bank he was unable to find such an entry.

The court then adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

On the reopening of the Court Mr. Hill objected to item 495, concerning pilotage and charter party. He said that the construction put upon it by the referee was wrong. The conduct of the parties would have been different, had not the referee put a wrong construction upon it. He objected to allow in Cook's account sheet 1, C. certain items other than \$60.00, which should be inserted under other heads. He admitted certain of the other items besides the \$60. There are eleven other items which are admitted. He wished to state that this account was kept in memorandum form. He had no very high reliance on Mr. Cook's memory. The only accounts that can be found in Cook's books are four, and the books are very incorrect. Items 7, 9, 10, 11 of Cook's are the only accounts which are not in plaintiff's books. The item \$4,372.50 is too much.

In answer to a question by Mr. Hill, Mr. Enslie said that both the books were unreliable, and all the sums he took up were from the evidence given, and not, as it may seem, from the accounts.

Mr. Hill:—If this case had been a common case of book-keeping between two merchants, it would have been different; but it is now a question of veracity between Cook and Abbott; but the referee seems to have taken the part of Cook. Cook stated throughout that he went to the Bank with Abbott and signed the note and gave the whole to Abbott. In the evidence of Mr. Playfair, the accountant of the Bank, that witness said there was an item charged to H. Cook which had remained there for six months. Mr. Hill was almost sure that Cook had falsified Mr. Cook has a new set of books, which can be proved by the book in Court which had written at the bottom "Account carried to new book," while he continually denied this, and swore he had no other book, but he (Counsel) was sure he had. He wanted to dwell upon the old metal which was disallowed by the referee. He thought that the referee did not think it necessary or his duty to explain or dwell upon it.

Mr. Lowder then briefly commented on the objection raised by the plaintiff's advocate in the order put in, and specially dwelt on the evidence of the Chinese woman and Mr. Beattie.

Mr. Lowder:—It is my duty to my client to contradict the statement by Mr. Hill that the evidence of the defendant was deliberately false. It is a grave charge of an advocate in this Court, and I hope your Honour and the reporters now present will take particular note of it.

His Honour adjourned the case until 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant to give the referee time to consider the comments of counsel, and to give reasons for his award.

ARTICLES FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS.

ON, RAILWAYS.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

NOW that the Nippon Railway Company has asked the Government for special privileges, and is raising its capital from the public, the construction of railways has become a vital question in our economics; but no-one can deny the proposition that railways are as essential to the prosperity of our national finances, as they are desirable from any other point of view. However, as we cannot, as yet, ascertain whether the company can accomplish its aims, or whether the Government will grant the protection asked for, to any extent, we must refrain from commenting on these questions, but we believe it would not be useless to inquire in what manner railways may best be laid down, and what kind would be most adapted to the wants of our country in the present day. What is meant by the kind of railways? The answer is:—those in British and American styles respectively. According to the former method the lines must be, at the first built with extreme stability, no matter how great the expense while on the latter every possible economy is practised; and the ways are constructed in the most simple manner, as far as is possible for the exigencies of traffic, and afterwards are improved and strengthened by degrees from the profits earned upon them. In England and the Continent of Europe, capital being always abundant, capitalists are content with interest at three, four, or five per cent per annum on their investments. To speak briefly a supply of capital is, in all cases, waiting the demand of the community, and therefore when a railway is contemplated in any part likely to prove profitable, and the necessary capital is being raised, there is no difficulty in finding sufficient subscribers to the stock. Although the profit may be as little as only three or four per cent on their investments, the capitalists will be satisfied, and consequently the line and everything connected with it are built so strongly that they should last forever. On the other hand, in America the demand for capital being great, the supply is sometimes found insufficient, and it is quite common in the construction of railways to observe every possible economy. As soon as there is no prospect of danger on the lines, traffic is commenced in order to create profit. At first stability in the lines cannot be expected, or, although it may be hoped for, yet the vast capital required to ensure it cannot be provided. This is the main difference in the two styles. As there are advantages and disadvantages in both, we cannot classify their respective excellences; but the only way before us is to choose one after careful consideration as to which will be the more suited to the present state of affairs in our country.

Considering the actual circumstances we think the American style is preferable. In fact, Japan is a country where capital is very scarce, especially for such a work of public interest as the construction of railways. Moreover, at present the financial administration being embarrassed it is quite impossible to disburse the funds from the Treasury. And to raise the capital from the public, the precedent of the Industrial Loan of ten million yen (some years ago) would prove that this is not an easy matter. The reason is simply this. Interest is very high in comparison with rates in Europe. Even on the security of Government Bonds, in which people repose perfect confidence, the interest is more than ten per cent, while on other substantial security the interest is not less than twelve per cent. This being so, why should there be any competition for investments in a work, the future result of which cannot as yet be ascertained? This is the reason why capital does not come from the interior. The profit of a railway, though we cannot make precise calculation, cannot, we think, exceed ten per cent on the capital. This being the case with even the Tokio-Yokohama line in the east, and the Kobe-Otsu section in the west, both of which are most favourably situated for passage and transport, how much less must the profit be in other localities? It is a natural instinct that, however much one may be disposed to make such investment, yet the profit being so small, one does not care to do so: and therefore we need not wonder if, in spite of the stimulus and instruction given, the subscribers are few in number. Hence, we must necessarily adopt some measure of which the capitalists, that is to say the shareholders, can avail themselves, with a profit from the commencement.

What is this measure? It is to adopt the American style of construction. Or, in short, the work should be completed as speedily as possible, with as little expense as possible; and, by commencing traffic soon, the acquirement of profit should be made the main aim. The American style has been tried on the railroad at Poronai, Hokkaido, which should therefore, serve to justify the further employment of that method. The length of the line is, from Temiya to Poronai, twenty-two (English)

miles, and ten miles, from Otaru to Zenibako, and then on to Sapporo. The work between Otaru and Sapporo was not difficult, but between the former place and Zenibako it was hard. Moreover, a pier, 1,320 *shaku* in length (which was completed in 28 days) and five tunnels, in length 1,368 *shaku* altogether, have been constructed. In three cases the cuttings were made through rocks, to the extent of 460 *shaku* altogether, and the remaining two were driven through chalk for a length of 958 *shaku*. The piercing of these tunnels was commenced on October 1st, 1880, and finished on November 24th in the same year. A bridge of 75 *shaku* length, or if we add approaches at both ends, 315 *shaku* in length, was first begun on September 23rd, and completed on October 18th, the same year. The traffic is said to have been commenced on November 28th; and therefore we see that the whole works were finished about nine months after the practical inception. From the above it can be seen how speedily completion was effected.

Referring to the expenses of the construction of the railway from Sapporo, we find that the first estimate was 535,843 yen, or (the exchange rate of silver being 135 at that time) 396,920 yen in silver. One (English) mile was to have cost 18,041 silver yen; but, in reality, the whole railroad (together with the auxiliary line and pier) being 23½ miles in length, the cost of one mile was only 16,771 silver yen. Thus a sum of 64,500 yen, or 40,370 silver yen, which is to be used for constructing the offices, stations, and goods-sheds, is left on hand.

As far as the works are concerned, only five foreigners were employed, while all the native workmen engaged were such as had no previous experience in such labour. Thus it is praise-worthy that the work was completed in so short a time and at so little expense. Of course, this railway cannot, we believe, be called a first class one, but the goods trains travelling from point to point in one hour and thirty minutes, it cannot be called a slow one. Although the first ten miles are over level ground, yet before reaching Zenibako the line undulates in forty-nine places. The trains stop at Zenibako for ten minutes, and thence proceed to Sapporo, the distance being more than twelve miles. Forty minutes are occupied in the journey, including stoppages of six minutes each at two intermediate stations, the real running-time being twenty-eight minutes, or at the speed of twenty-five miles an hour. Such being the case, and although in the first instance the line was laid with strict economy, it cannot be doubted that, as the employees become better acquainted with the works, the traffic will become more speedy. In the course of time, when profits accrue from the line, we shall by degrees improve the way, and replace the present wooden bridges with iron ones. This is said to be an adaptation of the American style.

We are also told that the rails for the line were imported from England, and the locomotives and cars from America, the purchases being made at cheap rates; that the first class cars there are similar to those of the second class on short lines in America, and the second class equal to the third on the Tokio line; that this arrangement was for the sake of practising all possible economy, and of enabling the passengers to avail themselves of the convenience afforded by low fares. A first class ticket costs only seventy-five sen, and a second fifty-five. Each first class car can carry forty-six passengers, and second more than fifty. The following calculations have been made in silver yen:—

Estimate per mile yen 18,041
Actual Cost per mile including auxiliary line and pier .. 16,771

Amount not yet expended on the estimate..... " 40,370

Length of pier *shaku* 1,320
" " tunnels..... " 1,368

PROPERTY NOW BELONGING TO THE RAILWAY.

Locomotives 2, first-class cars 4; second-class 3; goods-vans 10; stations 4; carriage-sheds 1, uncovered goods-truck 10; dumpers 5; special car 1; machines shops 1; shed for locomotives 1.

The above is what we learn from reports received from Hokkaido. If we compare the expenses of the line in the Northern island, with those required for either the Tokio-Yokohama, or the Hiogo-Ootsu section, we shall find out that the American system costs far less than the English.

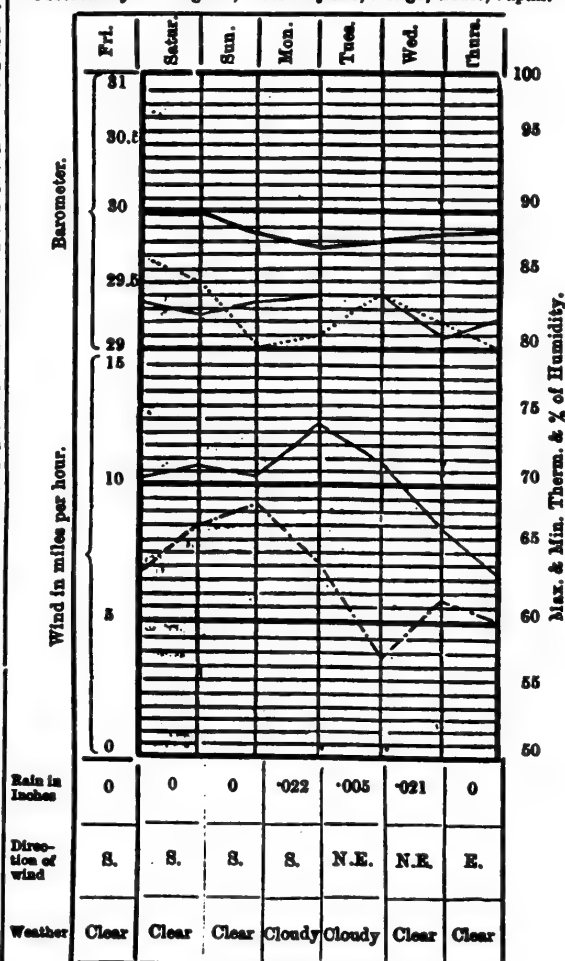
To undertake at the present day railway works on a great scale, under the auspices of the Nippon Railway Company, the construction must, as stated above, be as cheap, and traffic commenced, as early as possible, so that the shareholders may soon find themselves in possession of profits, with a part of which the lines may gradually be improved and strengthened. Otherwise the undertaking cannot, we think, be easily accomplished. According to what we have heard, we learn that the Company proposes to ask the Government not only for special privileges, but also a guarantee of profits; and that, there being some high officials among the projectors who are making several efforts to push the Company, it seems to be intended to raise the capital both from official and private persons. But on looking over the list of names of those who have joined the association up to to-day—the list embraces almost all the influential nobles, high officials, wealthy merchants, and many

other well-to-do people—we find that the greatest contribution is one of five hundred and fifty thousand yen by Mr. Ikeda Akimasa, *Kicazoku*, and that the whole amount subscribed does not as yet reach six million yen. This fact tends to show that in Japan there is no surplus capital. Although there remain, it is supposed, many who will apply for shares, when the construction is practically begun, yet we may well conjecture what will be the case in future, from the list which shows the actual state of things in the past, and that, we repeat, demonstrates the lack of capital in our country. To undertake so great an enterprise with so limited a capital there is no other means proper to be adopted than the American style, and therefore we take the first opportunity of informing those men of enterprise who are inclining towards railway works.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JULY 15TH, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongu, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.
.....represents velocity of wind.
.....percentage of humidity.
Max. velocity of wind 17 miles per hour on Sunday, at 10 a.m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.
The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.035 inches on Friday at 6 a.m., and the lowest was 29.703 inches on Monday at 6 p.m.
The highest temperature for the week was 84°.0 on Monday, and the lowest was 63°.9 on Thursday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 83°.5 and 65°.0 respectively.
The total amount of rain for the week was .048 inches, against .805 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 a.m.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 p.m.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

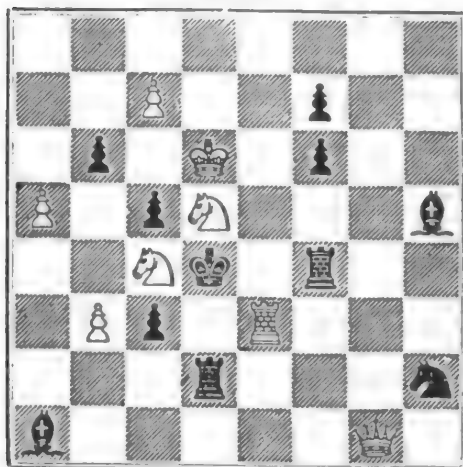
DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 a.m., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By S. LOYD.

(From *American Chess Nuts*.)

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JULY 16TH, BY G. N. CHENEY.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1.—P. to Kt.'s 8, claims R. | 1.—K. to R. 7. |
| 2.—R. takes R. | 2.—P. moves. |
| 3.—R. to R. 8, mate. | |
| | if 1.—R. takes R. |
| 2.—B. takes R. | 2.—Anything. |
| 3.—Mates. | |
| | if 1.—K. to R. 3. |
| 2.—R. to Kt.'s sq. oh. | 2.—Anything. |
| 3.—B. or R. mates. | |

Correct solutions received from Omega, and Q.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

- July 16, British barque *Prospector*, Anthony, 235, from Takao Sugar, to Soon Ho.
- July 16, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 1,184, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.
- July 17, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- July 18, French barque *Magellan*, Landard, 480, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Mollison, Fraser & Co.
- July 18, British barque *Excelsior*, Hutton, 664, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
- July 18, American barque *Florence Treat*, S. Vease, 769, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Mollison, Fraser & Co.
- July 18, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- July 21, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- July 21, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- July 21, Dutch corvette *Koningin Emma der Nederlanden*, Captain le Chev. Renselaer de Bovier, 3,130 tons, 10-guns, 2,670 H.P., from Nagasaki.
- July 22, British steamer *Glamis Castle*, Todd, 1,558, from Shanghai, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
- July 22, French steamer *Menzaleh*, Homery, 1,273, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- July 22, British steamer *Metapedia*, S. Fowler, 1,800, from Shanghai, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.
- July 22, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christiansen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

- Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe: Capt. and Mrs. Stainforth and 2 children, Messrs. Buddicom, L. Napier, W. H. Christy, J. W. Damon, J. M. Grigor, C. Wood, T. Lenz, T. C. Thomsen, Koda, Naruse, Mitsui, Okazaki and Seami in cabin; and 81 Japanese in steerage.
- Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports: —Dr. and Mrs. Winn and 2 children, Mrs. Okuchi, Messrs. A. S. Fobes, Telge, Vidal, D. D. Allen, A. Eugast, Benary, Manhardt, Degontais, Macgregor, R. A. Wylie, Revd. Meacham, Masuno, Kamie, Okagaki Segongie, Fukushima and Hiroashi in cabin; 1 European, 179 Japanese and 6 Chinese in steerage.
- Per French steamer *Menzaleh* from Hongkong: —from Hongkong: Miss Rémusat, Messrs. C. A. Read and Ceccialdi in cabin. From Marseilles: V. de Bavier, Chauvin, Murata and Yamawaki in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* from Kobe: —11 Japanese in cabin; and 100 Japanese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

- July 16, American ship *Mary L. Stone*, Field, 1,564, for Kobe, part of original cargo, despatched by A. Reimers & Co.
- July 17, French steamer *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- July 17, British steamer *Merionethshire*, Saml. Rickard, 1,245, for London via Japan and China ports, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.
- July 18, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- July 18, Japanese barque *Sumanoura Maru*, Spiegenthal, 925, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.
- July 19, Japanese steamer *Akitsu Maru*, Frahm, 1,146, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- July 19, German barque *Black Diamond*, Baade, 601, for Puget Sound, General, despatched by P. Bohm.
- July 19, British barque *Zulme*, Baikie, 375, for Hakodate, General, despatched by Captain.
- July 20, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,010, for Kamaihi, despatched by Lighthouse Department.
- July 20, Japanese steamer *Genkat Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- July 20, British steamer *Cleveland*, Harvey, 792, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- July 21, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- July 21, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 800, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- July 21, British barque *Philip Nelson*, Furne, 524, for Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robinson.
- July 22, Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru*, Frahm, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- July 22, American ship *Richard Robinson*, Smith, 642, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Carroll & Co.
- July 22, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 1,184, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

- Per French steamer *Tanais* for Hongkong: —Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Sack and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Jinan and 2 infants, Messrs. Tabre, C. Ohta, Hachimoto Kiyotaro, Ah Chang and Ah Hang in cabin.
- Per Japanese steamer *Genkat Maru* for Shanghai and ports: —Mr. and Mrs. Hirashi, Miss Balston, Messrs. Hongo, Hagino, Katiyama, Tanabe, Tong Ming Wa, Wematsu, Takagi, Nishimura, Iwasa, R. Matsumura, J. M. Grigor, E. F. Fennallosa, Luis de Agar, T. Sewjee, Shinagawa, Inouye, Murakami, Nagai, Yagino, Toyao and Kobata in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanais* for Hongkong: —

Silk, for France	226 bales
" " London	203 "

Total ... 429 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports: —

Treasure ... \$19,000.00

Per French steamer *Menzaleh* from Hongkong: —

General for Yokohama ... 7,605 pkgs.

Merchandise for Hiogo ... 152 "

Total ... 7,757 pkgs.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM.

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	July 28th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	July 31st
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	Aug. 1st
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	Aug. 10th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	July 24th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	July 28th

1.—Left San Francisco, July 6th, *Gaelic*.2.—Left Hongkong, July 18th, *Belgic*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR.

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Aug. 12th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	July 28th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	July 23rd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	July 31st
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	July 23rd
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	July 23rd
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	July 29th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	July 27th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

(For Week Ending 22nd July, 1881.)

SAILED.

LOADING.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Glamis Castle	Todd	British steamer	1,658	Shanghai	July 22	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,870	Shanghai & ports	July 21	M. B. Co.
Malacca	Weighill	British steamer	1,079	Hongkong via Nagasaki	July 16	P. & O. Co.
Menzaleh	Hornery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	July 22	M. M. Co.
Metapedia	S. Fowler	British steamer	1,800	Shanghai	July 22	Smith, Baker & Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Hongkong via Kobe	July 17	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guiraud	French steamer	1,802	Hongkong	July 9	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Auguste Reimers	Thomson	German schooner	207	Taiwanfoo	July 2	Soon Ho
Benjamin Seawall	Seawall	American ship	1,463	New York	July 13	Smith, Baker & Co.
Excelsior	Hutton	British barque	664	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 18	Walsh, Hall & Co.
E. M. Young	McMicken	British barque	345	Nagasaki	July 1	J. Middleton
Florence Treat	S. Vease	American barque	769	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 18	Mollison, Fraser & Co.
Frank Carvil	Garratt	British ship	1,489	Cardiff	June 30	M. M. Co.
Magellan	Landard	French barque	480	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 18	Mollison, Fraser & Co.
Marie	Clausen	German barque	464	Antwerp	June 30	Carl Rohde
Mora	Bell	British barque	502	London	July 11	E. Whittall
Otto	Koch	British brig	600	Takao	July 15	Hudson & Co.
Peiho	Laincken	German barque	433	Takao	July 12	Tung Tung Tai
Prospector	Anthony	British barque	235	Takao	July 16	Soon Ho

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Monocacy	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
DUTCH—Koningin Emma der Nederlanden.	10	3,130	2,670	Corvette	Nagasaki	le Chev. R. de Bovier
ENGLISH—Vigilant	2	835	250	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lindsay
GERMAN—Hertha	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Samoa	von Kall

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong via Kobe... ..	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	July 23rd, at midnight
Hongkong via Nagasaki	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	July 23rd, at 6 P.M.
New York	Metapedia	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York	Glamis Castle	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Kobe... ..	Mora	Paul Heinemann & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Paul Revere	John Middleton	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	About July 28th
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	August 12th, at daylight
Shanghai and way-ports	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	July 27th, at 6 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSICAL

Promenade Concert,

WITH

A GRAND DISPLAY

OF

FIREWORKS.

DURING the visit of PRINCES ALBERT
VICTOR and GEORGE of England,
Messrs. FORD & Co.,

Agents for J. PAIN, Pyrotechnist of London, intend giving a Musical Promenade Concert, with a Grand Display of Fireworks, at YOKOHAMA and TOKIO.

Mr. J. PAIN, the London manufacturer of the Pyrotechnical apparatus, has on many recent occasions been specially engaged to display before

H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA,
THEIR R. H. THE PRINCE & PRINCESS OF WALES,
Their I. & R. H. the CROWN PRINCE and
PRINCESS OF GERMANY,
THEIR I. H. THE CZAREWICH & CZARINA OF RUSSIA,
Their M. the KINGS OF SPAIN & PORTUGAL
AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY OF EUROPE.

ALSO, DURING LAST SEASON,

To the undermentioned Municipalities and Towns
with their respective Festivities—

York, Exeter, Leeds, Huddersfield, Whitby, Lincoln, Worcester, Nottingham, Howdon, Canterbury, Clay Cross, Cheltenham, Stoke, Derby, Peterboro', Spalding, Birmingham, Durham, Cambridge, Pickering, Dover, Bury St. Edmunds, Long Sutton, Harrowgate, Blackpool, Cowes, I. W. Andover, Sutton, Scarsdale, Leicester, Eaglehurst, Newark, Ipswich, Kingston, Twickenham, Felixstow, Paiton, Lowestoft, Gravesend, Torquay, Dartmouth, Leatherhead, &c., &c.

PROGRAMME.

YOKOHAMA:

- 1.—MAROON; giving a very loud report.
- 2.—ILLUMINATION with 3 or 6 COLOURED LIGHTS, each changing Colour 4 times, with pleasing effect.
- 3.—BATTERIES OF COLOURED and BRIGHT ROMAN CANDLES, discharging Globes of fire of varied hue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- 4.—VERTICAL WHEEL, ILLUMINATED, throwing out Sprays of Radiant Fire.
- 5.—JACK IN THE BOX, commencing with Roman Candles and concluding with Great Explosion of Crackers, Squibs, &c.: very pleasing.
- 6.—TOURBILLIONS or FIERY WHIRLWINDS, forming Cascades, both in ascent and descent.
- 7.—BLAZING SUN, finishing with loud reports.
- 8.—GOLDEN FOUNTAIN, emitting an immense spray to the height of twenty feet.
- 9.—DISPLAY OF ROCKETS, arranged and fired so as to blend the Varied Colours and effects.
- 10.—DISPLAY OF ROCKETS with PEARL STREAMERS.
- 11.—MAGNESIUM TORCH, producing a daylight effect.
- 12.—ASCENT OF BALLOON, with Powerful Magnesium Light Changing Colours, three times.
- 13.—ROCKETS ASTEROID, with floating Globes, repeatedly Changing Colour.
- 14.—ITALIAN STREAMERS, throwing out Meteoric Stars.
- 15.—PYRAMID OF ROMAN CANDLES.
- 16.—DISCHARGE OF 3 ROCKETS, Exhibiting Peacocks' Plumes.
- 17.—CHINESE FLYER, forming a Wheel of Chinese Fire.
- 18.—DOUBLE TRIANGLE WHEELS, Centered with ruby fire.
- 19.—DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS, said to be the most amusing piece of pyrotechny.
- 20.—BOUQUET OF GERBS, forming Prince of Wales' Feathers, in Rayonet Fire.
- 21.—DISPLAY OF ROCKETS, Comprising:—
2 with Laburnum Blossom.
2 " Asteroids (Floating.)
2 " J. Pain's Prize Asteroids, in which the Magnesium Lights Change Colour 6 times, and conclude with the Celebrated Silver Star Bouquet.
- 22.—MINE WITH BENGAL LIGHT, and explosion of nest of Silver Snakes.

TOKIO:

- 1.—SIGNAL MAROON, fired from a Mortar, and bursting when at a great altitude with very loud report.
- 2.—ILLUMINATION with 6 or 12 powerful Tinted Lights placed in chosen positions, the Changing Colours producing a grand effect.
- 3.—BATTERIES OF ROMAN CANDLES, filling air with Globes of fire of every hue.
- 4.—FLIGHT OF GOLDEN TOURBILLIONS, or FIERY UMBRELLAS, forming Cascades of fire.
- 5.—GIRANDOLE OF SILVER FIRES, Revolving horizontally and discharging Coloured Rockets, Roman Candles, Gold and Silver fountains and concluding with explosion of a Jewel Mine.
- 6.—DISPLAY OF LARGE ROCKETS, with Chromatic Stars.
- 7.—RAINBOW WHEEL in two mutations, illuminated with Diamond, Emerald and Ruby fire.
- 8.—BOUQUET OF GERBS, forming Prince of Wales' Feathers, in Rayonet Fire, marooned.
- 9.—IMITATION PIECE, with repeated changes and effects.
- 10.—PIGEON OR FIERY PHOENIX, flying backwards and forwards, causing roars of laughter.
- 11.—DISPLAY OF SHELLS, Comprising:—
Laburnum Blossom.
Variegated Stars.
Emerald, Sapphire, and Ruby.
Ultramarine and Silver.
Meteoric Rain.
- 12.—MINE WITH BENGAL LIGHT, commencing with a Powerful Coloured Light, concluding with a great flight of Silver Snakes.
- 13.—LARGE BOUQUET OF ROMAN CANDLES, throwing Balls of varied Colours.
- 14.—BOUQUET OF CHINESE FIRE, to be followed quickly by JACK IN THE BOX, with loud explosions, etc., etc.

"GREAT INTERNATIONAL FIREWORK COMPETITION."

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE COMPANY LIMITED,
Muswell Hill, 10th November, 1875.

J. PAIN, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Judges have awarded you the Prize in Class 1, for the best Set Piece; also the Prize in Class 4, for the best Coloured Lights; and the Prize in Class 6, for the best Single Asteroid Rocket. I enclose you lists of awards, and remain,—Yours faithfully,

ALFRED EMDEN, *First Superintendent.*

FORD & CO.,

AGENTS,

No. 5, Water Street, Yokohama.

Yokohama, July 22nd, 1881.

INSURANCE.

THE CITY OF LONDON
Fire Insurance Company,
 (LIMITED.)

101, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Capital £1,000,000.

CHAIRMAN.—ALDERMAN H. E. KNIGHT, 10 Love Lane, E.C.
 (Chairman of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co.)

VICE-CHAIRMAN.—LIGHTLY SIMPSON, Esq. (Director of the
 Great Eastern Railway).

Sir HENRY BARKLY, K. C. B. (Governing Director of the Standard
 Bank of South Africa).

Lord COLIN CAMPBELL, M. P.

The Hon. REGINALD CAPEL (Director of the Great Northern Rail-
 way).

SPENCER GORE, Esq. (Messrs. Smith & Gore, Whitehall Place).

RICHARD BASIL RUTH, Esq., (Director of the Alexandria Water
 Company).

W. H. MATURIN, Esq., C. B., (Director of the Bank of South
 Australia).

ROBERT MORLEY, Esq., (late of Messrs. W. & B. Morley & Gray).

ALDERMAN G. S. NOTTAGE, 2 Bow Churchyard.

EDWARD LEIGH PEMBERTON, Esq., M. P. (Director of Land & Mort-
 gage Company of Egypt).

W. J. THOMPSON, Jun., Esq. (Messrs. W. J. & H. Thompson, Minc-
 ing Lane).

VINCENT BISCOE TRITTON, Esq., (Director of the Southwark and
 Vauxhall Water Company).

GENERAL MANAGER, L. C. PHILLIPS. BANKERS—Messrs. BARCLAY,
 BEVAN TRITTON & Co., Lombard Street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. BADHAM & WILLIAMS, 3 Salter's Hall Court,
 Cannon Street, E. C.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent at this
 Port for the above Company, and is authorized to
 accept RISKS on almost all descriptions of Property at
 Current Rates.

W. J. S. SHAND,
 AGENT,

32, Water Street.

Yokohama, July 11th, 1881.

PROVIDENT CLERKS
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed AGENT
 of the above Association, is prepared to receive
 proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE at

HOME RATES.

W. J. S. SHAND,
 Agent.

Yokohama, April 19th, 1881.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS
 AGAINST FIRE for periods

Not exceeding Ten days at.....1/8th,

" " Four days at.....1/16th,

of the annual rate.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
 Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1879

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
For Fire & Life.

TRANSATLANTIC
Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

C. ILLIES & Co.,
 Agents.

Yokohama, 9th October, 1880.

Royal Exchange Assurance
Corporation.

ESTABLISHED 1720.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept Risks
 at the undermentioned rates less 15 per cent discount.

SILK to London, Marseilles or an Italian Port... 1 per cent.

" " New York via San Francisco and Rail 1 "

TEA to New York w.a. via San Francisco and

Rail 1 1/4 "

Other rates in proportion.

Claims settled on outward Policies.

Policies issued payable in the United States.

CORNES & CO.,
 Agents for Japan.

Yokohama, May 25th, 1881,

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of
 Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1879, £262,492,461.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with
 promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
 Agents,
 Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, 10th June, 1880.

Guardian Fire and Life
Assurance Company.

L O N D O N .

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000

Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents
 at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies
 AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the
 Policies of this Company only when specially called for
 by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 3 of the 14th Year of Meiji, (1881.)

TATE-ISHI-MISAKI LIGHT-
HOUSE.

TSURUGA HARBOUR.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby gives notice, that on the night of the Twentieth day of the Seventh month of the Fourteenth year of Meiji (20th July, 1881) and every night thereafter from Sunset until Sunrise, a FIXED WHITE LIGHT of the Fourth order will be exhibited from the tower built on TATE-ISHI-MISAKI, the Western head of the entrance to the harbour of Tsuruga, Province of Yechizen.

According to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 95, and the British Admiralty Chart No. 1347, the Lighthouse is situated in Latitude 35 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds North and in Longitude 135 degrees 58 minutes East of Greenwich.

The Tower is built of Granite and is 18½ feet high from the base to the centre of the lantern.

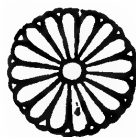
The Light will have an arc of visibility of 259 degrees, the cut off bearings being S. 60° 25' W. and S. 40° 35' E. Bearings true.

The total elevation of the Light above the sea will be 407 feet and its range of visibility in clear weather about 20 nautical miles.

YAMAO YOZO,

Minister of Public Works.

Tokai, July 1st, 1881.



NOTICE.

THE OFFICE for the control of MARINE matters is at present situated in the buildings of the NAIMUSHO, instead of at the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BY ORDER.

Shomu Kioku,
Tokio, April 22nd, 1881.STAR
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is now prepared to receive proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. J. STROME,
Agent for Japan.

Yokohama, 30th June, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KELLY & CO.

Price \$3.00 each; or 5 for \$12.50,

JAPAN SILK TABLES:

Showing the Cost of Silk Shipped to London, Lyons and New York. By H. G.

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Ichi no Jō, with Vocabulary. Transliterated and Edited by C. S. EBY, B.A.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION: ... \$3.50.

In its Social and Economical Aspects.
By G. F. SEWARD.

THE RELIGIONS OF CHINA: ... \$2.00.

Confucianism and Taoism described and compared with Christianity. By Professor JAMES LEGGE.

EDKINS' RELIGION IN CHINA: ... \$3.00.

A Brief account of the Three Religions of the Chinese.

WADE'S WEN-CHIEN TZU-ERH CHI: \$4.00.

Specimens of Documentary Chinese, written to assist Students of the Language, (with Key.)

No. 28, Main Street.

Yokohama, July 20th, 1881.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
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KEATING'S POWDER.KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY MORNING,
(Sundays excepted).

SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARK.



"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3d. EACH; AND TINS,
6d., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKLEY'S

» INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

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SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL),
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

Oakey's

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40, EACH, & 100, DOLLARS.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 EMERY CLOTH BLACK LEAD CABINET GLASS PAPER
 WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

May 4, 1878.

(Opposite the Old British Post Office).

Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

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DATURA FOR
TATULA**

Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1890.

DINNEFORD'S

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.**



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

FLUID MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

April 10, 1880

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MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Five Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery,
to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. 1878.
April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,***celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang, Staphanotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevel,
Magnolia, Jasmijn, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,*a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Essences*

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
*a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.*

**ATKINSON'S
ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,***a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.*

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,
*a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.*

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the
Manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Beware. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture
their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are
cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
Golden Lyre.

ESTABLISHED 1769.

FORD & Co.,**GENERAL****COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND

Forwarding Agents.

No. 5, WATER STREET.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1881.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY
Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch
Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some
thousands of Tons of Bridges.

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ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS
Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.

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*See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.)
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Gates. Street Posts.	Brackets. Gratings.
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.	Windows. Casements.
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12 Shapes and Sizes.

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LONDON.

26 ins.

THE GREATEST

**WONDER OF MODERN TIMES
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock!"
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,800,000.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
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LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, America, China and Japan, and Circular Notes
issued for the use of Travellers.

JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 26th February, 1881.

The "Japan Mail,"

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,
ESTABLISHED, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review
of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art;—Per
annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger Lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c., &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

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"..... Bates, Hendy, & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
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HONGKONG..... Kelly & Co.
SHANGHAI..... China and Japan Trading Co.
HIOGO & OSAKA..... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16
Bund, Yokohama.

THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. V. No. 30.]

Yokohama, July 30th, 1881.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER:

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 30TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 7TH MONTH, 30TH DAY.

MARRIAGE.

At Hiogo, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. T. C. Winn, and in the presence of General Stahel, U. S. Consul, JOSEPH F. GORHAM, of Yarmouth, Mass., to LOUISE E. GRAHAM.

DEATHS.

AMERMAN.—On Sunday evening, July 24, of Meningitis, GEORGE ELY, son of Rev. Jas. L. and R. E. Amerman, aged one year and twenty-two days.

On Thursday morning the *Belgie* carried away a gentleman who, during his all too short stay amongst us, won golden opinions both in public and private life. In one sense Mr. Rennie may be called an old resident, for though the time of his actual presence in Japan can be counted by months, his reputation has been with us for years, and will remain with us so long as any capability of appreciating the highest social and official qualities survives in the East. Unfortunately it is not the lot of this settlement to be a permanent resting place for merit. A station we often are, a terminus, never; and so it happens that, when we have learned to appreciate, we must immediately study to forget. We can scarcely dare to expect that Mr. Rennie will ever resume his judicial functions here. Certainly he will not if promotion have any affinity with justice, but for the moment at any rate we shall persist in hoping that, when he is called on to compare the balance of future advantages, the memory

of the friends he has left behind him in Japan will prove a not inappreciable weight in the scale.

Few of us can recall such a marvellously kind Summer as this has been up to the present. Really it seemed at one time as if we might defer putting on white clothes to the end of the chapter, and so drift unconsciously into the still days and crisp evenings of "mild-eyed" Autumn. Nevertheless, though the sun may be comparatively gentle in the tortures he inflicts, he certainly bakes us enough to warrant a modicum of crustiness, and we are rather sympathetic than surprised when we observe a temporary irritation on the part of our friend the *Herald*. Once more we hear of 'those glozing arts in which Japanese officials excel, and by which they succeed in imposing on strangers,' and once more we are reminded that 'Mr. Kennedy would be far more acceptable to the Japanese than Sir Harry S. Parkes, because the latter, with his prolonged and various experience, understands the natives well, and is not to be bamboozled by specious artifices and adroit subterfuges.' Now we have no intention of discussing the relative capabilities of Sir Harry Parkes and Mr. Kennedy, but we appeal to our contemporary's good sense and to the judgment of this community to decide whether such utterances as these are in any sense expedient. If the Japanese be what the *Herald* says they are, and if Sir Harry Parkes has learned so to regard them—a frame of mind, be it remarked, which would go far to justify even Mr. Edward House's vilifications—will this splenetic declaration of the fact tend either to make the latter's functions easy or the former's mood less obstinate? In whose interest does our contemporary speak? Not in the interests of this community, since he tells the people among whom we live, that we regard them with dislike and suspicion and that they have no share in our confidence, which is the first essential of friendship; nor yet in the interests of Sir Harry Parkes, since he informs those to whom that Minister is accredited, that they must look to be treated with contempt and mistrust and that any concession they make will be regarded as a "glozing" artifice. Sir Harry Parkes will have a difficult rôle to perform when he returns to Japan, but its difficulties will be incalculably complicated, and our own position rendered doubly unprofitable, if the Japanese accept the *Herald's* version of his diplomatic creed and our inimical disposition.

Mr. Edward House's 'typical case' with reference to the export duty on coal, contains, like all that gentleman's statements, a grain of truth amid a mass of error. Mr. House says, that towards the end of the year 1869, a Notification was published and signed by Sir Harry Parkes 'declaring that an arrangement had been made between him and the Japanese Government by which it was agreed that all coals taken on board steamers for exportation should be regarded as for ship's use, and should therefore be exempt from duty.' This is substantially correct. Here

are the words of the Notification in question :—*'The undersigned hereby makes known for the general information of H. B. M. subjects, that by an arrangement concluded between the Representatives of the Treaty Powers and the Japanese Government all native coal exported in foreign steamers shall be held to be shipped for ship's use, and shall therefore be passed by the Custom House free of duty: while all the native coal exported in foreign sailing vessels shall pay the export duty of the Tariff attached to the Convention of Yedo, 1866.'*

Now a communication addressed two months previously by the Japanese Foreign Office to the Representatives of the Treaty Powers had contained these words :—*'We' (the Ministers for Foreign Affairs) 'are of opinion that no duty should be levied on coal that is not put on board of vessels for purposes of trading in it; it is our intention therefore to allow in future Japanese coal for steamers' use to be shipped free of duty.'*

A comparison of the Foreign Office's communication and Sir Harry Parkes' Notification, shows that the latter accords shippers a much greater latitude than the former. In fact the purpose for which the coal is shipped disappears altogether from the question in Sir Harry's hands, and we find that *'all coal exported in foreign steamers shall be free of duty.'* But this difference was not, as Mr. House states, due to any arbitrary or illegal action on Sir Harry's part. It was the outcome of two considerations which had been duly submitted to the Japanese Government and acknowledged by them to be conclusive. These considerations were (1) the impossibility of limiting the exact quantity of coal required for a steamer's use, and (2) the fact that, as Japanese coal could not bear the expense of steam transit, steamships would not care to ship it except for use. The Japanese Foreign Office, however, while admitting the force of these arguments, was careful to base the consequent remission of duty on the principle, that *only articles of commerce should pay duty*, thereby clearly showing that they intended the newly conceded right to be exercised *bona fide*.

Now the difficulty of determining exactly how much coal a steamer might require for use will readily be granted; but was there equal warrant for concluding that coal could not be profitably exported in steamers? This is a question that many merchants here might answer in the negative. Coal has been carried by steamers and carried in very considerable quantities—whether as ballast or compliment of cargo—from Japan to China and elsewhere, without paying any export duty. The concession made by the Japanese Government in November, 1869, at the instance of the Foreign Representatives, has resulted in an abuse more or less flagrant, but to suppose that Sir Harry Parkes either foresaw, or was privy to that abuse, would be simply absurd.

When therefore Mr. House says that, *'evidence of the alleged agreement between the Minister and the Government has been repeatedly called for in the most public manner but has never appeared,'* and further, *'that the Japanese Government absolutely deny having ever sanctioned such a proceeding'* he is, to say the least of it, grossly misinformed. Sir Harry Parkes cannot be acquitted of having unwittingly opened the door to an abuse, but the error into which he was led seems very pardonable, and proved at any rate quite as delusive to the Japanese authorities as to himself.

We have much pleasure in stating that, at the instance of H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires, the appointment of Chaplain to the British Legation in Japan has been conferred on the Rev. A. C. Shaw under authority from the Secretary of State. The duties of this office have already been performed for several years by Mr. Shaw in addition to the services of

the church in Tokiyo, and the reverend gentleman's official nomination will be a source of sincere satisfaction to all English residents in the Capital.

Few names are better known to students of modern Japanese history than that of Ii-Kamon no Kami, the Regent who was set upon and murdered by ronin of Mito and Satsuma, as he was leaving his *yashiki* near the Sakurada Gate on the first of March, 1860. The Regent fell a victim to his own enlightenment. He was born before his time. It is now established beyond all doubt that the peaceful inception of foreign intercourse with Japan was mainly brought about by his influence. All his fellows, without any salient exceptions, were of the barbarian-expelling persuasion, and when we remember how long and how intensely that anti-foreign spirit blazed, even after the rulers of the land had arrayed themselves against it, we cannot but marvel at the farsighted intrepidity that enabled one man to take his stand alone against the very climax of the storm. It seems strange that the Regent's *yashiki* should afterwards have served as quarters for the officers of the *Mission Militaire*, and that its site should now be occupied by the most imposing looking foreign building in Tokiyo, the Army Staff offices. One might almost say that the spirit of the man haunts the place still, and that fate seeks in some degree to recompense his misfortunes by erecting on the ground of his assassination so conspicuous a monument of the progress he advocated. For all that justice has not prejudiced her old character for tardiness even in his case. Contemporary history found other things to lay to his charge besides the advocacy of Western civilization which really whetted his murderers' swords, and it is only to-day that his countrymen, no longer ashamed to avow their sometime errors and subsequent repentance, propose to do fitting honour to the memory of this pioneer of progress. A subscription has been set on foot for the purpose of erecting monuments to him at Shiba and Ueno, in Tokiyo, and it is further proposed to publish an account of his life and doings for circulation among foreigners as well as Japanese. The matter will no doubt be placed formally before the public in a short time, and we have little doubt that, when the facts are known, this community will not furnish the smallest proportion of promoters.

The case of the *Tokiyo Lawyers v. the Proprietor of the Nichi Nichi Shimbun* seemed at one time to be on the verge of entering upon a very interesting stage. The Tokiyo Saibansho having refused to permit any of the sometime plaintiffs to hold a brief for the defendant, found itself under the necessity of summoning Mr. Fukuchi to appear in person. The latter pleaded his duties as President of the Tokiyo City Assembly, which body endorsed his plea by passing a resolution declaring his presence necessary during the whole period of its session, and further, by appointing a deputation to wait upon the Minister for Home Affairs and pray him to protect the assembly against this arbitrary invasion of its rights by the Law Courts. The particular right for which the assembly is solicitous does not appear to be quite so indefeasible as its advocates suppose. They base their protest upon the fact that a member of the city assembly may not be arrested, during a period of session, without the President's permission, even though the charge against him be of a criminal nature. Still more sacred therefore is the person of the President himself when a civil and not very vital question alone is at issue. The analogy here is a little obscure, it must be confessed. A law which prohibits the police from entering an Assembly Hall, and summarily arresting a member, must be capable of considerable latitude if it can be

extended so as to forbid the attendance of a member at a court of justice to defend his own interests. The Home Minister, however, treated the deputation's logic tenderly, and dismissed the indignant burghers with a vague promise of investigation and redress; while the Court, on its side, scrambled out of the dilemma by informing Mr. Fukuchi, that as the date of hearing for which he had been summoned was now past, he need not attend until again required to do so! The Court, in fact, instead of sitting, seems to be sat upon all round. It refused to allow Mr. Fukuchi's appeal from its judgment as to the ability of a sometime plaintiff to represent the defendant, whereupon the appellant quietly replied that he meant to prefer his appeal for all that, and that the Lower Court's veto did not concern him at all, since he had only given notice of his intention in compliance with prescribed forms. The impression conveyed by the whole affair is that the law has a somewhat vague notion of its own strength, and that the litigants are taking advantage of its vacillation to encroach as much as possible upon its prerogative. Perhaps in this transition stage it is as well that questions of this nature should be fully ventilated with a view to the building of that causeway of precedents without which the swamp of quirk and quibble can never be safely crossed. So Mr. Fukuchi too seems to think, for he persistently refuses to accept any suggestions of compromise, though urged thereto by a mediator of no less importance than the Abbot of Nishi Hongwanji, who is at present on a visit to Tokiyo. For our own part we cannot help thinking, as we watch the progress of this and other cognate affairs, that a few legal advisers might be imported from the West with very great advantage. We do not refer to the experiment of appointing foreign assistant judges. That is a question involving considerations of another nature. It does seem, however, that if the Government desires to secure anything like an intelligent and consistent rendering of codes based upon foreign systems, it cannot afford to leave the matter entirely in the hands of functionaries imperfectly trained and entirely without experience. We do not wish to ignore the ability of those gentlemen who have completed a course of legal studies in Europe or America. The credit due to their perseverance and industry is not less than the benefit Japan will derive from their acquirements. But they are as yet few in number; and let them have been ever so diligent during the years of their foreign residence, they cannot possibly have obtained an efficient conception of the practice of the law and its dignity. At present it may almost be said that matters are left to the instinct of the law officers, and in many cases that instinct has proved lamentably misleading. To expect anything else would have been absurd. There has been no change in the nature of the Japanese proportionate to that which their social condition has undergone in the past two decades. The best men that can be selected to administer the laws find themselves entirely without guidance quite as often as otherwise, and if they err there is no room for astonishment. But why not help them to find their way as speedily as possible? If they are to proceed always by a tentative process, as seems to be the fact in this Tokiyo libel case, whatever result they attain, derision and humiliation will surely be the surviving memory, '*Mould the puppet ever so perfectly,*' says a Japanese proverb; '*without breath it is still a puppet.*' So it is with a legal system. The best codes human wisdom can devise are comparatively useless without the judicial spirit to administer them. The Government expects too much of its servants. They have not yet, nor could they possibly have, skill to manage the delicate machinery suddenly entrusted to their care. Left to their unassisted devices,

they will so often throw that machinery out of gear that men will lose all faith in the possibility of its uniform working. There is more clamour in the world over one miscarriage of justice than over a hundred instances of its satisfaction. More especially is this true here, where a malignant chorus is always waiting to be jubilant over the mistakes of the Japanese, but never willing to make any allowance for their difficulties. These are the persons who would peremptorily insist upon the immediate adoption by Japan of all the most advanced products of Western civilization, though by their own showing some of those she has already adopted are more than she can conveniently manage. Little as we are disposed to counsel any concession to such irresponsible invective, we cannot forget that the outer world must of necessity see Japan with the eyes of those who are in a position to observe her closest. With her audience in its present spirit, she must be prepared to have her failures magnified and her successes ignored. If the efforts she is making be sincere—and we have the fullest conviction that they are—considerations of this nature will probably appear very secondary matters, but for obvious reasons she has more than common need to be careful of her reputation at this juncture. The circumstances of the suit in which Mr. Goto Shojiro lately figured as defendant, as well as those of this Tokiyo libel case, prove that the Japanese law officers need some extraneous assistance, unless the good repute of the whole legal system is to be imperilled. Surely it would be a very simple matter to appoint an European or American lawyer as consulting judge at each of the principal courts in the two capitals. We can conceive no more efficient and easy method of imparting to the law officers a practical knowledge of their duties, and to the foreign public, a thorough confidence in the integrity of the tribunals.

Among the industries which have received a large impetus from the opening of the foreign markets, not the least remarkable is that of embroidery. Much very beautiful work of this description is now done at Kiyoto, and the better samples command a ready sale in America. Curiously enough some of the finest efforts of the Japanese embroiderer's skill were to be found formerly on the robes, surcoats &c., worn by the nobles on occasions of fire. It seems a strange freak of fancy to trick oneself out in gorgeous raiment and assume a gala demeanour when one's house is burning, but such was certainly the fashion here. The great man, finding himself compelled by the flames to change his residence, did so in the jauntiest style possible, as if he meant to show the world how independent he was of such trifles as conflagrations. The embroideries manufactured now are very much less costly than those of olden times, but they are perhaps more artistic. Unfortunately, however, the demand for such commodities is necessarily very limited; a fact to which the Swiss embroiderers can bear sad testimony. Their industry has far outstripped the market for its products. Thus in 1868 the approximate value of the embroideries exported from St. Galle to the United States was five million francs, whereas last year it reached the enormous figure of twenty-six millions, still leaving in the St. Galle warehouses large quantities, for which there is no immediate prospect of a market. The American demand, too, having steadily increased year by year from 1870 to 1880, now shows a tendency to fall off, owing in a great measure, it is said, to the import of Nottingham embroideries, which, when they are not preferred for their own sake, imitate the St. Galle articles so perfectly that they take the latter's place at reduced prices. As yet the export of embroideries from Japan to the United States is in a com-

paratively embryo condition, but considering the very low rate of wages in this country, the exquisite taste of the artist artisans, and the favour with which Japanese productions are regarded in America, there seems no reason why the trade should not develop into something considerable. Certainly the matter is worthy of attention. If the United States could afford to take twenty-six million francs' worth of embroideries from Switzerland in 1880, a little coaxing might persuade them to transfer a considerable portion of their custom to Japan.

It sounds somewhat out of place to talk of fires in mid-summer, but after all we are only three months distant from the season of "clanging bells and soaring sparks." Each year we keep hoping against hope that some preventative measures will result from the sad experience garnered in the past, but it really seems as though our expectations were destined always to end, both literally and figuratively—in smoke. If, however, fires are not to be gainsaid, something may at least be done for the protection of the firemen who risk their lives so recklessly, and, we might almost add, so uselessly, every winter. Here is a description of a fire-proof suit, invented and patented in Germany. It is said to have stood the test of trial excellently, a man dressed in it having penetrated into the midst of a fire without suffering in any way either from heat or smoke, and it does not suggest the idea of anything much more troublesome or costly than the Japanese firemen already wear to so little purpose. "The suit is made of a thick woollen stuff, which is saturated inside with wax, and covered on the outside with a thick layer of ocher and sulphur. The metal helmet for the protection of the head has a protruding part closed with thick glass, from which a trunk-like hose or tube depends, which is filled with moistened pieces of sponge. The air is admitted through a perforated bottom-plate of the trunk, and is cooled and freed from smoke by passing through the little pieces of sponge. A spiral formed layer of wire gives the air tube the necessary strength. While due provision is thus made for inhaling good air, the heat of the fire draws out the moisture from the inner wool and layer of wax, by which means the body is kept cool and ease of movement secured. The outer layer of the dress is waterproof and incombustible; the heat raises blisters on the same, without, however, exposing the woollen stuff to the fire. This outward layer must be renewed every time after use."

The last failure of the Uchatius bronze is another addition to the long list of shortcomings recorded against that metal as a material for rifled cannon.

Most nations have made some attempt to utilize their large stock of old smooth-bore bronze guns, and so far as experiment goes, Austria appears to have had some success with weapons of small calibre. Experience, however, generally, tends to prove the unreliable nature of bronze. The presence, for example, of tin spots has necessitated the condemnation of a large number of Uchatius guns, while the failure of the British bronze rifled guns, after the success of the experimental pieces, shews how little faith may be placed on results obtained by experiments on a small scale. That bronze steel is adapted for the construction of field-pieces remains to be proved, while for guns of position it is useless. No special skill is required to comprehend the difficulties of employing such a material. Tin and Copper melt at 442 F° and 1,800 F° respectively, while the average temperature developed in the chamber of modern guns by the combustion of the powder is 3,500 F°. At this temperature, therefore, the powder gas quickly develops flaws by burning out the "tin spots," which are nothing more than patches or veins of white alloy—rich in tin—always found in bronze.

The news of this latest failure comes rather opportunely, for we understand that the Japanese contemplate some attempt at manufacturing bronze guns, and it is well that their eyes should be opened to the ill-success which certainly awaits them.

The question of the Tokiyo Commercial School was discussed at one of the City Assembly's late meetings. Some of the members were for supporting the school out of the Local taxes, while others were disposed to regard its maintenance as more properly appertaining to private enterprise. Against the latter opinion it was urged that subscriptions would certainly not be forthcoming in sufficient quantities, and that, in a metropolis like Tokiyo, an institution so necessary as a Commercial School ought not to be entirely dependent on voluntary donations. In the end, however, the Assembly refused to sanction any allotment from the taxes, and we presume, therefore, that an appeal will presently be made to the citizens of Tokiyo in behalf of the School. It is rumoured that the Mitsubishi Company is likely to come forward with the necessary funds, but however this may be, we sincerely trust that some device for raising money may be found. It would be a matter of great regret should a want of liberality compel the closing of an institution which has scarcely yet had time to be useful.

An examination of the manufacturing returns of the City of Lyons for the year 1880 brings out the interesting fact that the comparative monopoly hitherto enjoyed by silk is stoutly assailed by two rivals, cotton and wool. It may be a mere caprice of fashion, or it may be the result of a more economical tendency, but at any rate we find that silk goods mixed with cotton, wool, etc., are represented in the statistics by items of a hundred and twenty-eight millions (francs) in 1879 and a hundred and seventy-six millions in 1880. On the other hand the total value of plain and pure silk goods produced has fallen from a hundred and eighty-six millions in 1879 to a hundred and fifty millions in 1880. Satin (cotton warp) has come in for the largest share of public favour, its manufacture having increased from eighty millions in 1879 to a hundred and eight millions in 1880. Whatever be the cause of these variations Lyons has at any rate shown that her artisans have not lost their hereditary ability of adapting themselves to the vicissitudes of fashion.

His Majesty the Emperor has conferred the order of the Rising Sun, First-class, on Mr. Ijichi, Imperial Preceptor, of whose doings we gave an account some time ago, and also on Mr. Shimadzu Hisamitsu, better known to foreigners as Shimadzu Saburo. Second-class decorations were at the same time granted to Messrs. Fukuoka, Minister of Education; Yamao, Minister of Public Works; Tanaka, Minister of Justice, and thirteen others including Senators and Nobles, while ribbons of the Third-class have been distributed to fifteen gentlemen, among whom we notice the names of Messrs. Sugi, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household; Hachisuka, Director of the Customs Bureau; and Mayeshima, Post-Master-General.

It is sometimes a loss to be too attractive. America performs the part at present of a huge loadstone, daily drawing to herself a greater number of waifs, that have become detached from their old grooves by the perpetual pressure of misfortune. Largely, too, does she profit by the operation, for she is happily able to treat the discontent and turbulence of her adopted children with an infallible medicine—prosperity. But public faith in the recuperative effect of her resources must have attained a very indiscriminating condition when people

send her their very lunatics to utilize. Land Rulers, Fenians, Socialists, nay even Nihilists do not come altogether amiss, but surely the line might be drawn at lunatics! The good folk at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, however, seem to be of a different persuasion. Eight years ago they "forwarded with care" an idiot lad to Pittsburgh, and ever since then, the municipal authorities of the latter place have ministered to the youth at the public expense. Now, they begin to think that the rubbish has been shot on them long enough, and have given the Frankfort folk notice that they will re-shoot it by the earliest opportunity.

Within the last few days His Majesty the Emperor has had a novel experience. A letter has been addressed to him directly from England and by an Englishman. The epistle first came into the hands of the Minister of the Household, and when its superscription was deciphered, that venerable conservative found himself seriously perturbed. A letter forsooth is not in itself a matter of much moment, but a letter now-a-days, addressed to a sovereign, may contain something more than combinations of pothooks and hangers. Loyalty suggested an immediate examination of the enclosure, but respect on the other hand forbade such a course. Nothing remained but to summon an interpreter and carry the envelope to the palace. Opened in the Imperial presence the missive was found to contain—what, think you reader? A blank card with an ornamental border and a request that His Majesty would graciously condescend to write his name thereon! Imagine the good Minister's relief, who, instead of dynamite or some other infernal combustible, found only a humble autograph-hunter's petition! Of course it will be supposed that the letter was consigned to the waste-paper basket forthwith. By no means. The Japanese have a wonderful veneration for the *first* of anything. The primal flower of Spring, the initiatory effort at penmanship, the earliest promptings of love, and in short all things original, have a mystical claim upon their sympathy. This letter was the first ever addressed by a foreigner not only to the present Emperor of Japan, but to any Emperor of Japan since the age of the gods. It was meet that some enquiries should be made about its writer, who, unless we are much mistaken, will be not a little surprised by the receipt, by and by, of the autograph he desires. But what a deluge of epistles will be showered upon the Emperor if he shows himself gracious on this occasion! In the present humour of the West every possessor of a Japanese curio will not hesitate to apply for an autograph, and the gratified unit will cut a very sorry figure beside the disappointed thousands.

A letter from Korea, dated the 17th instant, reports that trade has been absolutely nil at Fusan during the past four months. Moreover at Keishido, a district in the neighbourhood of the settlement, no rain has fallen since the first days of this month, and the certainty of famine is beginning to stare people in the face. Already, therefore, they are hoarding rice and other edibles, so that the necessities of life grow daily dearer and scarcer for the Japanese settlers. It is also reported that great uneasiness prevails as to the probable outcome of the present mission to Japan. People tell each other that on the return of the sight-seers radical changes will be introduced into the polity and foreign relations of the country, and many wise heads are shaken over the prospects of the next six months.

A French paper, writing of Sfax before the bombardment, says that it is one of the prettiest towns of the regency. Houses built very closely together form the nucleus of the

place; and above them rises a tower of some height and a minaret which crowns a mosque. Around this principal group are scattered numerous habitations surrounded by gardens. Part of the town is inhabited by Arabs: the remainder by Europeans. The two divisions are entirely distinct from each other and surrounded by walls with gates which are closed every night. The site is sheltered by hills of low elevation on the side removed from the sea, and is protected by a battery on the mole. The population is about thirty thousand souls, to wit:—25,000 Arabs, 3,500 Jews, and 1,500 Europeans. The principal exports are to Malta, Sicily, and other places in Southern Europe, and consist of hides, oil, wheat, barley, wool, dates, cordage and sponge. On the whole Sfax was evidently a thriving place. The writer from whom we quote speaks of a considerable amount of race jealousy; and, hence, it is probable that some demonstration on the part of the Arabs—some assault upon the French settlement—has led to the reprisals which have result in the bombardment and slaughter mentioned in Renter's telegrams.

In our selection of telegrams from the San Francisco papers to the 7th of July will be found a full account of the attempted assassination of General Garfield, President of the United States. The would-be murderer is a half crazy, egotistical, impecunious ruffian, disappointed in his search for office, and eager for notoriety. We are happy to add that the President's complete recovery was confidently anticipated by his medical attendants.

Mr. Nordquist, one of the companions of Baron Nordenskiöld in the *Vega* when that vessel effected the North-west passage from Europe to Asia, has contributed a note to the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, *à propos* of an assertion by Mr. Dall, an American scientist who states that the Tschutakis, with whom the Nordenskiöld expedition passed the winter of 1878-9, are Esquimaux by origin. This proposition is disputed by Nordquist, who had ample opportunity for personal study of the people; and, if we mistake not, compiled a large vocabulary of their language. He maintains that the nomad and settled Tschutakis are of identical origin, and all dwell north of the Cape which bears their name, while the true Esquimaux live south of that point, principally on the borders of the Gulf of Anadyrsk, thence to Cape Oliutorkaki. He thinks that he proves the correctness of his opinion by comparing the idioms of the two people.

The introduction of silk culture into the United States is being vigorously and practically advocated. A Society of ladies of wealth and influence, having its headquarters in Philadelphia, is working hard and successfully to promote the industry. The following note from the *Philadelphia Ledger* should be interesting to Japanese as well as foreign readers:—

The silk manufacturers of the United States paid in wages last year over nine millions of dollars. The amount of capital invested is nearly nineteen millions, the number of factories is three hundred and eighty-three, the number of looms, 8,467. The value of its finished goods for the year ending June 30th, 1880, was thirty-four millions, four hundred and ten thousand, four hundred and sixty-three dollars. This gave employment throughout the year to a large number of persons. The highest number employed at any one time was thirty-four thousand, four hundred and ten. Such an industry accounts for some late developments in Switzerland. Formerly, Americans bought largely of Swiss ribbons. Consul Mason, of Basle, reports that for three or four years previous to the year 1873 there were sent to the United States from the Basle district silk ribbons to the value of \$3,500,000 annually. In 1879, but \$811,224 worth of ribbons were exported, and the number of factories reduced from twenty-six to eight. Last year there was quite a revival of trade at Basle, but the figures to date serve to point out what was happening in the United States during these years. We had begun to make our own ribbons. They are better than the imported, because they are purer. In that one word is the secret

and success of American silk. Consul Peixotto, at Lyons, has made an estimate that the total yield of the world in silk last year was sixteen millions of pounds, largely furnished from Japan. The product of the Japanese cocoons alone were valued in 1875, the last year of available statistics, at thirty-one millions of dollars. Much of this comes across America on its way to Europe, for manufacture. Our own factories in Philadelphia, in New Jersey, in Massachusetts, Missouri, and elsewhere, import every year an increasing quantity of reeled and raw silk, silk waste, etc., to supply the steadily growing manufacture. Why not, says the Philadelphia Silk School, keep some of this money at home?

The answer to this question comes along slowly. The old multicaulis speculation so impressed it upon the minds of most people that there was something disastrous about the silk industry, that it takes the chimneys of Paterson and the jacquard looms of Philadelphia to answer that there are millions in it already, and more to come. Naturally, the silk weavers of the United States are not the first to see the connection, just as it took the wool weaver some time to fix their ideas upon the back of American sheep. But now the fleeces and the factories are 'solid' in their interests, and nobody could divorce the wool-growers from the weavers. It is as easy to raise cocoons as sheep—easier. The intermediate stages between the cocoon and the factory have yet to be undertaken, but cocoon and eggs both are raised in this State, in North Carolina, and in Missouri, for sale and export. The shearing of the cocoons, or the flature, is the step that has to be taken on an extended scale. The great cocoon market for the world is Marseilles. The silk flatures are grouped in the departments around Lyons, and the French-raised cocoons are consumed in the immediate neighborhood in which they are raised, but the foreign cocoons, coming from all countries, are distributed from Marseilles, and there they are purchased to the best advantage. Consul Peixotto points out, in a private letter to the American Minister at Paris, in answer to some inquiries made through Mr. Noyes by the Philadelphia Silk School, that American-grown cocoons can be sold at Marseilles as readily as any others, as soon as the quality, and especially the uniformity of the cocoons becomes known in the markets. By the efforts of this school American-grown cocoons will doubtless soon be placed on sale in this important depot to direct the attention of American silk-raisers to this point. There have already been given in the *Ledger* such details of silk-growing under the management of this school as will satisfy any one that all that is needed is such a point to which the numerous little harvests all over the country can be gathered and forwarded. Here is one experience from Gwynedd, Pa., representing six weeks' care of one crop. There were raised in one farm-house, just as an experiment, and to see how it would work, thirty pounds of cocoons and fifteen ounces of eggs. The cocoons are worth at a market two dollars a pound, the eggs from three to four dollars an ounce. From a North Carolina farmer comes a letter on a larger scale. He has put up one hundred and fifty racks this year, four feet long by three feet wide, and each rack is to accommodate three thousand worms. He expects to raise this summer one thousand barrels of cocoons (North Carolina cocoons, pure white, took a premium at the Centennial); but this grower raises also from the French eggs the large flesh-colored cocoons, of which about one hundred and ninety weigh a pound, and from the Japanese eggs also a fine cocoon.

The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture has recently taken up this matter with much interest, and has been in conference with the Philadelphia Silk School. Mrs. Lucas's paper, read before the New Jersey State Board, and the exhibit of cocoons from Philadelphia, suggested the idea of raising the silk at the experiment stations. The experiment station, it may be said here, is the practical way in which our next-door neighbor carries out her farming ideas and tests them under the supervision of experts. New Jersey makes wine already and weaves silk. She might as well raise silk too, it is thought.

But why, asks the protective and otherwise thoughtful reader, need the cocoons be sent abroad to be sold, and this golden fleece sheared by French hands? Why can they not be kept at home, seeing that the silk manufacturer can, or at least could, take all that can be raised for years to come? That is the point which is now occupying the minds of *Sericulturists*—seriously occupying them. Cocoons and eggs are all that they know. They know that the mulberry will grow wherever the apple-tree does, and that the orange does about as well as the mulberry. They know that the season begins on the eleventh of May and lasts six weeks, and that it is possible, by skilfully retarding some of the eggs, to make two seasons in the year. What they have not yet reached is the perfection of reeling, although they are experimenting upon it. The hand-reeling of Italy and France is an old story. Silk has been reeled by hand here, and is still, and if the farmer's daughter puts her reeling at the same price as her knitting or crochet, to fill up the unemployed time, and not for an occupation to live by, hand-reeling would pay to that extent. For an extended business the great flatures are needed, where American cocoons can be reeled at home, by machinery, the only thing that can come into competition with the cheap day labor of the Italian, French, and Japanese hand reellers. A young American engineer is at this time in France, experimenting on the reeling of silk by electricity, which is the motive power destined to lighten labor as well as streets. This is the one missing link that is needed to complete the chain between Horstmann's fringes and ribbons and the New Jersey silk dress-goods and handkerchiefs, the Connecticut sewing silks, etc., and the cocoon racks in American farm houses. The Philadelphia school, that has done so much in gathering up these threads of detail and in sending out its cocoons and instruction over the country, is a real credit to the city and the State.

A silk-culture-fair is to be held in Philadelphia in October, when money premiums will be given to the most

successful exhibitors, one of the conditions being that they must present credentials, from responsible persons, averring that their samples are the *bona fide* results of their own experiments in sericulture.

SIR HARRY PARKES AND SIR EDWARD REED.

SIR Harry Parkes has elected to take up the gage thrown down by his detractors. He has chosen to meet them on their own platform and in doing so has placed himself, we fear, at a grave disadvantage. There are times when silence is even better than gold; times, indeed, when men are constrained to abstain from speech by considerations with which expediency is scarcely worthy to be classed. Such a time, we venture to think, was the period that separated the appearance of Sir Edward Reed's book from the discussion that gentleman had pledged himself to provoke in the House of Commons. During that period Sir Harry Parkes—if we may be permitted the expression—was in a manner awaiting trial, and it is difficult to escape the conviction that he would have consulted his own interests, as well as those of the public service, better had he refrained from seeming to solicit a verdict and entrusted his case altogether to those whose official function is to defend or censure him. Sir Edward Reed had publicly declared his intention of making the matter a subject of parliamentary enquiry. Pending that enquiry Sir Harry Parkes has suffered himself to become his own advocate, and his best friends have just reason to lament his action.

On the other hand, against this impression, inevitably suggested by a first perusal of our Minister's letter to the *Times*, is to be set the fact, that Sir Edward Reed had suffered more than half a year to elapse without taking the only step which can justify a member of parliament in preferring charges of incompetency against a public servant. Was it his deliberate intention to defer that step until defence became difficult if not impossible? Naturally we are most unwilling to entertain such a supposition, yet it is in a manner forced upon us by Sir Edward Reed himself, who at one moment announces his intention of "moving for papers," and the next tells us his aim has been to avoid any formal attack upon Sir Harry, lest by so doing he should rouse the mistaken loyalty of the Foreign Office to an unreasoning vindication of its nominee. But what does this signify? Does it mean a series of secret attacks, a gradual process of subtle attainer in which the forms of trial were to be dispensed with and the verdict at last to go by default? If so it is easy to fancy that Sir Harry Parkes, honestly conscious of his innocence and little skilled to endure a method of assault so foreign to his own manly nature, may have indignantly sought to precipitate the public procedure his adversary desired to avoid. With such a feeling we can heartily sympathise, but for its outcome there remains only regret.

With regard to the points which Sir Edward Reed emphasizes in his review of our political relations with Japan, it must be evident to every one that a bald assertion or denial is of little if any value. Whether '*while the Americans and Russians are spoken of with affectionate esteem, it is we who are said to have delayed the revision of the treaties; to have objected to the laws of Japan having reasonable application to foreigners; to have attempted*

to force on the country an illegitimate trade in opium, and to have objected to the closing of the foreign post-office,' are questions to which the Japanese alone can satisfactorily reply. So soon, however, as we begin to discuss the justice or injustice of such imputations, the British Minister, and for the matter of that all the foreign residents in Japan, are in a position to give valuable evidence. Sir Edward Reed has evidently been thoroughly sensible of all this. He confined himself in his first letter to a translation of the opinion he discerned among the Japanese during his visit to this country, intending no doubt to make the grounds of that opinion a subject of official enquiry. But he has now travelled beyond the rôle he had originally assigned himself. He undertakes to justify Japanese discontent, and he is encountered by Sir Harry Parkes with a general and unequivocal denial. But to what does that denial refer? To the dissatisfaction said to have been engendered in Japan, or to the circumstances upon which that dissatisfaction is based? If to the former, we must emphatically join issue with Sir Harry Parkes. It is beyond all question that the feeling which predominates to-day, among official and unofficial Japanese alike, is one of the bitterest umbrage. Individually and collectively all intelligent persons do not hesitate to declare, that the present state of things is intolerable, and that the position this country is compelled to occupy in her relations with foreign powers is at once humiliating and unjust. It is well to recognize this fact distinctly, apart from all discussion of its origin. That such a mood should have been engendered is a grave diplomatic failure, only to be excused if it be reckoned unavoidable. Its existence must have been patent to Sir Edward Reed, as it is to every competent observer, and when he says that our relations with Japan have not been satisfactory, he records a fact which is unfortunately becoming more and more salient every day. We do not pretend that this sentiment of soreness does not exaggerate its source. Japan is not less hot-headed than her neighbours, and her grievances, real or imaginary, have never lacked interested fomenters. For the moment indeed her eyes are blinded to her own interests by irritation and disappointment. Accustomed from the first to find herself subjected to menacing pressure rather than patient persuasion, she has gradually ceased to believe that the demands made upon her have been actuated by anything but selfish solicitude. Unconsciously she now regards everything as a concession, however largely it affects her welfare, and but little prescience is required to foresee, that a persistent adherence to the policy of the past must soon force her into an attitude of sullen defiance. If this be the result we desire to induce, nothing more need he said. If not, then indeed some change is necessary.

It may perhaps be urged in reply that Japan's present discontent makes no distinction: that she chafes alike at the restraints put upon her by all the Treaty Powers, and that each and every one of her so-called friends find her at present equally mortified. Unfortunately it is not so. England is charged with incomparably the largest share of injustice, in part, perhaps, owing to the prominent position her large interests have compelled her to occupy, but in part, also, because she has shewn least tenderness in the methods she believed herself obliged to pursue.

Sir Harry Parkes is astonished that, 'a Liberal Member of Parliament should advocate the imposition of commercial restrictions in one of the few markets open to our trade.' Reflecting persons will not be astonished, that the spirit this sentiment embodies should seem to the Japanese somewhat incompatible with the principle of even-handed justice we profess to adopt as our rule of conduct.

On the other hand Sir Harry's 'unequivocal denial' may, and probably does, refer to Sir Edward Reed's version of his official acts. He refuses to admit that Japan has been treated with unnecessary harshness, or that her earnest efforts at reform have elicited no corresponding indulgence. Upon the latter point we have already expressed our opinion, and to discuss the former at present could serve no useful purpose. If it were possible for Sir Harry Parkes to disassociate himself from the past; if it were possible for him to appear not as the sustainer but as the relaxer of a system that has long outlived the period of its fitness, not only his unrivalled knowledge of Japan's condition and his honest interest in her welfare, but also the signal services she gratefully acknowledges to have received at his hands, would indicate him as the ablest and most desirable representative Great Britain or any other power could accredit to the Mikado's Court. But are these things possible?

MR. EDWARD HOUSE.

THE sometime editor of the *Tokio Times* adopts a scarcely recognizable tone when his compositions are designed for such a journal as the *Pall Mall Budget*. He knows the right, then, but does it not. The discovery is humiliating to us for whose aliment he so long deemed his scurrilous personalities sufficiently nutritive. Nevertheless we congratulate him on the temporary improvement in his style.

But truly he is a mystery, this peripatetic editor. That so far from representing any phase of Japanese thought, his name is a by-word with those whose cause he undertakes to champion, is a fact patent probably to everyone but himself. Yet, if profitless pertinacity be any proof of sincere feeling, we must at least give him credit for believing what he says. There are men, it is asserted, with whom imagination is so much more powerful than memory, that they mistake their conceptions for realities. Possibly Mr. Edward House is of this genus. The theory would at any rate enable us to reconcile his evident zeal with his marvellous inaccuracy.

He has now submitted to the English public what he calls three 'typical cases' in support of his impeachment of Sir Harry Parkes. Of these one is so absurdly trivial that we only mention it as an illustration of its narrator's contempt for facts. The British Envoy is said to have seized a gentleman 'who is now a *Sangi*, a member of the Imperial Council, holding a rank inferior to only two of the Sovereign's closest advisers,' to have thrown him upon the ground and rubbed his head in the dirt, 'for no cause that the bystanders could explain to themselves.' It is interesting here to observe Mr. Edward House's bias. How the history of the sufferer's subsequent career could either aggravate or extenuate the assault said to have been committed upon him, is a question, he believes, the public will not concern themselves to consider. A privy

councillor, with his nose rubbed in the mud, is the only impression they will receive from this piquant narrative, and this is all that an author desires who sacrifices truth to sensation. In this instance, however, Mr. House has disregarded not facts alone but prudence. He has ventured to quote his authority by name, and forthwith that authority—Mr. F. Lowder—comes forward and declares, that Mr. House's mention of his name is '*wholly unwarranted*' and that he '*cannot corroborate*' that gentleman's statements. After this the public will not be surprised to hear that the alleged assault never took place at all. What happened was this. After the Bizen outrage at Kobe in 1868, the foreign Representatives deemed it necessary to forbid the passage of the Bay to armed native boats. Early on the following morning, two of the latter—inadvertently as it afterwards appeared—were discovered in the act of violating the order. They were accordingly stopped, and at Sir Harry Parkes' request, one of their inmates landed to be interrogated. When informed of the outrage that had been committed, and told that in consequence he could not be allowed to proceed, he expressed some surprise, alleging that, as he was not a Bizen man, the matter did not concern him. To this Sir Harry replied with some warmth, that whether a Bizen man or not, his queue proved him a Japanese, and that an outrage of this sort did most assuredly concern *all* Japanese. These, we believe, are the simple facts of the case, and will be corroborated no doubt by Mr. Russell Robertson, now Consul at Kanagawa, who acted as interpreter on the occasion. The story was certainly exaggerated afterwards into something very similar to Mr. Edward House's version, but as a matter of fact the only personality connected with the affair was this incidental allusion to the soldier's queue; a somewhat slender foundation, it must be confessed, for a charge of seizing, throwing down and head-rubbing in the dirt. Truly in this '*typical case*' Mr. Edward House has been somewhat unfortunate.

The second '*case*' embodies a charge of very much greater importance. Briefly stated it amounts to this. The British Minister, for the sake of maintaining an unimportant privilege, prevented the Japanese from taking the steps they deemed necessary to suppress smuggling. '*As an inevitable result the smuggling continued unchecked, and is believed to continue to this day.*' Now this is a story that will repay a moment's examination, for, though grossly exaggerated by Mr. Edward House, it presents some very curious features.

Mr. A. J. Wilkin—as his letter published elsewhere in our columns states—was one of three or four foreigners who in 1873 and 1874 were most improperly treated by the police and tide-waiters when in the act of embarking or disembarking at parts of the sea-wall other than the fixed landing places. This naturally led to a remonstrance addressed by the British Consul to the Superintendent of Customs. It was pointed out by the former, that the action of the Japanese would have been intelligible had there been an attempt to smuggle, but that in the case under consideration no such suspicion could have been entertained. The Superintendent of Customs, however, in his reply distinctly described the proceedings of the police as part of a system designed to prevent illicit practices. He declared that two instances of attempted

evasion, resulting in seizure of property, had lately occurred at the very place in question, and that although there was no reason for restricting individual freedom where suspicion did not exist, still if the whole length of the Bund might be used for purposes of embarkation, the number of those appointed to watch it must of necessity be largely reinforced. These arguments were not entertained. On the contrary the Superintendent of Customs was informed that no such steps as he described were needed for the protection of the revenue, and that the 18th article of the Treaty—on which he based his right to restrain embarkation at indiscriminate places—had nothing to do with the question. Now the 18th article of the Treaty says:—*The Japanese authorities at each port will adopt the means that they may judge most proper for the prevention of fraud or smuggling.* There is no room for diversity of opinion as to the impropriety of the methods pursued by the native police. The arrest of Mr. Wilkin, and the force employed in Mr. Dare's case, were quite inexcusable under the circumstances, and we unequivocally endorse the former gentleman's statement, that '*any official, British or otherwise, who would allow his subjects to be thus treated time after time, without intervening in whatever way was necessary for their protection, would be unworthy of his position.*' But what are we to say of the disdainful rejoinder that a limitation of the number of landing places, though considered essential by the Japanese Superintendent of Customs, was not needed for the protection of the revenue, and that the 18th article of the Treaty had nothing to do with the question? It is unnecessary to consider whether the British Minister was justified in claiming for his countrymen the right to land wherever they pleased; it is unnecessary to discuss the violent conduct of the police or the indiscretion of those whose orders they obeyed. Admitting all these things in their extreme bearing, the fact remains that the Japanese authorities' opinions as to what was or what was not necessary for the protection of the revenue were made entirely subservient to the British Minister's judgment, and that, too, in direct contravention of a treaty distinctly surrendering our title to exercise any such absolute power. This is but one instance among many, all tending to prove that the indisputable right which every free country possesses to legislate for itself in matters concerning the maintenance of police and good order, has been denied to the Japanese, and that in this respect their position is precisely that not of an independent but of a conquered nation. This it is that has galled them so bitterly, and gradually induced a mood dangerous to themselves and seriously antagonistic to British influence.

Mr. House's second typical case is therefore not without a grain of truth. Let us now for a moment examine the colours he employs to heighten the effect of the picture.

'The Government he, says, '*therefore, contemplated publishing a proclamation that no one would be allowed to land except at the duly appointed stations. But on learning of this intention, the British Envoy addressed a letter—not to the Japanese Minister of Foreign affairs but to the Prime Minister—announcing that, if the proclamation should appear, he would cause the sea-wall to be lined with English soldiers whose task it should be to guard all British subjects from molestation wherever they might disembark.*' Now, with regard to this threat of occupying the shore line with

troops, it may have been verbally employed, but it certainly was never embodied in such a dispatch as Mr. House mentions. Sir Harry Parkes did, we believe, write to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the occasion in question, declaring that, if any order restricting the number of landing places were issued by the Superintendent of Customs, he should desire British subjects to disregard that order, and should, also, take such further steps as might seem necessary for the protection of British residents. Again, therefore, we find that Mr. House is guilty of gross exaggeration, but at the same time our examination affords an additional example of the needlessly harsh procedure which has produced such a feeling of umbrage in the minds of the Japanese. Was it just or judicious on the part of the British Minister to constitute himself sole arbiter of the measures adopted by the Japanese for the protection of their revenue, and to declare, by anticipation, that he should authorize his nationals to disregard those measures if he saw fit? Even in 1874—the time of these occurrences—it is very conceivable that every regulation issued by the Japanese required supervision before it was extended to foreigners. But that supervision, we maintain, might have been exercised in such a manner as to produce the same practical, with a totally different moral, result.

We need not travel beyond the case in question to find another instance of the same despotic attitude. The correspondence carried on between H. B. M. Consulate and the Customs Department with reference to this subject of landing places, was in English. The British Representative, however, desired that this practice should be altered, and that all communications should thereafter be in Japanese, assigning, as a reason, the impossibility of determining whether a dispatch was compiled by the signer himself or by some person employed for the purpose. To this the Superintendent of Customs not unnaturally demurred, whereupon he was informed that if he persisted in forwarding letters in English they should be returned to him unanswered. This is essentially a trivial matter, but it excellently illustrates the injudicious system which has produced so unhappy an effect on the minds of the Japanese.

We have deemed it necessary to enter into these details, because, unwilling as we are to make common cause, even in appearance, with one so unscrupulously inaccurate and unjust as Mr. Edward House, we should be falling into a grave error did we forget, that the inferences to be drawn from his delusions are no more than inferences *Auc usque*. If a balance could be struck between the exceptional services Sir Harry Parkes has rendered to England as well as to Japan and the sometimes ill-advised harshness of his methods; between his almost miraculously untiring zeal and its occasional excess; between the universal esteem and affectionate admiration he has won from his countrymen and his often unsympathetic attitude towards the Japanese; between his unswerving integrity and his exaggerated rendering of treaty obligations: if a balance, we say, could be struck between all these things, there can be little doubt as to which side the scale would incline. But, even while admitting this, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the system inaugurated by Sir Harry Parkes has been kept in existence very much longer than is either just or expedient. In the midst of progress that system

alone has remained rigid and immovable. There has been no new point of departure, no concession whatsoever to Japan's ever improving title to independence. She is still bound hand and foot, though her quickened senses make the pressure of the ligature no longer tolerable. Perhaps it were justest that the hands which fastened the bonds should also be those to loosen them, but we doubt, nay more than doubt, whether gratitude for this tardy liberation could efface the memory of previous suffering.

A POEM.

[Composed on hearing the story of the Battle of the Tugawa as told by a native of Oshiu, by Satomi Yoroshi.]

PRELUDE.

Soldiers, soldiers, I adjure ye,
When the Royal Word it given,
Mar it not—that mighty mandate,
Loyal legions myriad thronging,
Serve your Sovereign Lord and Ruler!

THE TALE OF BATTLE.

O'er *Mikoshi's roads we journeyed,
And o'er rugged Akadani
At its northern limit soaring,
As to say,—“ye cannot pass me,”—
Onward, onward where down-leaping,
From the Torii pass descending,
Born of Tsumu's swampy reaches,
Of Nonaka's limpid water.
Of the Lake Inawashiro,
Curving, winding hither, thither,
Brimming o'er with bounding billows,
Cometh flashing from afar-off,
Fair Tugawa's famous water.
On its left a height Eternal
Lifted, “Mount of all the Age,”
On its right, Nagate, rearing
Cloudward front of snows that change not
With the changing round of seasons,
Pours a rainy flood unceasing.
From the rocky ramparts leaning,
Shadows haunt its deep-blue mirrors—
Placid pools amid the eddies—
Bending bough of Pine and Sun-wood
Dim its banks with brooding twilight,
Where in vain the good steed struggles,
Seeking margin for his hoof-prints.

Hither press the thronging legions,
In their path the roaring waters,
Whirling waves that soothe and shudder
Mid the silence of the mountains.
Crouched in sudden trance of terror,
Vainly do they look for succour—
Here an earless boat is lying,
Oars are there, but boats are lacking.
Yet the Sovereign's word is mighty:
Reverent-hearted, they obey Him.
Gleaming arms girt to their shoulder,
One by one they doff their garments,
Plunge into the eddying tumult.
Hand in hand they breast the surges,
Follow swift the speeding current,
Till a hundred forms are writhing
In the foam-crests of the river.
Hark! They lift the shout of battle,
Myriad-voiced it blends together
With the rush and roar of rapids,
With the cataract's resounding,
With the Mountain-god's replying:
In a maze of hollow murmurs;

*“Mikoshi,” the ancient name for the three provinces, Echizen, Echigo, and Echima.

While with living freight of warriors,
Lo! The bounding waves are buried.

And the robber-hosts beholding,
Stumbling, falling, rising, struggling,
Flee in sudden rout and ruin,
Heart and courage crushed within them.
Fear-winged is the foe, but swifter
Are the ranks of loyal legions,
As they gain the shore and follow,
Maddened braves in fury vying.
Sudden leaps the lurid Fire-god,
Raging from a peasant's dwelling,
Black the smoke-waves curl and eddy,
Round the rustic eaves ascending,
While the tide of war grows stronger.

'Neath their hurrying feet the warriors
Grind the pebbly ground, and whirling
Sweeps a storm of sand around them;
While the fierce breath of their anger
Is a wind that blows in fury,
And the sounding death-balls waken
In the air a myriad thunders.
Soon up-climbs a mountain ghastly—
Sudden-sloping heap of dead men—
Brims with blood the rushing river,
Leaping on in scarlet billows,
Clamoring till the strife is ended.
Such the battle of Tsugawa!

With my hair on end and daring
Scarce to breathe mid the recital,
Thus I heard the tale of battle,
Thus I heard the tale of triumph.
Strong are they who serve our Sovereign,
In His wondrous strength they conquer.
Feeble they who strive against Him—
Brittle forces swiftly broken :—
Worthy is our Lord and mighty.—
Thus I mused, when, from the mountains,
Sadden downward swept the storm-wind,
Gainst the rocks the loud sea thundered,
And the wind and wave their voices
Weirdly mingled with my musings,
Till my spirit quailed within me.

F. B. H.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HIOGO AND OSAKA, FOR 1880.

BRITISH CONSULATE FOR HIOGO AND OSAKA,
Hiogo, May 17th, 1881.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward herewith Returns of the Trade and Shipping of the Ports of Hiogo and Osaka for the year 1880, as follow :—

HIOGO.

- 1.—Return of Imports.
- 2.—Return of Exports.
- 3.—Return of Shipping.
- 4.—Return of Duties on Imports and Exports.
- 5.—Return of Import and Export of Treasure.
- 6.—Return of Foreign Firms and Residents.

OSAKA.

- 7.—Return of Imports.
- 8.—Return of Exports.
- 9.—Return of Duties on Imports and Exports.
- 10.—Return of Foreign Firms and Residents.
- 11.—Statement shewing the Total Trade of the Ports of Hiogo and Osaka.

These Returns show that the foreign trade of Hiogo and Osaka continues to increase, the aggregate imports of the two places amounting for the year under review to \$8,779,365 against \$7,598,717 for 1879 and \$5,838,624 for 1878, while the exports show a figure of \$5,794,864 against \$5,818,116 for 1879 and \$6,557,890 for 1878.

The total Import and Export Trade for both Ports amounts to \$14,574,229, showing an increase of \$1,157,396 over the trade of the previous year, which again was more than a million dollars greater than the trade of 1878. There are circumstances however which greatly qualify the satisfactory character of these results. One is that at the close of the year large stocks of unsold goods remained on the hands of Foreign Importers—at least double the quantity carried over from the previous year, and larger than at any period since these ports were opened to Foreign Trade in 1868. There had been considerable activity in the Import Trade during the first eight months of the year when the native merchants not only bought largely for immediate delivery, but entered into considerable contracts for goods to arrive, especially in the articles Mousseline de Laine and Iron. The great depreciation of the native paper currency during the last four months of the year (its value having ranged from 139 to 167 paper yen per 100 silver yen) almost suspended the internal trade and left the Native wholesale dealers with heavy stocks on their hands which they were unable to realize, and with engagements for the future which were still more embarrassing. To do them justice, instances of their actually repudiating contracts which it was inconvenient for them to fulfil have so far been rare, but many of them have not scrupled to postpone for months taking delivery of merchandize which they had ordered, thus subjecting the foreign importer to much loss and anxiety; and they have besides had recourse to their favorite system of mutual combination to control the market and help themselves over their difficulties.

It is to be hoped that this state of things will soon pass over, and that commerce will return to its ordinary channels, but in the meantime the Import Trade has received a severe blow, and the growing confidence between native and foreign merchants to which I referred in my last Report has been not a little impaired. Overtrading by foreign importers had doubtless also its share in bringing about the present glut in the market.

Notwithstanding the depression during the last four months of the year, the Returns prepared by the Chamber of Commerce show an increase of \$247,000 in the deliveries by foreign houses during the year, and as the increase in Imports as shewn by the Customs Returns is no less than \$1,180,649 some indication of the increased stocks in the hands of foreign merchants at the close of the year will be afforded by a comparison of these figures.

Neither the Customs Returns, however, which include only those goods that pass through the Customs, nor the Chamber of Commerce Returns, which give only those goods delivered to Japanese purchasers by foreign firms here, can be considered as giving an adequate representation of the total value of the foreign goods which found their way into this part of Japan during the year. To obtain such it is necessary to add to the total of the Customs Returns a sum of \$4,487,400 (against \$4,871,400 for the previous year) for Cotton and Woollen goods imported in Japanese vessels from Yokohama by Japanese residents here, and also an unknown amount for other duty-paid goods imported in the same way by Japanese and Foreigners and of which no cognizance is taken by the Customs Authorities here. The total Imports, if estimated in this way, would probably show a considerable increase over last year, but the amount which has really passed into consumption can have been little if at all greater, and the difference, it is to be feared, only represents overtrading by Japanese and Foreign merchants. The amount of \$383,936 of the total increase in Imports is in goods imported into Osaka, where the trade is chiefly in Eastern produce, and is conducted by Native merchants.

On the whole the year was a decidedly unprofitable one for the Import Trade and it was little better for Exports owing to the unfavourable state of the Tea market in America.

Omitting the indirect importations through Yokohama which appear in the statistics of that Port, these Returns show a balance of trade against Japan for Hiogo and Osaka of \$2,984,501. This is a subject which has attracted a good deal of attention of late, many of the native newspaper writers holding the crudest form of the doctrine which regards the adverse balance as so much loss to the nation, while the more enlightened natives and many foreigners look on it as objectionable on account of its disturbing the

currency by unduly enhancing the value of coin, or as indicating an unhappy tendency of the Japanese nation to purchase foreign merchandise in excess of the native productions exported in return. This is not the place to enter into an examination of these views, but it may be desirable to point out a few facts which bear upon this question in so far as the ports of Hiogo and Osaka are concerned. The most important of these is that the estimated value of Exports given in the Customs Returns falls far short of their value when these Exports are prepared for shipment. It is based upon the value declared by the exporter who is usually satisfied with giving merely the amount which the goods cost him without adding charges, such as the cost of firing tea or sorting tobacco, storage, coolie-hire, packing; brokerage, interest, Commission or profit, fire-insurance, etc., and as the duties are specific for all the more important staples of export, the Custom House has no interest in correcting the undervaluation. For tea alone as nearly as possible one million dollars must be added to the amount mentioned in the Customs Returns to find the value when it is prepared for shipment, and although it is more difficult to ascertain in how far other articles of export have been underestimated, it may be safely assumed that an estimate of half a million of dollars is within the mark. The Export duties must also be included in order to ascertain the amount which Foreign countries have to pay to Japan in return for her productions, as well as the Export freights earned abroad and spent here by foreign officials, tourists and other persons not engaged in trade, and the expenses of Foreign men-of-war and merchant shipping should also be reckoned, similar expenses by Japanese abroad having of course to be deducted.

On the other hand Re-Imports (\$835) and the savings of foreigners remitted abroad (for last year—nil) should be deducted from the total of Exports.

The Customs valuation of Imports is also somewhat below the value of the goods as laid down here, as freight, marine-insurance, primage and interest are excluded in valuing articles subject to an ad valorem duty, and also when a specific duty is charged, if the invoices furnished to the Custom House do not contain these charges. Fifteen per cent on the total value of Imports or \$1,316,904 may be added on this account. For Re-Exports a correction of \$38,444 should be made.

The above facts may be placed in a Tabular Form as follows:—

Exports as per Custom House Returns ...	\$ 5,794,864
Add charges	„ 1,500,000
Export Duties	„ 193,836
Export Freight by Japanese steamers ...	„ ?
Money spent by Foreign men-of-war, merchant shipping, officials etc., etc. ... }	„ ?
Total	\$ 7,488,700
Deduct Re-Imports ... \$835	
Savings Foreigners re-mitted abroad ... }	„ 835
Total Exports	\$ 7,487,865
Imports as per Custom House Returns ...	\$ 8,779,365
Add for freight and charges	„ 1,316,904
	\$10,096,269
Deduct Re-Exports	„ 38,444
Total Imports	\$10,057,825

These corrections reduce the balance of Trade for the two ports as against Japan to \$2,569,960, and there is still a large margin of possible error. The increase of stocks of foreign goods remaining unsold has not been deducted, as it is to some extent balanced by the increased stock of tea carried over in America, and it will be more conveniently estimated by its result in checking or diminishing the Trade for 1881.

To those who fear that Japan is becoming impoverished by the drain of Treasure, which is a comparatively permanent form of wealth, in return for an excessive supply of perishable imports, it may be pointed out that no inconsiderable part of the Imports remain in Japan in a more or less permanent form. In this district alone, there have been

imported during the last few years, machinery for three paper mills, two cotton mills, two extensive iron works, a sugar refinery, the Osaka arsenal, the mint and sulphuric acid manufactory, rails and the materials for the iron bridges for the railway, all of which are of permanent value, and most of them far more beneficial to the country than the coin exported in payment for them. The only article in the Export list which is not of a perishable kind is copper.

The consumption in Japan of goods of foreign style of manufacture is growing much more rapidly than is indicated by the annual Returns of Imports. Many articles formerly imported in a manufactured state are now replaced by similar articles made in Japan of native materials or of foreign materials in a less advanced stage of manufacture. A conspicuous example of this is cotton fabrics, which would be much more largely imported were it not for the increased importation of cotton yarn, which is woven in the country into fabrics that take the place of the imported articles. Now that cotton mills are being established, this process will be carried a step further, and raw cotton imported instead of cotton yarn. Instead of purchasing steamers, the Japanese now have them built to order here, the necessary metals being imported. Paper is made from rags at the expense of the import of stationery, and leather is now imported instead of boots and shoes as formerly. Clothing, hats, rugs, beer, matches, kerosene oil, soap, umbrellas, refined sugar, glassware, arms, saddlery, travelling trunks, singlets and drawers, have all to compete with corresponding articles of native manufacture.

IMPORTS.

In the following remarks on the separate items of Imports, the figures given are those of deliveries to Japanese purchasers, which indicate the trade more accurately in so far as foreign merchants here are interested in it.

Cotton Yarn.—Deliveries for 1880 were 17,876 piculs against 3,957 piculs for 1879. The increase for this year will probably be more considerable as it is said that the Osaka dealers have come to a resolution to favour the direct trade in this staple. The increase is of course largely at the Expense of the indirect importation through Yokohama.

Grey Shirtings.—Shew a marked falling off which is accounted for by increased importation from Yokohama on native account.

Chints.—Deliveries show an increase of 22,219 pieces, partly attributable to arrivals of a new article called Hashime Shirtings, a cotton substitute for Mousseline de Laine.

Victoria Lawns.—Deliveries shew an increase of 52,252 pieces, the extra demand being solely for the Korean market.

Mousseline de Laine.—During the past year 330,735 pieces were delivered against 283,114 in 1879, shewing that the demand for this favorite article of import continues to increase.

Cloth.—Deliveries are rather less than last year and arrivals have been very unprofitable to importers.

Iron.—Shows an increase in deliveries of one half, but the business in this article has not been satisfactory. Prices have not recovered from the serious fall at the beginning of last year.

Kerosene.—Deliveries are slightly in excess of last year, but the stock on hand is almost sufficient for the requirements of the present year. Native raw oil can be sold here at 5½ sen or about 4 cents per gallon while the imported refined oil costs about 20 cents per gallon. It was thought that this would afford a sufficient margin to pay for the cost of refining here, and machinery was imported several years ago for that purpose, but the scheme proved a failure, and the machinery is now lying unused. It is said that no foreign oil finds its way into Echigo, the province where the oil wells are.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—The Export of this Article for the year 1880 amounted according to the Custom House Returns to 111,715 piculs valued at \$2,681,678 against 103,769 piculs and \$2,707,684 for the previous year. The Returns prepared by the Chamber of Commerce agree with this estimate of the quantity exported; but they put the value for both years considerably higher, viz. at \$3,592,100 in

179, and \$3,655,500 in 1880, thus showing an increase in value as well as in quantity. The reason of the difference, which amounts to a million dollars, is that the Custom House Returns are based on the values declared by the exporters, and as the duty is based on the weight and not on the value, no care is taken to add the cost of firing, packing, and other charges to the first cost of the tea, while the Chamber of Commerce Returns give the value of the tea as finally prepared for shipment, not, however, including the Export duty as I erroneously stated in my last Report. These Returns are very carefully prepared, and I have no doubt of their correctness.

The season 1880-1881 has been on the whole an unfavourable one for those interested in this staple. It opened well, owing to the scarcity of good Teas in the American market, last July, and consignments which arrived about that time gave returns of from five to ten per cent. When these results became known, many Importers operated heavily, and the first demand was speedily followed almost by a panic. The heavy shipments in July and August caused the market to continue receding until January, when there was an improvement in really good Teas, but common and medium grades, which were largely exported, have gone on declining in value. These are now only saleable at a considerable loss, and are cheaper than they have ever been before. As fully 5,000,000 lbs. Japan teas will be carried over to the coming season in America there is little hope of any improvement in the market for some time.

The quality of the leaf generally has been much inferior to that of former years. This district produces the best tea in Japan, but it is to be regretted that so little care is still paid by the native teamen to careful sorting, rolling the leaves more evenly and tightly, and packing as free as possible from bits of stick and yellow leaves. The Tea of the Yokohama market is inferior in drawing qualities to that produced here, but it is always better manipulated and for this reason is often given the preference by buyers, attention to these points would soon bear fruit in an increased demand, while experience in China has shown that a good trade can be ruined by inattention to the tastes of consumers. The manufacture of Japanese Congous has not been proceeded with to any important extent, and the result of the small quantities prepared has not been favourable.

The export of Tea for the year was thus distributed:—
Season 1879-80. January 1st, 1880 to end of season.

To New York lbs.	387,582
" Chicago "	9,779
" San Francisco "	7,820
" Canada "	6,758

Total lbs. 411,939

Season 1880-81. To December 31st, 1880.

To New York lbs.	9,539,533
" Chicago "	2,422,395
" San Francisco "	80,980
" Canada "	2,167,171

Total lbs. 14,210,079

Grand Total lbs. 14,622,018

The other staples of the Export Trade require little notice. A large increase is observable in the export (chiefly to China) of matches manufactured in Japan and of antimony which reached the totals of \$102,000 and \$81,000 respectively for the year. A system of adulteration which has been resorted to by the producers of the last named article threatens to interfere with what promised to be a thriving business. Rice is, with the exception of a few small consignments to Australia, still conspicuous by its absence from the list of exports, nor are there at present any hopes of improvement in this Trade.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

During the year sterling fluctuated between 3s. 8½d. and 3s. 11d. per dollar for four months' sight bank bills, the lower rate having been current in the middle and end of November and the higher in the end of April and beginning of May. Silver yen are now the currency at the open ports, Mexican dollars having almost entirely disappeared.

During the last few years a large amount of bullion has left the country and it is probable that of all the silver yen

and subsidiary coin made at the mint fully one half has been exported, leaving say eight million silver yen and seven million yen in subsidiary coin still in the country.

The expectation to which I adverted in my last Report, that the silver yen would be made a legal tender in Hongkong, has not been realized.

Japanese paper currency has continued to decline in value, being quoted at the end of the year at 167 paper to 100 silver yen. It is impossible to exaggerate the disadvantage of an irredeemable paper currency of unknown extent to the mercantile community of any country, and it may safely be said that until the currency of Japan is put on some sound basis it is impossible to expect any permanent improvement in trade.

I annex two Returns of the Import and Export to and from Shanghai and Hongkong of Bullion and Specie during the year. It will be seen that they differ from each other and from the Custom House Return given elsewhere.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STATISTICS.

Return of Import and Export of Treasure.

Imported	\$1,208,300.
Exported	\$1,697,000.

MR. BYRNE'S CIRCULAR.

Return of Import and Export of Treasure.

Imported	\$1,903,687.
Exported	\$1,489,043.

The following statement of the coins struck at the Mint and of the Acids manufactured there during the year have been placed at my disposal by the kindness of the Commissioner of the Mint.

Statement of the amount of Coins produced at the Imperial Mint, Osaka, from January 1st to December 31st, 1880.

Denomination.		Value.	
		Yen.	Sen.
Gold.....	20 yen.....	2,100	00
"	10 "	1,380	00
"	5 "	393,915	00
"	2 "	176	00
"	1 "	113	00
Total.....		397,684	00

Silver.....	1 yen (Trade Dollar)...	5,428,500	00
"	50 " Sen	90	00
"	20 " "	19	40
"	10 " "	7	80
"	5 " "	4	00

Total Yen..... 5,428,621 20

Copper...	2 Sen	662,846	14
"	1 "	339,478	10
"	½ "	70,454	47
"	1 Rin	0	81

Total Yen..... 1,072,779 52

Grand Total, Yen... 6,899,084 72

Statement of Acids sold during the year 1880.

Sulphuric Acid.....	lbs. 1,604,607
Nitric	" 4,801
Muriatic	" 15,112
Sulphate of Copper.....	" 68,115
Coke	" 894,444

SHIP-BUILDING.

This industry has received a considerable development during the year, owing to the active demand for small steamers for the Inland Sea and Lake Biwa passenger traffic. The Japanese Government Works at Shiuden, on the opposite side of Kobe Bay, have been actively employed as will be seen from the following detailed statement of the work done during the financial year July, 1879, to June, 1880, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the European Superintendents of that establishment.

Ship-building Department:—

Seven steamers and one sailing vessel were built during the year, the gross tonnage being 1,947 tons. Fourteen steamers and one sailing vessel were taken on the slip and

repaired, their gross tonnage being 3,395 tons. Eight steamers and one sailing vessel were repaired afloat. The above mentioned work gave employment on the average to 303 men during the year. The patent ship being small, the Government are building a new ship capable of taking up vessels of 1,800 tons register.

They are also about to start composite and iron ship-building.

Engineering Department:—

Eight pairs of new engines were made, comprising high pressure, common jet condensing, surface condensing, and the newest style of high and low pressure surface condensing engines, with a total aggregate of three hundred nominal horse-power. Eleven engines were repaired. Fourteen new marine high pressure boilers were made and four repaired.

There have been added during the year several large machines including one long stroke planing machine, one large lathe capable of turning to a diameter of 16 feet, and several smaller machines. A hydraulic rivetting machine for all kinds of boiler work has also been provided, and a new steam hammer with scrap iron furnace is being erected, capable of making crank and other shafts for engines of about seventy nominal horse power. Castings of all kinds of brass or iron from six to seven tons weight can be made and of all kinds of copper-smith's work, including copper pipes of any diameter, are undertaken. The average number of men employed per pay-list was 232, comprising pattern makers, moulders, turners, fitters, boiler-makers, blacksmiths and copper-smiths. The coke required is made on the premises from Japan coal. Red bricks for building purposes are also manufactured.

Kobe Iron Works:—The Kobe Iron Works, owned by Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co., a British firm, have also been very busily engaged during the year 1880, nine steamers (wooden) with engines, boilers, &c., complete, were built. All were screw steamers of from 80 to 150 tons register, with the exception of a paddle wheel tug-boat for Tsuruga, built to the order of the Railway Department of the Japanese Government. The engines for these vessels have ranged from 25 to 60 nominal horse power. Two other steamers have been fitted with engines and boilers, and a steamer of 400 tons has been refitted with new boilers, cylinders, decks, cabins, etc. Repairs on a large scale have been made to the steamers of the Mitsui Bishi Company, Russian men-of-war, etc. Several land boilers, a quantity of mining machinery, and part of the machinery of a cotton mill of 3,000 spindles at Osaka were also made. The Kobe Iron Works now give employment to 16 Europeans, 23 Chinese and about 325 Japanese. This establishment was first started seven years ago, and has done much since that time to promote this industry in Japan, by training native workmen in all branches of engine-making and ship-building. It is a gratifying fact that the Japanese authorities, so far from being jealous of it, have recognized its usefulness to the country and have shown a willingness to promote its success.

Osaka is the head quarters of the small Inland-sea trading steamers, and as the number of the latter is rapidly increasing a want has become felt there for suitable works at which repairs can be efficiently made without the necessity of going to Kobe. To meet this want some Japanese, assisted by Messrs Hunter & Co., a British firm at Kobe, have determined to establish iron and ship-building works at a point half way between the Foreign settlement at Osaka and the mouth of the river. These works will be under skilled English management, and it is intended to make them thoroughly complete with all the latest machinery and appliances and on a sufficiently extensive scale to build the largest engines required. A number of smaller ship-building yards and iron works have also been opened lately by Japanese at Hiogo and Osaka to supply the increasing demand for the construction and repairs of small sailing and steam vessels. The aggregate entrances and clearances of small steamers at Osaka now average four to five hundred monthly. Several accidents with loss of life which have lately occurred to vessels of this class show that they are often faultily constructed and insufficiently equipped, and it is understood that the attention of the Government is now being directed to the necessity of legislation on the subject.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A Japanese Company has been formed to construct a wharf capable of accommodating three large steamers near the Custom House at the Eastern side of Kōbe-bay. Plans and Estimates have been prepared and the work will shortly be begun. It will be connected with the railway by a tramway, and warehouse accommodation will also be provided in the same locality on a scale suitable to the growing requirements of the port. This wharf, when completed, will effect a great saving of time to foreign vessels in loading and discharging cargo and will lessen the losses by theft.

Railway:—The line from Kōbe to Kiōto continues to be maintained in a satisfactory condition, and no serious accidents or interruptions to the traffic have been reported during the year. The total number of passengers carried during the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1880, was 2,548,501 against 1,820,308 for the preceding period of twelve months, and the goods traffic increased in about the same proportion. Owing to the depreciation in the value of the native currency the receipts do not show a corresponding increase. The number of miles opened during the greater part of the financial year was 55 as compared with 47 during the preceding period of twelve months. On the 15th of July, 1880, the line was opened as far as Ōtsu at the southern end of Lake Biwa, and it is now 58 miles in length. The extension of the line to this point had the immediate effect of more than doubling the goods traffic on this part of the line. From July 15th to December 31st, 1880, 127,873 piculs of general merchandize, and 4,695 piculs of Tea, were placed over it from Ōtsu to Kiōto. This increase although considerable, does not come up to the expectations entertained of it.

The Nagahama and Tsuruga section of the Railway (to connect the Northern end of Lake Biwa with the Japan sea) was begun on the 6th April, 1880. The surveys and setting out of this part of the line were done by the native Cadets taught in the Engineering College at Tokio, who have received a practical training in Railway work on the Kobe-Kiōto Railway. There are two heavy tunnels on this section (of 1,400 yards and 210 yards) which it will be the work of many months to excavate. The remainder of the line will, however, be opened without awaiting their completion. The native Cadets now perform nearly all the executive work of construction and maintenance required on the whole line.

POST OFFICE.

The late postmaster for Kobe, Mr. Watanabé, whose services were much appreciated by the Foreign community here, has been removed to another post, and, although some trifling complaints have been made of the management under his successor, this institution is on the whole satisfactorily conducted.

SHIPPING.

The Return of shipping shows a considerable increase over last year, 121 Foreign and 158 Japanese ships having entered at the Custom House, and 116 Foreign and 158 Japanese ships cleared. The aggregate entrances and clearances were 553 ships with a total tonnage of 654,470, against 498 ships and 503,706 tons for last year. The principal increase is in Japanese shipping which is owing to the establishment of the line of mail steamers from Yokohama to Hongkong which touch here. British shipping shows an increase viz:—175 ships of 174,098 tons entered and cleared against 169 ships of 143,827 tons for 1879. American and German shipping show a considerable falling off. Few vessels of other nationalities visit this port. It may be noted that these returns give only the number of vessels entered and cleared at the Custom House and exclude not only native craft and small passenger steamers, but also a large number of native owned steamers and sailing vessels of European construction engaged in the coasting trade, which are not obliged to enter or clear at the Custom House. The proportion of steam tonnage is increasing and the feature of the trade noticed last year viz, that it is conducted principally by British steamers of the Glen, Castle, Peninsular and Oriental and other well known lines touching here on their way to complete their loading at ports in China for New York or London via the Suez Canal has been even more marked than before. From this port 15,500 tons of cargo have been sent to New York

alone by this route, the rates of freight varying from fifty to seventy-five shillings per ton, and to London from sixty to eighty shillings per ton.

Freights by Mitsu Bishi steamers were to Yokohama \$3.00 per ton, to Nagasaki \$3.00 per ton and to Shanghai and Hongkong \$5.00 per ton respectively during the year. There has been a good deal of theft of cargo during the year on board ships in harbour, and in cargo boats between the ships and the shore. One claim of more than a thousand dollars had to be paid on this account, and losses of several hundreds of dollars worth of goods from one ship have been common.

A harbour police has now been established which has already done some good in abating this mischief, but there is still room for improvement.

OSAKA.

The trade of Osaka is increasing, but as stated in last year's Report, foreigners are little interested in it as it consists chiefly of Eastern produce, and is entirely in the hands of native merchants. The trade with Corea is conducted mainly from this port.

No shipping entered or cleared during the year, the merchandise which appears in the returns having been forwarded from and to Kobe in cargo boats.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) W. G. ASTON,
Consul.

To J. G. KENNEDY Esquire.,

H. R. M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Tokio.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1880. (\$7,847,866.)

Description of Article.	Quantity.	Value \$
Cotton Manufacturers—\$2,067,021.		
Shirtings Grey yards.	10,110,687	516,801
" White "	706,443	47,094
" Dyed "	1,596,675	108,242
" Twilled "	452,172	84,977
Cotton damask and brocades "	111,589	10,486
Cotton drills "	628,514	42,608
Lawns "	1,708,939	102,384
T.-Cloths "	515,328	33,243
Cotton Velvets "	1,055,428	228,281
Cotton Satins "	1,282,561	160,814
Printed Cottons and Chintzes "	1,991,432	139,840
Taffetas "	26,400	4,787
Turkey Reds "	2,188,479	143,993
Ginghams "	9,302	1,062
Canvas and Cotton Duck "	4,1183	6,880
Cotton Fabrics (sundry) "	—	33,652
Cotton Yarn piculs.	15,726	460,361
Cotton Thread "	35	1,516
		2,067,021
Woolen Manufacturers—\$1,878,607.		
Woolen Cloths yards.	20,391	20,176
Blankets "	1,912	93,066
Spanish Stripes "	7,691	5,489
Flannels "	15,897	3,841
Long Ellis "	42,271	14,789
Serges "	3,967	1,631
Camlets "	58,495	16,170
Lastings "	605,966	79,034
Mousseline de Laine "	9,212,827	1,641,593
Woolen Goods (sundries) "	5,521	686
Woolen Yarn "	20	2,127
		1,878,607
Woolen and Cotton Mixtures—\$537,436.		
Orleans yards.	815,379	95,130
Italian cloth "	889,479	167,758
Taffetas "	422,642	67,969
Sundries "	638,001	206,579
		537,436

Metals—\$739,945.

Iron Manufactured & Old Iron ... piculs.	170,239	483,062
" Pig "	47,694	43,118
" Wire "	3,920	20,541
" Ware "	—	29,488
" Pipes "	—	3,497
" Screws "	—	1,009
" Roofing "	—	74
" Steel piculs.	1,352	8,029
" Brass Ware "	—	1,539
Lead Pig piculs.	3,057	16,303
" Sheet and Pipe "	—	841
Spelter and Zinc piculs.	4,868	35,586
Copper "	79	1,872
" Ware "	—	903
German Silver Ware "	—	9,023
Nickel and Nickel Ware "	—	5,690
Tin "	997	29,767
Tin plates cases.	1,838	12,487
Yellow metal piculs.	1,872	37,116
		739,945

Arms and Ammunition—\$3,979.

Gunpowder "	—	3,791
Rifles "	3	188
		3,979

Miscellaneous Foreign Goods—\$1,875,635.

Anchors and Cables "	—	12,129
Beer and Porter "	—	28,550
Blue, Prussian piculs.	13	686
Books "	—	4,161
Butter and Cheese "	—	14,146
Candles "	—	5,221
Carpets and Rugs "	—	14,605
Cement piculs.	20,250	13,376
Chairs "	—	1,106
Clocks No.	7,823	21,497
Clothing "	—	5,039
Coal tons.	415	1,449
Confectionery "	—	1,763
Coral "	—	45,214
Cordage piculs.	1,164	14,601
Drugs "	—	24,733
Dyes "	—	107,666
Fishing Lines "	2,978	13,535
Flour and Meal piculs.	1,607	6,178
Furs "	—	6,858
Furniture "	—	4,394
Glass, Window cases.	23,770	47,932
Looking Glasses "	—	1,512
Glass Ware "	—	27,789
Glass Beads "	—	313
Gloves dozen.	1,638	2,157
Handkerchiefs "	28,006	17,070
Hats "	3,696	24,272
Hemp and Hempen Yarn "	—	1,923
Hides piculs.	1,018	16,172
Horns "	1,368	9,884
Horns, Rhinoceros catties.	922	8,692
Horse Cloths "	1,904	1,358
Implement and Tools "	—	5,854
India Rubber Ware "	—	1,634
Indigo dry and liquid catties.	8,631	1,835
Instruments, Scientific "	—	8,358
" Surgical and Musical "	—	36,493
Lamps and Fittings "	—	68,889
Leather piculs.	1,590	778
Linen yards.	3,344	227,761
Machinery "	—	86,627
Medicines "	—	259,709
Oil Kerosine "	—	3,263
" Castor piculs.	523	2,092
Oil Sundry "	—	11,286
Paint & Paint Oils and Colours "	—	8,430
Paper "	—	5,390
Perfumery (Chiefly Eau de Co-logne) "	—	1,580
Porcelain and Earthenware "	—	28,816
Provisions "	—	3,109
Quinine catties.	49	6,836
Saltpetre piculs.	1,146	3,839
Scales and Measures "	—	6,635
Shawls No.	4,910	61,850
Ships, Sailing "	6	1,086
Shoes, Boots and Slippers pairs.	663	1,468
Silk Crape piculs.	370	22,133
" Satins "	1,542	20,755
" Manufactures "	11,197	47,092
Silk and Cotton Mixtures "	4,091	5,510
Small and Cobalt catties.	1,595	11,286
Soap, Bar piculs.	2,030	9,106
" Toilet "	—	17,027
Stationery "	—	1,247
Stores "	—	5,869
Tar and Pitch piculs.	948	60,432
Tea Lead "	7,927	

Tippets ... ..dozen.	1,742
Tobacco and Cigars	—
Trimmings	—
Umbrellas and Frames for do. ...dozen.	5,064
Watches ... ..No.	1,157
Wines and Spirits	—
Varnish	—
Sundries	—

4,913
8,136
4,563
32,827
5,250
42,489
2,302
120,139
1,875,635

Furs... ..No.	16,649	9,002
Gall Nuts... ..piculs.	1,061	10,388
Gloves ... ..doz.	6,382	1,952
Indigo ... ..piculs.	383	100,024
Iron Ware	—	1,844
Isinglass... ..piculs.	9,444	212,287
Ivory	—	1,924
Lacquered Ware	—	42,652
Lanterns ... ..No.	293,444	8,200
Matches... ..	—	88,515
Minerals (Antimony Ore) ... ..piculs.	26,363	67,500
Mushrooms	2,339	99,052
Paper	—	9,017
Peas and Beans	613	1,601
Porcelain and Earthenware	—	121,886
Potatoes... ..	6,248	4,607
Provisions	—	3,510
Rags... ..	20,094	27,372
Rice	47,346	148,903
Screens ... ..No.	5,147	29,326
Seaweed, Cut ... ..piculs.	7,871	31,002
Uncut	14,116	32,263
Silk, Waste	147	3,823
Manufactured	—	15,786
Sulphur	16,181	20,848
Sulphuric Acid	12,370	70,423
Tea, Superior... ..	101,234	2,637,545
„ Dust... ..	10,354	43,842
„ Bancha	67	284
Timber	—	30,400
Tobacco	1,437	12,499
Umbrellas	—	42,049
Vermicelli	324	1,169
Wax, Vegetable	7,723	140,332
„ Bees'	122	5,039
Sundries	—	48,773

Total\$5,323,697

Miscellaneous Eastern Produce—\$745,243.

Alum ... ..piculs.	426	1,052
Cloves	87	2,579
Cochineal... ..catties.	1,575	1,304
Cotton, Raw ... ..piculs.	1,401	18,517
Gunny Bags	—	1,218
Ivory ... ..catties.	896	2,949
Musk... ..	537	35,676
Matting (for packing)	—	37,379
Oil Cake	—	41,417
Paper, Chinese	—	4,348
Peas and Beans ... ..piculs.	103,403	211,779
Rattans	538	4,124
Rice	27,415	51,506
Safflower	1,302	94,072
Sheep... ..	221	1,421
Sugar, Brown ... ..piculs.	42,022	160,234
„ Candy	1,192	11,154
„ White	4,785	40,886
„ Leaf	125	1,550
Tea, Chinese	65	1,179
Teeth, Narwhal ... ..catties.	435	1,337
Timber and Planks	—	1,482
Tortoise-shell ... ..piculs.	33	13,611
Vermilion ... ..catties.	2,146	1,303
Woods, Aloe	1,590	1,499
„ Red	222,331	1,667

\$745,243

RECAPITULATION.

Total value of Imports \$7,847,866.

Cotton Manufactures	2,067,021
Woollen do.	1,878,607
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures	537,436
Metals	739,945
Arms	3,979
Miscellaneous Foreign	1,875,635
do. Eastern Produce	745,243

Total Imports \$7,847,866

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

Total value, \$5,323,697.

Description of Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.
Aniseed ... ..piculs.	1,039	4,592
Awabi Shells	1,639	9,807
Bamboo Ware... ..	—	19,984
Brass Ware ... ..piculs.	151	3,297
Bronze Ware	—	20,135
Camphor ... ..piculs.	17,237	414,036
Clothes	—	1,517
Coal ... ..piculs.	23,316	5,357
Cocoons Waste	53	2,000
		480,625
Copper, Sheet... ..piculs.	415	7,628
„ Slabs	11,869	228,030
„ Ore	1,941	33,172
„ Ware	—	11,881
„ Wire ... ..piculs.	436	9,542
		290,253
Coral	—	23,149
Cotton Manufactures	—	24,484
Dried Fish, Awabi... ..piculs.	540	14,537
„ Beche de Mer	1,334	55,839
„ Cattle Fish... ..	5,446	97,909
„ Sharks' Fins	453	18,798
„ Shell Fish	539	7,039
„ Shrimps	834	11,999
„ Various	469	2,523
		208,644
Drugs ... ..piculs.	3,178	50,873
Fans	—	123,211
Furniture	—	6,976

III.—A RETURN OF ALL SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF HIOGO DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British	88	86,875	87	87,223
American	17	20,698	15	18,481
French	—	—	1	499
German	10	5,293	8	3,066
Danish	4	1,268	3	961
Russian	1	490	1	490
Belgian	1	1,125	1	1,125
Total	121	115,749	116	111,835
Japanese Mail Steamers... ..	158	213,443	158	213,443
Total including Japanese Mail Steamers... ..	279	329,192	274	325,278

IV.—RETURN OF ALL DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING DUES AT THE PORT OF HIOGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

Nature of Duties.	Amount Dis.
	\$ etc.
Import Duties	349,055.22
Export Duties	178,188.85
Shipping Fees	2,627.00
Total... ..	\$529,871.17

V.—RETURN OF THE TREASURE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF HIOGO DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

IMPORTED.		Value.
From		
England and other Countries		\$2,096,653
EXPORTED.		Value.
To		
England and other Countries		\$2,078,877

VI.—A RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS AT THE PORT OF HIOGO ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

Nationality	No. of Firms.	No. of Residents.
British...	45	216
American...	12	49
German...	10	50
Dutch...	4	14
French...	2	12
Italian...	—	5
Austro-Hungarian...	2	3
Portuguese...	—	10
Swedish...	—	1
Russian...	—	2
Danish...	—	6
Hawaiian...	—	3
Chinese...	28	516
Total ...	103	889

VII.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

Description of Article	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Cotton Manufactures.</i> —		
Shirtings Grey ... yards.	38,500	3,190
Lawns ... "	6,000	275
Cotton Yarn... piculs.	42	1,149
		4,614
<i>Metals.</i> —		
Iron Manufactured and Old Iron ... "	7,919	19,756
" Pig ... "	168	359
" Wire ... "	1,368	9,114
" Sandries... "	—	941
		30,170
Lead Pig ... "	3,474	16,215
" Sheet ... "	873	6,058
		22,273
Steel ... "	933	5,939
Spelter and Zinc... "	958	6,332
Tin... "	868	22,518
Tin Plates ... cases	150	915
Sundry Metals ... "	—	1,196
		39,843

Miscellaneous Foreign Goods.—\$274,096.

Beer ...	—	1,634
Candles ...	—	1,138
Carpet Rugs... ..	—	2,224
Drugs ...	—	51,843
Dyes ...	—	1,387
Glass Ware ...	—	1,959
Furs... ..	—	1,203
Hemp ... picul.	6,138	45,068
Hemp Yarn ... "	37	1,590
Hides ...	2,105	34,423
Horns, Buffalo ...	205	2,061
" Rhinoceros ...	10	5,845
Instruments Scientific, Surgical & Medical ...	—	8,830
Lead, Red ...	—	1,569
Leather... ..	1,215	45,221
Machinery ...	—	2,715
Oil Castor ...	239	2,404
Paints and Colours ...	—	2,099
Porcelain and Earthenware ...	—	5,856
Saltpetre ...	3,036	20,409
Stationery ...	—	1,987
Sundries ...	—	32,631
		274,096

Miscellaneous Eastern Produce.—\$562,946.

Alum ... piculs.	5,386	8,082
Cloves ...	208	6,989
Cutch ...	327	1,908
Ivory ... catties.	1,289	3,762
Mangrove Bark ... piculs.	2,496	2,602
Paper, Chinese ...	—	37,341
Rattans ... piculs.	4,100	23,729
Rice ...	943	2,289
Sugar, Brown ...	14,913	91,200
" Candy ...	2,417	24,179
" White ...	36,796	306,516
Tortoise Shell ... catties.	2,006	7,051
Vermilion ... picula.	440	28,815
Woods, Aloes, Red, Sandal & Sapan ...	—	16,483
		\$562,946

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures...	4,614
Metals ...	89,843
Miscellaneous Foreign Goods ...	274,096
Miscellaneous Eastern Produce ...	562,946
Total Imports ...	\$931,499

VIII.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

Description of Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Aniseed ... piculs.	1,309	5,443
Camphor ... "	1,618	36,471
		41,914
Copper Sheets ... piculs.	81	1,410
" Slabs ... "	463	8,374
" Ware ... "	—	1,087
" Wire ... "	130	3,380
		14,251
Cotton Manufactures ...	—	7,458
Dried Fish:—		
" Awabi ... piculs.	441	10,827
" Beche de Mer ... "	48	2,136
" Cuttle Fish... "	5,823	96,701
" Sharks' Fins ... "	58	2,277
" Shell Fish ... "	34	1,178
" Various ... "	238	1,934
		115,053
Drugs ... piculs.	3,547	25,208
Fans ...	—	1,005
Gall Nuts... ..	177	1,747
Isinglass ...	3,144	57,976
Lacquered Ware ...	—	2,023
Leather ...	157	1,700
Matches ...	—	17,861
Minerals (Antimony Ore) ...	963	1,976
Mushrooms ...	2,146	61,916
Paper ...	—	6,638
Peas and Beans ...	1,748	5,116
Peppermint Oil ...	7	1,100
Porcelain and Earthenware... ..	—	2,287
Seaweed ...	593	2,374
Sulphur ...	853	1,379
Tobacco ...	1,090	16,650
		206,856
Wax:—		
" Vegetable ... piculs.	3,903	65,756
" Bees ... "	210	9,201
		74,957
Sundries ...	—	10,678
Total Exports ...		\$471,167

IX.—RETURN OF ALL DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES AT THE PORT OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

Nature of Dues.	Amount, Dollars.
Import Duties ...	\$30,413.77
Exports ...	15,646.76
Shipping Fees ...	—
Total ...	\$46,060.53

X.—RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS AT THE PORT OF OSAKA ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

Osaka.		
Nationality.	No. of Firms.	No. of Residents.
British ...	2	12
American ...	1	19
German ...	—	5
Dutch ...	1	1
French ...	—	7
Chinese ...	17	133
Total ...	21	177

XV.—STATEMENT SHEWING THE TOTAL TRADE OF THE PORTS OF HIOGO AND OSAKA FOR THE YEAR 1880.

IMPORTS.			
	Hiogo.	Osa.	
Imports Exclusive of Treasure...	\$7,847,866	\$931,499	
Total Imports Hiogo and Osaka...	\$8,779,365		
EXPORTS.			
Export Exclusive of Treasure...	\$5,323,697	\$471,167	
Total Exports Hiogo and Osaka...	\$5,794,864		
Total of Exports and Imports Exclusive of Treasure...	\$14,574,229		
Total of Exports and Imports Exclusive of Treasure for 1879...	\$13,416,863		
TREASURE.			
Imported (Hiogo only)...	\$2,026,653		
Exported "...	\$2,078,877		
SHIPPING.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered...	121	115,749	—
	No.	Tonnage.	No.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels Cleared...	116	111,835	—
Total...	237	227,584	
Total for 1879...	282	224,426	
	No.	Tonnage.	
If Japanese mail steamers are included the Total would be, Entered and Cleared...	553	654,470	
Total for 1879...	498	503,706	

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

SIR HARRY PARKES AND HIS CRITICS.

SIR:—It would be an impertinence on my part to propose to champion Sir Harry Parkes—and especially against such an assailant as the late Editor of the *Tokio Times*—but when the latter supports his aspersions with narration of matters about which I have some personal knowledge, as having been concerned therein, and when I know that such narration is—to use a mild term—a gross misrepresentation, I feel that I should not be silent.

I refer to the 2nd paragraph in a letter dated 7th June, signed "E. H. House," addressed to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which was printed in your yesterday's issue, and my connection with the subject matter thereof is as follows:—

One afternoon—I presume it must have been about the year 1872 or 1873—I had occasion to go off to a vessel in harbor, and the house gig was waiting for me off the Bund opposite No. 3, as it had constantly done before.

When I went out of the compound, and was about to get into the boat, having no baggage of any kind with me, one or two Japanese policemen, who had apparently been watching for me, came forward and laid hands on me. At the same time from the Custom house a bevy of tidewaiters and others came hurrying up, while a gallant foreign policeman (in Japanese employ) also hastened to assist in my capture. I did not resist these men, but, taking note of the numbers of the policemen, I invited them to accompany me to the British Consulate, which they did, remaining outside while I went in and stated my case to my Consul. This gentleman having heard my statement, requested me to go with him over to the Governor. We went to him, and the Consul made complaint of the matter to this official, who, after some talk, intimated that he would give instructions to his people; expressed his regret at what had occurred, and hoped that I was satisfied with that expression.

Notwithstanding, within a few days, another resident, Mr. G. M. Dare, when about to proceed from the Bund in his dingy to his yacht, was set on in like manner, but more roughly handled.

I have some recollection of another or other cases, but whether prior or subsequent to the above I cannot now say.

Sir Harry Parkes did then, I have reason to suppose, state that if these outrages were continued he would, if necessary, invoke the aid of the troops to protect British subjects; and I ween that any official, British or otherwise, who would allow his subjects to be thus treated time after time, without intervening in whatever way was necessary for their protection, would be unworthy of his position.

The statement that smuggling thereupon "continued unchecked, and is believed to continue to this day," I do not hesitate to say is without foundation.

And now I would ask that this version of facts be compared with "the details of particular action" as given by Mr. House: the smuggling thrown in to darken the background, the illused Japanese Government vainly contemplating measures to stop it: the threat of bringing out British troops that British subjects might continue to smuggle with impunity! as against the reality of unoffending foreigners assaulted again and again in spite of remonstrance.

I believe that I am right in saying that the predominant feeling in Japan, with all the right-minded of American and other nationalities as well as Englishmen, is that of contempt for those who, either through carelessness, or more probably from evil intent to serve certain ends, propagate these and similar gross misstatements, thinking themselves secure from contradiction in their distance from the scene of the supposed occurrences.

But I doubt not that the time will come when the Japanese Government will recognize that no one has done more than—few, if any, so much as—Sir Harry Parkes toward the emancipation, advancement, and welfare of their country, while to those who have truckled to their weaknesses an equally just estimation will be awarded.

I am, Sir, Yours obediently,

A. J. WILKIN.

Yokohama, 26th July, 1881.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN DAILY MAIL."

Dear Sir:—I beg to say that Mr. House's mention of my name as a witness to an assault alleged to have been committed by Sir H. Parkes is wholly unwarranted and unauthorized, and that I am unable to corroborate Mr. House's statements.

Yours faithfully,

F. LOWDER.

Yokohama, 26th July, 1881.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN DAILY MAIL."

Dear Sir:—Can you inform me of anything that will lessen the plague of mosquitoes which at present make our evenings and nights anything but a time of rest. I note the Editor of "Truth" quotes as a cure for their stings ipecacuanha powder made into a paste with water; but I want more than this, that is to know if there is anything that will tend in any way to drive them out of the house, and enable one to sit in peace and not to be compelled to retire to escape their persistent attacks. I have tried the Japanese powder which they burn to drive the intruders out; but the smell caused by the cure is almost as bad as the disease.

ENQUIRER.

Yokohama, July 27th, 1881.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 29th July, 1881.

A vote of want of confidence in the Government in its Transvaal policy has been defeated.

A French Squadron is bombarding Cabes.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic* left San Francisco for Yokohama on the 23rd of July, and may thus be looked for about the 12th of August.

The following telegram was received from Hongkong on Tuesday:—*Sunda*, left at noon (to-day), with mails; calls at light ship Shanghai. *Pekin* will take about a fortnight to repair.

It is satisfactory to learn that five men, supposed to be implicated in the murder at Negishi of Mr. Ishikawa Hanyemon; have been arrested.

The *Shanghai Courier* of the 16th instant states:—"Since the Typhoon which visited Shanghai on the 2nd of June, 1876, and the other on the 3rd July, 1877, we have not experienced such severe weather till within the last thirty hours." Considerable damage has been sustained by the settlement and small-craft on the river.

We take the following paragraph from the *Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express*:—"The simultaneous arrival from Chefoo of the whole fleet composing the detached squadron, which took place at 8 a.m. on Monday morning, (11th) presented a sight probably never witnessed before in Nagasaki. The procession of seven men-of-war was headed by the senior ship, the *Comus*, followed by the *Albatross*, *Curacoa*, *Mosquito*, *Encounter*, *Zephyr*, and closing with the *Pegasus*. Their stay here will not be very extended; it was expected they would leave on Monday next (18th) but is now somewhat undecided. In fact there is a probability of them breaking up and proceeding to their respective stations. The *Iron Duke* arrived from Shanghai on Thursday. We hear she brought the remainder of the naval stores from the Shanghai Depot, which are to be distributed amongst the fleet, as the establishment at that port is to be closed.

We subjoin the score of a lively Base-ball match played on Tuesday afternoon between nines of the BASE-BALL and CRICKET CLUBS. The affair resulted in a draw, as evening closed in before the game could be finished. The cricketers are improving much in their play.

BASE BALL CLUB.				CRICKET CLUB.			
	Pos.	Runs.	Outs.		Pos.	Runs.	Outs.
Merriman, C.	L.F.	1	4	Moss, E.J.	L.F.	1	4
Manbridge	C.	3	2	Thompson	2B.	2	2
Van Buren, H.S.	1B.	3	1	Hodges	R.F.	3	2
Rice	S.S.	1	3	Stephens	C.	2	3
Samuels	2B.	0	4	Moss, C.D.	1B.	3	2
McCance	P.	1	3	Boag	3B.	4	0
Beauchamp	3B.	2	2	Hearne	P.	1	1
Salmon	R.F.	3	1	Barlow	S.S.	1	4
Schidmore	C.F.	3	1	Talbot	C.F.	2	3
		17	21			19	21

INNINGS.

Base Ball Club	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Cricket Club	2	5	0	6	2	1	1	= 17
	0	2	6	4	0	1	6	= 19

Subjoined is the score of a scratch match at Base-ball played on Thursday between two teams selected by Messrs. H. S. Van Buren and Knox, respectively. The hitting was good; but the fielding was somewhat loose, and the cricketing element on both sides does not appear even yet to have caught the precise motives of the game. Mr. Van Buren's party won by nearly twice the number of runs scored by their opponents, his own splendid catching and accurate throwing contributing in no small degree to the success of his followers. Mr. McCance, one of the players on Knox's side, had to retire towards the close of the game, owing to a very lively ball thrown to him at second base seriously damaging one of his fingers.

POS. RUNS. OUTS.				POS. RUNS. OUTS.			
Van Buren, H. S.	s.s.	4	2	Knox	2.b.	2	3
Moss, F. S.	2.b.	4	0	Hepburn	c.	2	2
Thompson, J. H.	1.b.	2	4	Hearne	p.	2	3
Manbridge	c.	4	3	Beauchamp	s.s.	2	3
Lorton	p.	2	4	McCance	1.b.	1	3
Samuels F. V.	3.b.	4	2	Salmon	3.b.	2	2
Sargeat	c.f.	3	4	Schultz	c.f.	1	4
Samuels, S. B.	r.f.	3	2	Miller, H. M.	r.f.	3	1
		27	21			15	21

INNINGS.

Van Buren's side	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Knox's side	2	1	6	2	5	4	7	= 27
	2	3	0	2	3	3	2	= 15

The fish exhibited by Mr. Friebe, at Mr. Hasker's inn in the Swamp Concession, No. 133, close to the site of the ex-French post-office, will well repay inspection. If it is a creature of art it has a wonderful semblance to nature; and probably that wonderful creature and evolutionist would, if questioned, have plenty of reasons to give why she should not be baulked in her

fancy of producing fishes whose pectoral fins take the fashion of hands with webbed fingers and claws.

Among the passengers by the *Belgic*, which left on 28th instant for San Francisco, is Mr. R. T. Rennie, Judge of Her Majesty's Court for Japan, who proceeds to Europe on twelve months' leave of absence. Mr. Russell Robertson assumes his duties, Mr. Dolmen continuing in the office of Acting Consul and Assistant Judge.

We have received complaints of a very serious nuisance which is likely, this hot weather, to affect even the health of persons living on the Bluff in and near No. 239. A new road has lately been constructed and on its margin is a strip of vacant ground. The scavenger coolies, unauthorized, have applied it to their own purposes, and shoot all sorts of rubbish and offal there. Probably the matter has only to be brought to the notice of the Kencho authorities to ensure that the practice shall be ordered to cease. "Boffin's Bower," one may safely assume, was more savoury in fiction than in fact, and then the mound had had plenty of time and exposure for its disinfection when the enchanter introduced it to his readers.

The Members of the Yokohama Rifle Association competed for Mr. Gilbert's prize on Thursday. The range was 500 yards, the light good, and although there was a brisk wind blowing from the south it seemed to have little or no effect, as no complaints about it were heard.

The highest possible score was 50 points, and the leading competitors made very good work.

Mr. Guissani	...	...	...	...	45 points.
" A. H. Dare	...	...	...	...	43 "
" Favre-Brandt	...	...	...	...	42 "
" Cameron	...	...	...	...	39 "
" Bland	...	...	...	...	34 "

Another Tichborne claimant has turned up—this time in California, where he has responded in three columns of closely printed type to the industrious interviewing of a *New York Herald* correspondent. That journal remarks editorially on the discovery:—"Some of the disclosures made by the new claimant to the Tichborne title and estates are startling enough to command attention and to stimulate the hope that America may yet unravel the puzzle that has so long mystified the mother country. The man knows a great deal that the first claimant should have known, but did not, and his modesty and indifference, if not genuine, are so well assumed as to challenge admiration. His long reticence is explained, if not excused, by his statement that he made a vow not to reveal himself until one generation had passed away, and the apparent triviality of such an excuse will not affect people who attach religious importance to vows of all kinds. The strongest point in his favor is that he does not seem to care for money, for, being a Californian, his lack of any regard for rank will be taken for granted. If he can be identified by his old French tutor, who insists he can recognize him if genuine, he will go to England with bright prospects; and if these are realized England will owe us more than she can repay, for discussions of the *Alabama* claims, that cost her millions, were calm colloquies compared with the millions of quarrels that have distinguished the Tichborne case."

We are informed that, from the 1st of August next, the "Anglo-American" and "Direct United States" submarine cable companies will reduce their present rates for the transmission of telegrams between Europe and America by one half; i.e. to 1 franc 25 centimes per word. A corresponding reduction will be made in the charge for telegrams from Japan to America. The French Atlantic cable company have, so far, made no alteration in their rates.

Admiral Wiles, R.N., with members of his staff, was presented to the Mikado on Monday. In the afternoon he went on board the *Vigilant*, which at once started for Hakodate.

The Committee of the Swiss Rifle Association have issued a circular stating their intention of holding a second meeting on Monday, the 1st of August, at 3 p.m. The range is five hundred yards, and firing can be from any position. Each competitor has ten shots in addition to two trials. The competitors are

handicapped, Colonel Murata and Mr. Beretta standing at what we may call scratch, or being subject each to a deduction of eleven points from their actual score. This is a heavy penalty, considering that the highest number of points attainable in the match is only fifty; but we doubt not that it will only incite these redoubted marksmen to better effort. We expect to see some good scoring also from other riflemen.

The U. S. S. *Alert*, which returned on the 25th instant from a cruise to the Bonin Islands, has brought seven children, the offspring of foreign residents, for education at the Mission Schools in Tokio. There are three boys and four girls, sons and daughters of Pease, who was killed some years ago, Savory, not long since dead, and a Portuguese settler also deceased. The children are bright and intelligent, and promise to justify the philanthropy which has occupied itself with the care of their future.

Under the care of Captain Cotton, U. S. N., who now resumes his command of the *Monocacy*, the *Alert* has fulfilled the main object of her mission towards the Bonin Islands, namely the correction of sundry dangers heretofore imperfectly defined on the charts of the waters of that region.

Sixty jinrikias were exported in the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* to Hongkong, whence, it is asserted, they will be sent to Saigon. We have already mentioned the introduction of this vehicle into Hongkong, Bombay and the Indian Hill resorts. It may be a sign of the advancing prosperity of the French colony in Cochin-China that it has found favour there.

The news received yesterday (17th) from Macao relative to the Wai Sing Lottery monopoly is most unsatisfactory. We hear that the auction on Saturday was stopped at four o'clock, to be resumed on Monday. The highest offer obtained on Saturday was \$640,000, and there were only two parties in competition. Five syndicates had made deposits of \$20,000, but two of them retired from the field in the afternoon, withdrawing their deposits. Whether they had been bought off by the others we are unable to say, and it is equally difficult to prognosticate how the bidding may go to-day, but there is reason to apprehend a *fiasco* unless Governor Graça has the courage to make a firm stand against combination and withdraw the Farm altogether unless he gets a fair price for it, which is now perhaps the only way of bringing the Chinese up to the mark.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

The *Amoy Gazette* says:—It is rumoured among the native population that intelligence has reached this port that the inhabitants of Wun Chiu and Tai Chiu have revolted and are committing tremendous depredations, and that the Imperial troops under the famous Tin-tai Ngo Ong Guan, *alias* Ngo Puat, formerly an Amoy boatman, who, thirty years ago, bravely distinguished himself by fighting and dispersing the rebels at this port, had gone and met them, and after three unsuccessful battles, the imperialists were repulsed with losses. Owing to the critical state of affairs Ngo Ong Guan has thought proper to send his family to Amoy, where they are at present. Rumours are also prevalent that the inhabitants of Keng Chiu (province of Kwangtung) have likewise revolted.

A recently published official return shows that in Germany, as in England, the cost of the construction of fighting-ships—of ironclads and of unarmoured men-of-war alike—year by year increases relatively to their size. The latest additions to the German ironclad fleet, for instance, are the armoured corvettes of the *Sachsen* class—the so-called “sortie-corvettes,” designed for the special purpose of carrying out an active defence of the German coast; and these vessels, though very little larger than the *Preussen* and *Friedrich der Grosse*, sea-going ironclads launched in 1873 and 1874, have cost considerably more than they did. The *Sachsen*, for instance, of 7,400 tons displacement, has cost 8,384,399 marks, or £419,219; while the *Preussen*, of 6,770 tons displacement, cost only 7,038,097 marks (£351,904) and the *Friedrich der Grosse*, a sister-ship of the *Preussen*, 7,303,417 marks (£365,170). Even the ironclad frigates *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*, which are larger vessels than the armoured corvettes, cost less money; the expense of building and equipping the first-named of the two frigates being set down at 8,226,032 marks (£411,301); while the *Deutschland*

cost a trifle more, or 8,240,426 marks (£412,021). Similarly, among the unarmoured ships the new spar-decked corvette *Leipzig* cost 4,061,101 marks (£203,055); while the *Elizabeth*, a wooden corvette built twelve years ago, cost 2,066,268 marks (£103,313)—the *Leipzig* being a ship of 3,925 tons displacement, and the *Elizabeth* a vessel of 2,508 tons.

The transfer of the P. & O. Company and the Messageries Maritimes Establishments from Point de Galle to Colombo, Ceylon, will probably take place in October next, the magnificent break-water works, and the harbour deepening at the latter port having been now so far advanced as to ensure for all vessels that safety and convenience for which they have so long been sighing, but which were never attainable at Galle.—*China Mail*.

The *Hockang-Lapwing* collision case proceeded to-day (July 15th), but we are not able to give to-day's evidence. In the course of this it was stated in evidence by three of the crew of the *Lapwing* that there was no masthead light on the gunboat before the collision.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

Mr. A. B. Glover, has been appointed Acting Portuguese Consul at Nagasaki, in place of Mr. Jones, who lately resigned the post.

With regard to the loss of the *a.s. America*, we learn that the captain, officers and crew left the vessel in lat. 34° 10' N., long. 123° 8' E., about 170 miles N. by E. ½ E. from Shaweishan Island. The junk *Sung Chee-ah*, which rescued them, was of about 3,000 piculs capacity, and bound from Newchwang to Ningpo, with a cargo of bean-cake. She had a crew of about twenty men on board, all told, who treated the thirty-two who came off the sinking steamer with the greatest possible kindness, offering even to share their beds with them. The weather for the first five or six days was cloudy with heavy rains and fog, with strong contrary winds; the last day or two the sun shone very fiercely. The water did not rise high enough in the steamer to put the engine fires out for more than 24 hours after the steamer struck. Advice from Chefoo announce the safe arrival there of the German barque *Minnie*, with the lady passenger taken off the *America* and the steward in charge of the personal property of the captain and officers transferred from the steamer.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

It seems that electricity is to be the artificial illuminant of the future, and, certainly, Mr. Thomas Edison is entitled to a large share of the meed of honour which posterity will award to the perseverance of investigators, the result of whose united effort has been to control the subtle sprite which has so long defied human domination—in so far as compelling it to the labour of light-giving and locomotion are concerned. We are told that the American inventor is extremely busy overlooking the preparations for an exhibit of his inventions at the approaching Electrical Exhibition in Paris. “On this occasion, which will be a noted one in electrical circles, he proposes to do what has never been done before, namely to present a comprehensive grouping of all the inventions he has perfected up to the present time. This will make ninety-two groups, and make a great display of advancement in the science of electricity. Specimens of every instrument will be shown in working order, from a monster 185-horse power dynamo generator, supplying energy to a vast number of 16-candle power lights, down through the long list of telegraph appliances—gold and stock indicators, telegraphic-printing machines, telegraphs, phonographs, meters for measuring currents supplied to the divisible lighting apparatus, processes of manufacture of carbon horse-shoes, the new iron ore separators, and a multitude of other inventions. The work of manufacture of these articles is rapidly going on at the works in New York and also at Menlo Park, at which latter place the delicate operations of forming the electric lamps are conducted. In New York the old Roach foundry on Goerick street is swarming with workmen, who, it is said, are producing some of the most elaborate and astonishing electric generators ever seen. Mr. Edison, in the multitude of his daily cares, takes time to personally inspect the work, and scarcely a piece of the mechanism is set up that is not passed by himself. It is his great desire to show to the European savants that he has reached the point which so many

have so long been striving to obtain, and that he has a perfect divided electric light."

The French Senate has refused, by a majority of 148 to 114, to take up the bill sent up from the Assembly establishing the *scrutin de liste*, or election by general departmental ticket. M. Gambetta, who had set his heart apparently on its passage, and has been talking of it at Cahors, his native town, where he has been much fêted, as the crowning of the Republican edifice, is taking the defeat very seriously, and does not conceal his chagrin. His paper, the *République Française*, compares the performance of the Senate to the doings of the famous 16th of May, and proposes a change in the constitution of the Senate, doing away with life Senatorships, and reducing the term of the others from nine years to six, and denounces bitterly the moderate Republicans, headed by Jules Simon and Waddington, whom it holds responsible for the failure of the measure. This, of course, warrants the Right in proclaiming that the defeat of the measure means the overthrow of Gambetta's dictatorship. There is no sign of any such popular demand for it as to make its rejection call for an amendment to the constitution. Gambetta's attitude about it is the more singular because at Cahors he has been strongly deprecating hasty constitutional changes, and has held up the United States as a model in this respect. A movement, emanating from him also doubtless, to hasten the dissolution of the Chamber, so as to have the election while the question is hot in the public mind, has been repudiated by the bulk of the Left, and there will be no adjournment till the Budget has been voted.—*N. Y. Nation*

The display of heat about the *scrutin de liste* is going to make the attitude of the country towards it, both now and at the elections, a very important matter for M. Gambetta. The way he has been received at Cahors, his native place, and a Bonapartist district, has been creating a widespread belief that the French were once more going to submit themselves to personal government, that they had borne the rule of mere law as long as they could, and were now about to set up once more, even under republican forms, a man representing the law. M. Gambetta's anger with the Senate will strengthen this belief, and make any failure at the elections very damaging to his influence and prestige, though, of course, he cannot cease to be a great figure in French politics, or to wield the dictatorship which his admirers ascribed to him at Cahors, "of genius, reason, and eloquence."—*Idem*.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

His Majesty the Emperor, accompanied by His Imperial Highness Higashi Fushimi-no-miya, Commander-in-chief of the Imperial guard, their Excellencies General Saigo, Tokudaiji, Minister of the Imperial Household, and some other distinguished officials, visited the Hibiya parade on the morning of the 23rd instant, and witnessed the disbandment of those soldiers of the Imperial guard whose terms of military service have expired. After inspecting the lines His Majesty through Prince Higashi-Fushimi thanked the troops for their services, and presented each man with two yen.

It is said that Segawa-no-Kata, mother of the Empress Dowager, is seriously ill.

The order of the Rising Sun has been conferred upon Mr. Kujo Michitaka, Mr. Soyeshima Tanetomi, and H. E. Matsukata Masayoshi.

Mr. Utsumi, Prefect of Nagasaki *ken*, having lately tendered his resignation, Mr. Matsumoto, the Chief Secretary of the prefecture is (according to the *Akebono*) selected to succeed to the Governorship.

Mr. Furnichi, an attaché of the Construction Bureau, has been appointed to visit the prefectures of Wakayama and Shizuoka, in order to inspect in the former some improvements making along the river Kino, and in the latter the construction of a tramway at the port of Shimidzu.

Japanese papers state that His Excellency Inouye returned on the 19th instant to Kobe from the Kinokuni hot springs, in Tajima province, and proceeded next day to Miya-shima, in Aki province.

Messrs. Murata and Yamawaki, Secretaries of the Council of State, who were sent to Berlin in June last year to study the law codes, returned to Tokio on the 22nd instant.

His Excellency Sanjo has contributed a sum of one hundred yen towards the construction of a new carriage road between Atami, in Idzu, and Kadokawa-mura in Sagami.

The first reading of the Bill for augmenting the regulations for the New and Old Public Bonds is set down for the session of the Senate on the 28th instant.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* remarks:—The Emperor being about to start for the North on the 30th instant, the British and Italian Ministers were received by him in the Palace on the 25th instant. The same day Mr. Van der Pot, the new Dutch Minister, had the honour of presenting his credentials to his Majesty and the insignia of an order forwarded by his own Sovereign.

Mr. Nabeshima, Japanese Minister at Rome, is said to have written to his Agent in Tokio expressing his desire to subscribe fifty thousand yen to the shares of the Nippon Railway Company.

The *Mainichi* mentions a rumour that some trouble has occurred between the Ministers of the Home and Judicial Departments in connection with the summons issued by the latter to Mr. Fukuchi to attend the Tokio Saibansho.

We read that Mr. Yoshiwara, Acting Vice-Minister of Finance, returned from Osaka on the 23rd instant with Mr. Ishimaru, the Superintendent of the Mint.

The 26th instant being the third anniversary of the death of Tate-no-Miya, some of the Palace chamberlains were sent to his tomb at Teshima-ga-Oka, to pay their respects on behalf of the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager.

The newly appointed Dutch Minister was admitted to a second audience with the Emperor on the 26th instant. It is said that before the departure of His Majesty for the North, foreign and native high officials will daily visit the Palace in their turn.

The duties of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce include the supervision of agricultural, commercial, and industrial schools. The Educational Department has suggested that these functions shall be brought under its own control. The matter is being considered by the Cabinet.

Mr. Hosokawa Junjire, official chief of the *Genro-in*, has been appointed Vice-Minister of the Judicial Department and Senator, and Mr. Kira Kaneyasu, Judge, to be acting Vice-Minister.

Mr. Matsuda, Governor of Tokio, has been granted a sum of seven hundred yen by the Council of State, in consideration of his labours in the matter of the revision of the land tax.

The Imperial Household Department has reformed the rules of etiquette at the annual ceremony of offering congratulation to the Emperor on New-year's Day, *Kigen-setsu* (the day of Jimmu Tenu's ascent to the throne) and *Tencho-setsu* (the birthday of his present Majesty).

Owing to the Imperial departure, all the Government Offices are closed and there is no publication of Tokio papers to-day. The Empresses accompany His Majesty as far as Senjuyeki.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

On the 20th instant several commanding military officers held a meeting in the Tokio garrison with reference to the forthcoming manoeuvres in Tochigi *Ken*. It is said that the forces will be sent thither shortly.

The man-of-war *Keiki Kan* having been ordered to Korea, came to Yokohama from Yokosuka on the 23rd instant. She is likely to leave very shortly.

Lieutenant Ota of the Artillery has been ordered to go to Italy, Austria, and France, in order to inquire into the best methods of manufacturing guns; and Colonel Murai, of the Engineers, has been appointed commissioner to investigate the best means of coast defence.

It is said that General Oyama, Minister of War, who has been relieved from the duty of taking part in the proposed Imperial tour, will shortly proceed to the Ikao hot springs, while Admiral Kawamura, Naval Minister, will go to Atami.

The laboratory newly established in the premises of the Arsenal at Shirokane, belonging to the Naval Department, has been completed, and the necessary machinery is being constructed.

General Tani has been appointed inspector of the Western Military Division; General Miyoshi, of the Central, and Lieutenant-General Soga, of the Eastern.

According to the *Choya* the man-of-war *Asama Kan* (the old *Stonewall Jackson*) is to be employed as a training ship, with the *Hosho Kan* as a tender.

It is said that His Imperial Highness Kan-in-no-miya, a cadet in the *Saitan Gakko* (one of the Military Colleges), will participate in the forthcoming manoeuvres at Utsunomiya.

H. I. J. M. S. *Rinjo Kan* returned to Yokohama from Australia on the morning of the 28th instant. The *Seki Kan* left for Korea on the 27th instant.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Akibono* states that many of the matches manufactured in the Hiogo prison are exported to China, and that the quantity daily made is valued at about one hundred and sixty yen.

A correspondent writing from France to the *Bukha Shimpō* says:—Japanese wall-paper having come into fashion and repute is of ready sale. Hence attempts, only partially successful so far, have been made to imitate it.

The export of Japanese paper to China and America being constantly on the increase, the best way of providing the *shisoku* in every locality with occupation, is deemed by some to be that manufacture, and therefore the *Busan Kwaisha* at Saga, Hizen province, which has been concerned in it for some time past, is making large efforts to encourage the plantation of the paper mulberry. Several *shisoku* in Kumamoto are reported to be following this example.

The sheep-breeding farm at Nirayama-cho, Izu province, is fairly progressing. This month five or six catties of wool have been obtained from each of two rams and eighteen ewes which the farm borrowed last year from the Agricultural Bureau. Its quality being good, it is quoted at forty sen per catty, which price should give a good profit to the projectors. They are said to intend to establish another farm of the same description.

The *Choya Shimbun* states:—Subscriptions to the Nippon Railway Company continually increasing, the Tokio shareholders have held a meeting in the rooms of the 15th National Bank, and elected Mr. Yoshii, Vice Minister of Public Works, Director.

A man of Furutoda-mura, Etchū province, by name Tachibana Zenroku, has invented a beverage which he calls *Soyosen*. It is something like tea, and is made of leaves of mulberry and *Kisenka* (*Calendula officinalis*). He commenced to sell it in his own neighborhood in October, 1876. Its taste is not inferior to that of medium grade tea, while the price is far cheaper, and so it is in great demand. The inventor has recently come to the Capital to extend his trade.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, the *Kwansei Boyeki Shokwai* (Western Trading Company), which has been inaugurated by Messrs Godai, Fujita, and several other wealthy gentlemen in Osaka, had for its first object to contract a loan of five million yen from the Government in order to establish a direct foreign trade. But as this project failed, the leading members of the Society have turned their attention towards Hokkaido, and after consultation with the *Kaitakushi*, have, it is said, decided to deal only in the products of the Northern island, acquiring a monopoly of that trade and purchasing the establishment of the *Kaitakushi* at Hakozaki-cho (near the Yeitai bridge) in Tokio. A rumour is also current that the Chief of the Colonization Commission, and other officials of his Department, will associate themselves with the new concern. The buildings at Hakozaki-cho cost eighty thousand yen, or with the ground and other outlay one hundred and twenty thousand yen at least. It has been sold to the Company for thirty thousand yen, and the warehouses at Hakodate, which cost not less than

seventy or eighty thousand yen, have been disposed of for seven thousand yen, payment for the whole sum to be made in installments, without interest, in a period of thirty years.

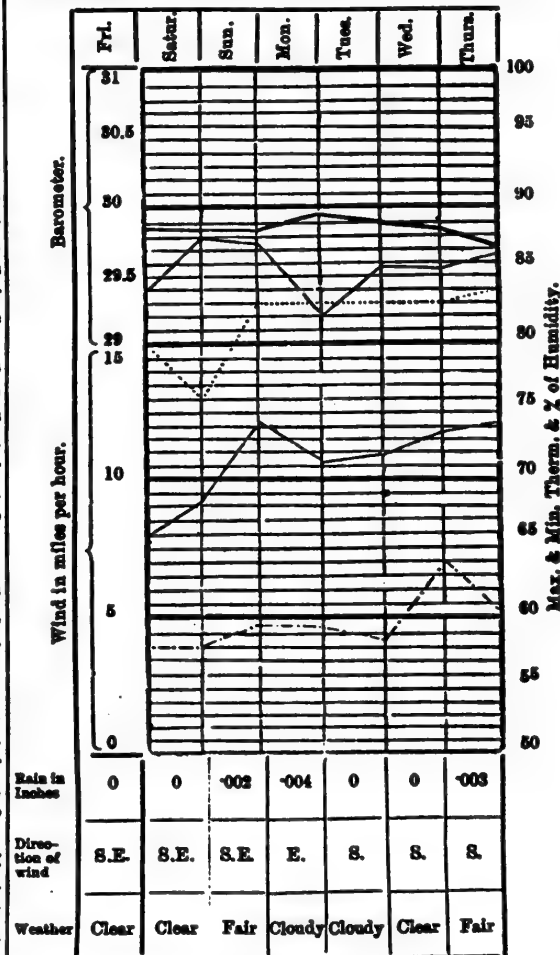
It is reported that some farmers of the Kimisama district, in Idzu, intend to establish a horse breeding farm on the plain of Chobei.

The *Mainichi* refers to a report that Messrs. Kawasaki Hachiyemon and Koyasu Takashi, and some other Tokio gentlemen, have applied to the Government for permission to establish a company named *Kohoku Kwaisha*, with a capital of five hundred thousand yen, with the idea of purchasing all the various work-shops, and manufactories, &c., in the Northern island belonging to the *Kaitakushi*, and to acquire a monopoly of the trade there. The same paper also suggests that Mr. Maruyama Denyemon, a timber merchant living at Kiba, Fukagawa, Tokio, desires to control the timber trade of the island. It is added that this gentleman is closely connected by marriage with the family of Mr. Kuroda.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JULY 22nd, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 15.5 miles per hour on Thursday, at 2 a.m.

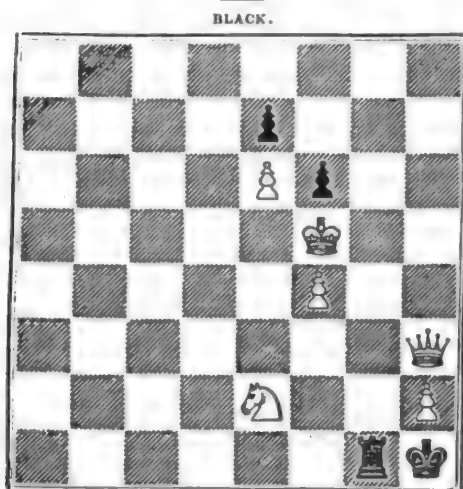
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 29.940 inches on Monday at 9.27 p.m., and the lowest was 29.702 inches on Thursday at 2 p.m.

The highest temperature for the week was 87°.8 on Saturday, and the lowest was 66°.1 on Friday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 84°.3 and 65°.4 respectively.

The total amount of rain for the week was .009 inches, against 2.448 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

CHess PROBLEM,
By E. B. Cook.
(From American Chess Nuts.)



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHess PROBLEM OF JULY 23RD, BY S. LOYD.

- White.
1.—Q. to K. B. 2.
2.—Kt. to Q. R. 3.
3.—Kt. mates at
B. 2, or Kt. 5.
2.—Kt. to K. 7.
3.—Kt. mates at Q.
B. 6, or K. B. 5.
2.—Kt. to Q. R. 3.
3.—Q. takes R. mates.
- Black.
1.—Q. R. takes Q.
2.—Anything.
1.—K. R. takes Q.
2.—Anything.
1.—K. R. to B. 6.
2.—R. takes R.

Correct solution received from Omega.
NOTE.—W. H. S. your objection to the solution of Mr. Cheney's Problem appears correct.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

July 24, British gunboat *Mosquito*, Hon. F. R. Sandilands, 430 tons, 4-guns, 60 H.P., from Shanghai.
July 24, British steamer *Belgie*, Davison, 2,627, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
July 25, American gunboat *Alert*, Comd. Huntington, 1,020 tons, 4-guns, 600 H.P., from Bonin Islands.
July 25, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
July 26, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
July 27, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
July 27, British barque *Woodbine*, F. Steel, 251, from Nagasaki, Coals, to Japanese Government.
July 27, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
July 28, Japanese man-of-war *Rinjo-kwan*, from Australia.
July 28, Japanese steamer *Kokoro Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
July 28, British barque *James Wilson*, Holmes, 403, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Belgie* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Messrs. Pestonjee and servant, S. B. Bhaba and servant, D. Noronjee and servant and H. N. Cooper and servant in cabin. For San Francisco: Lieut. Col. J. E. Langdon, W. T. Brooke and A. C. Bryer in cabin; and 1 European and 596 Chinese in steerage.
Per Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru* from Kobe:—80 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Miss Chica Savage, Mrs. Col. Savage, Miss Bessie Grattan, Miss Lola Martineau, Senator Luck, U. S. Consul to Tientsin, F. S. Street, Mrs. S. Milton, Miss Birdsen, Mrs. M. J. Gibbs and 3 children, Mrs. Luck and 3 children and Mrs. Eva Woodworth in cabin. For Shanghai: Mr. F. O. Oorio in cabin. For Hongkong: 170 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes, Dr. H. M. Perkins, Lieut. A. H. Anson, R.N., Miss Marion, Mrs. J. Grigor, Dr. Harris, Captain Chibour, Messrs. W. R. King, U.S.N., H. S. Aldrich, Figueredo, J. E. Foster, Guild, Gergen, Macuabb and 13 Japanese in cabin; 4 Europeans, 5 Chinese and 175 Japanese in steerage.

Per British barque *Woodbine* from Nagasaki:—Messrs. J. Mitchell and J. Thomas.

OUTWARDS.

July 23, Japanese steamer *Taka Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
July 24, British steamer *Malacca*, Weighill, 1,709, for Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
July 24, British steamer *Nanzing*, Mitchell, 617, for Shanghai, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
July 25, British despatch-vessel *Vigilant*, Capt. Lindsay, 835, 2-guns, 250 H.P., for Hakodate.
July 25, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
July 26, British steamer *Glenis Castle*, Todd, 1,558, for New York via Japan and China ports, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.
July 27, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,780, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
July 28, British steamer *Belgie*, Davison, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
July 28, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.
July 29, British steamer *Metapedia*, S. Fowler, 1,800, for Kobe, part of original cargo, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Mrs. Kingsell and infant, Mrs. Chee San infant and servant, Messrs. Diebach and Kingsell in cabin; and 2 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Taka Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Nakasawa, Captain McMichen, Messrs. Till, Kawasabe, Nagoka, T. Long, Takoi and Toda in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—H. L. H. Fushimi-no-Miya, Mr. and Mrs. J. Luck and 3 children, Mrs. S. Milton, Mrs. Woodworth, Miss L. Martineau, Mr. and Mrs. Chisaka, Messrs. F. F. Street, Shidmore, Oasao, Mimaki, Machino, Fukayama, Maki, Kano, Nango, Shimada, Shibuya, J. Winckler and A. Bing in cabin.

Per British steamer *Belgie* for San Francisco:—For San Francisco: Revd. Cha. Wood, Captain Huntington, U.S.N., Lieut. Col. J. E. Longdon, Messrs. Frank Gerger, F. W. Damon, John Benary, Ed. Wirth, Cha. Aynard, Geo. Bertrand, Wm. McGregor, F. Wilhelm, W. T. Brooke and A. C. Bryer in cabin. For Liverpool: Judge R. T. Rennie Esq., Lieut. Buddicoor, R.N., and Lieut. Nadier, R.N. in cabin. For London: Lieut. A. H. Anson, R.N. For Hamburg: Rudolf Telge in cabin; 3 Europeans and 596 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* for Hongkong:—General T. B. Van Buren and Mr. F. E. Foster.

Per British steamer *Metapedia* for Kobe:—Messrs. A. K. Noble, Crow and Billbury in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Silk for London ... 49 bales.
" " France ... 14 "

Total ... 63 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure ... \$45,000.00

Per British steamer *Belgie* for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	417	4,107	6,045	10,569
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hiogo	—	—	719	719
Yokohama	6,098	136	972	7,206
Hongkong	857	66	1,774	2,697
Total	7,372	4,309	9,510	21,191
SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	9	359	—	368
Hongkong	1	214	20	235
Yokohama	—	68	—	68
Total	10	641	20	671

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.
(For Week Ending 29th July, 1881.)

		Discount on Yen Sell.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1881								
Saturday	July	23	62 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Monday	"	25	63 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂	65 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Tuesday	"	26	65 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Wednesday	"	27	64 ¹ / ₂	65 ¹ / ₂	65 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Thursday	"	28	65 ¹ / ₂	65 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
Friday	"	29	64 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	July 22	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,145	Shanghai & ports	July 27	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guiraud	French steamer	1,302	Hongkong	July 9	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Auguste Reimers	Thomson	German schooner	207	Taiwanfoo	July 2	Soon Ho
Benjamin Seawall	Seawall	American ship	1,463	New York	July 13	Smith, Baker & Co.
Excelsior	Hutton	British barque	664	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 18	Walsh, Hall & Co.
E. M. Young	McMicken	British barque	345	Nagasaki	July 1	J. Middleton
Florence Treat	S. Vease	American barque	769	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 18	Mollison, Fraser & Co.
Frank Carvil	Garratt	British ship	1,439	Cardiff	June 30	M. M. Co.
James Wilson	Holmes	British barque	403	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 28	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Magellan	Landard	French barque	480	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 18	Mollison, Fraser & Co.
Marie	Clausen	German barque	464	Antwerp	June 30	Carl Rohde
Mora	Bell	British barque	502	London	July 11	E. Whittall
Otto	Koch	British brig	600	Takao	July 15	Hudson & Co.
Peiho	Lainchen	German barque	433	Takao	July 12	Tung Tung Tai
Prospector	Anthony	British barque	235	Takao	July 16	Soon Ho
Woodbine	F. Steel	British barque	251	Nagasaki	July 27	Japanese Government

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert	4	1,020	800	Gunboat	Bonin Islands	Huntington
Monocacy	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
DUTCH.—Koningin Emma der Nederlanden.	10	3,130	2,670	Corvette	Nagasaki	le Chev. R. de Bovier
ENGLISH—Mosquito	4	430	60	Gunboat	Shanghai	Hon. F. R. Sandilands.
GERMAN—Hertha	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Samoa	von Kall

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	July 31st, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	August 6th, at 6 P.M.
New York	Antonio	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Kobe	Mora	Paul Heinemann & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Paul Bevere	John Middleton	Quick despatch
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	August 12th, at daylight
Shanghai and way-ports	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	August 3rd, at 6 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—The tone in the market generally is not quite so good, but a fair amount of business has been done without any change in prices. *Yarn*, the commoner qualities of 16/24 seem coming into use again and transactions have been done in Bombay sorts to arrive next month. Other counts are moving but *Reverse* and *Doubled* Yarns are quiet. *Shirtings*, a good demand for 8½ lbs., the stocks of the weight being light: 9 lbs. also are wanted for early arrival at quotations given below. *T. Cloths*, stock reduced, sales at quotations. *Indigo Shirtings*, more enquiry, at slightly improved rates. *Prints* show symptoms of a revival and suitable patterns are current. *Cotton Italians*, very dull. *Turkey Reds* quiet, some few sales of heavy goods at quotations. *Velvets*, stock heavy with but little doing. *Victoria Lawns*, quite out of season, some lots being forced off at low prices. *Woolens*, more enquiry for *Mousselines* at former rates; other kinds show no change.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.75 to \$31.00
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.75 to \$33.25
Bombay, No. 20 & do.	"	\$28.50 to \$30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$32.50 to \$35.50
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$34.00 to \$35.50
" 38 to 42	"	\$38.00 to \$40.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 38½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.85 to 2.30
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.15 to 2.57½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. ...24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.35 to 1.55
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.25
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.09 to 0.12
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.45 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. ....24 " 30 in.	\$1.75 to 1.85

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$6.50 to 8.50
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.62½ to 0.70
Taffachelass:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in....	4.75 to 5.75
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.18 to 0.31
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in....	0.15 to 0.16
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.26
do. Yusen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in....	0.90 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.45
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.45 to 0.60
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.50
Blankets, green, 5 to 6 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.38 to 0.42

KEROSENE.—Sales have taken place to the extent of about 65,000 cases, at quotations, and the market is decidedly firmer. Stock 260,000 cases.

SUGAR.—There have been no arrivals since our last report, but prices are a trifle easier, with no sales of importance. Stock 145,000 bags.

Sugar:—Takao in bag, New	per picul	\$3.80 to \$4.12
" " Old... ..	"	\$3.70
Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	"	\$3.80 to \$4.05
Ching-pak and Ke-pak	"	\$7.00 to \$8.50
China No. 4-5, Kungfun & Kook-fah... ..	"	\$6.50 to \$8.50

Japan Rice	per picul	\$2.60 to 2.83
Japan Wheat	"	\$1.90
Kerosene Oil... ..	case	\$1.92 to 1.96

EXPORTS.

SILK.—The silk market has been very quiet during the past week, the news from home not having been favourable. Prices for Hanks have declined about \$20 per picul, and it appears probable that further concessions will have to be made to induce more general business. Filatures and re-reels remain firmer, but scarcely any transactions are reported in them. Stock about 700 shipping bales.

Hanks.—No. 2	\$580 to \$590
" " 2½	\$555 to \$560
" " 3 & infr.	\$500 to \$520
Filatures.—No. 1	\$690 to \$700
" 2	\$650 to \$670
Kakidas.—No. 2	\$610 to \$620

TEA.—Settlements for the week only amount to 2,250 piculs. Prices have ruled easier, but there is no material change in values. Holders continue firm and are not at all disposed to sell unless they can obtain full rates. Stocks are about 10,000 piculs, mostly Common to Medium grades.

Common	\$12 to \$13
Good Common	\$16 to \$18
Medium	\$21 to \$24
Good Medium	\$26 to \$28

Fine	\$29 to \$31
Finest	\$33 to \$35
Choice	\$37 to \$39
Choicest	\$43 upwards.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—A fair amount of Paper was settled for the last American mail, and rates have remained much the same as those of last week: Private Paper has been scarce. Rates are again ¼d. weaker.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/8½
Bank Bills on demand	3/8½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9
" 6 "	3/9½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.67
Private 6 months' sight	4.78
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ % discount.
" Private 10 days' sight	½ % "

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	72½
Private 10 days' sight.....	73
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	89½
Private 30 days' sight	90½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90
Private 30 days' sight	91
KINRAE	65 dis.
GOLD YEN	380 nom.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—There has not been much movement in sailing vessels, and several of the late arrivals are going across to Burrard's Inlet. The *Auguste Reimers* has been sold to Japanese.

MISCELLANEOUS.



NOTIFICATION.

ACTING under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by Art. 10, Subsection 2, of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1878, I have this day appointed **MR. RUSSELL ROBERTSON** Her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa to be **ACTING JUDGE** of Her Majesty's Court for Japan, during the absence of **MR. RENNIE**, on leave.

MR. MARTIN DOHMEN will continue to act as Consul at Kanagawa and Assistant Judge of the Court for Japan until further notice.

J. G. KENNEDY,
Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

Yedo, 28th July, 1881.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 3 of the 14th Year of Meiji, (1881.)

TATE-ISHI-MISAKI LIGHT-HOUSE.

TSURUGA HARBOUR.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN hereby gives notice, that on the night of the Twentieth day of the Seventh month of the Fourteenth year of Meiji (20th July, 1881) and every night thereafter from Sunset until Sunrise, a **FIXED WHITE LIGHT** of the Fourth order will be exhibited from the tower built on **TA E-ISHI-MISAKI**, the Western head of the entrance to the harbour of Tsuruga, Province of Yechizen.

According to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 95, and the British Admiralty Chart No. 1347, the Lighthouse is situated in Latitude 35 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds North and in Longitude 135 degrees 58 minutes East of Greenwich.

The Tower is built of Granite and is 18½ feet high from the base to the centre of the lantern.

The Light will have an arc of visibility of 259 degrees, the cut off bearings being S. 60° 25' W. and S. 40° 35' E. Bearings true.

The total elevation of the Light above the sea will be 407 feet and its range of visibility in clear weather about 20 nautical miles.

YAMAO YOZO,
Minister of Public Works.

Tokai, July 1st, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FANCY STATIONERY, &c.

Just Received, Price \$1.00,

THE ANDERSON CABINET,

Containing 2 quires, assorted sizes, of gilt-edged Cards, with Envelopes, for invitations, &c.

The Sportsman's Papeterie.
The Military Papeterie.
The Baskerville Stationery Cabinet.
The Combined Treasury Cabinet.
Irish Linen Papeterie. All sizes.
Ulster Linen Writing Paper and Envelopes.
Pure Flax
Repp Note Paper and Envelopes, Assorted Tints.
Cosmopolitan Cabinet of Stationery.
The Pearl Cream-laid Cabinet.
Whitehall Vellum Post and Envelopes.
Irish Linen and Baskerville Overland Note Paper.
The Royal Academy of Arts Papeterie.
The Children's Box of Paper and Envelopes.

MANILA BOOKS for House Accounts, Brief Books, Scribbling Pads, Portfolio Tablets, Drawing Pins, Eagle Automatic Pencils, Copying, Red, Blue and Green. De la Rue's Everpointed Pencils, moveable leads.

Hardmuth's Pocket Pencils, with Nickel Holder.
Hardmuth's Coloured Chalk Pencils and supplies.
The 40 cents FINE ART WATER COLOUR BOX. &c., &c.

KELLY & CO.

Yokohama, July 27th, 1881.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

**KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,**

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of **THOMAS KEATING**. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

MISCELLANEOUS.



ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1A. BOXES.



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,

ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

H. MacARTHUR,

**SHIP-BROKER AND CUSTOMS
AGENT,**

NO. 70, Yokohama,

(Opposite the Old British Post Office).

Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
ASTHMA,
DIFFICULT
FOR
BREATHING
&c
DATURA
TATULA

Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FLUID
MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

April 10, 1880

1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
July, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,***celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.***White Rose, Frangipanna, Ylang-ylang, Staphisagria,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevel,
Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.*

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Essences
ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
*a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.*

**ATKINSON'S
ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,**
a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

*ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,
a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.**ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the
manufacturers*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

*PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.**CAUTION.—Beware of J. & E. ATKINSON imitations
their articles of use and the best quality only. Purchasers are
cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
"Golden Lyre."***ESTABLISHED 1799.****ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!****ONE CENT PER POUND,***If taken at the Works from 7 to 9 A.M. or from 6 to 8 P.M.***In quantity, per ton \$15.****YOKOHAMA ICE WORKS,***No. 184, Bluff.**Yokohama, July 27th, 1881.***THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

*CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

26 in.

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th. 1873. (U)

Yokohama, 26th February, 1881.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by the Manager
A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16
Bund, Yokohama.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, 30TH JULY, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

Paris, July 6th.—The French Consul at Tripoli has begun the same kind of agitation as that by which Roustan forced the Tunis expedition on France. But Tripoli is really a Turkish province and cannot be touched without provoking the intervention of Europe. There is great discrepancies between the official and press reports of the Tunisian difficulty. Both are exaggerated. France has determined to mobilize 100,000 troops and send them to Africa to put down the insurrection with a strong hand. It is understood that the Cabinet decides to order the bombardment of Sfax. It is probable, however, that said bombardment occurred yesterday.

London, July 6th.—The Speaker gave notice to the House of Commons yesterday that its order excluding Bradlaugh would be carried out, and he not be allowed to further disturb proceedings.

London, July 6th.—The *Post* believes that France shortly intends to mobilize 120,000 men and ask credit for their employment for several months to secure safety in North Africa. St. Hilaire will announce that France will take further necessary measures to protect her menaced interests.

London, July 6th.—The intensity of the heat in Europe has been great. In Paris the thermometer stood at 95°. The Chamber of Deputies adjourned their sitting during the heat of the day. There has been great electrical disturbances and rain here to-day. The midnight storm killed several persons. On Monday, four soldiers were sunstruck during the sham battle at Aldershot. Several are still in a precarious condition.

London, July 6th.—The Queen will shortly review 50,000 men at Windsor. It will be the largest review ever held there. The Duke of Cambridge will command, and the Prince of Wales will march at the head of the Honorable Artillery of London. The Duke of Connaught will command a division in the Second Army Corps.

St. Petersburg, July 6th.—A fire at Minsk has been raging since Sunday. Five hundred houses have been destroyed. Minsk is a town of about 25,000 inhabitants, situated about 400 miles southwest of St. Petersburg.

Odessa, July 6th.—The harvest prospects in Southern Russia are so brilliant, that if realized, the abundance will be unprecedented. This is due to the abnormal quantity of rain in the past two months, though its continuance now in some places excites the fear that there may have too much. Such numbers of corn beetles have appeared in the Governments of Kharkoff and Kherson, that the Imperial Government intend to lend Zemstvo 100,000 roubles towards the extermination of them.

Dublin, July 6th.—Sexton has intimated to the Land League that the farmers might be asked to contribute a portion of their abatement, when the contributions from America dropped off.

London, July 6th.—A cruel hoax has been perpetrated in the reported drowning of a son of the Prince of Wales.

Paris, July 6th.—The *Bourse* says the British speculators have raised the price of silver, on the strength of the Bank of England's proposition, but the members of the Monetary Conference are unanimous in rejecting that proposal. It must be bi-metallism or nothing. In competent circles, the Conference is considered a failure for the time being.

Vienna, July 6th.—Four thousand Greek troops have entered the Turkish village of Diwaris.

London, July 6th.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Clauses 9, 10, and 11 of the Land bill were passed.

Vienna, July 6th.—A great tumult has occurred at Tirnova. Many persons have been wounded, several houses burned, and bunks plundered.

Paris, July 6th.—A semi official telegram mentions that reports are current among the Arabs of Tunis that fifty thousand Turks and Arabs have entered Tunis from Tripoli. The relations between France and Turkey are strained to the utmost extent. The Sultan has declared that he would never again receive Tissot, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, and Tissot replied that the Sultan might

possibly learn some day what it costs to insult a great country in the person of its representative.

The Liberal papers sneer at the Turkish Ambassador's disclaimer of responsibility for the Tunisian outbreak as a consequence to its sending troops to Tripoli. They say it will not satisfy the public opinion until the Porte recalls its troops from Tripoli and dissolves the camps on the Tunisian frontier.

Washington, July 2nd.—This morning at half-past 9 President Garfield was shot twice, once in the arm and once in the body, by a man named Charles Guiteau, at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station, while waiting for a train to proceed to Long Branch to meet Mrs. Garfield. Secretary Blaine was with the President. The would-be murderer was promptly arrested. Various rumors are afloat about him. His true name is Guiteau. Great excitement prevailed in the city as soon as the sad news was known. The wounded President was removed under escort of police and soldiers to the White House, where he now lies.

The following physicians are in consultation at the Executive Mansion: Drs. Bliss, Ford, Huntington, Woodwards, U. S. A., Townsend, Lincoln, Reyburn, Norris, Purvis, Patterson, Surgeon-General Barnes and Surgeon-General Wales.

Bulletins of his condition at the Executive Mansion will hereafter be telegraphed every half hour.

Washington, July 2nd.—Secretary Blaine said: "The President and I were walking arm and arm toward the train. I heard two shots, and saw a man run. I started after him, but seeing he was grabbed just as he got out of the room, I came to the President and found him lying on the floor. The floor was covered with the President's blood. A number of people who gathered around shortly afterward have some of his blood on their persons. I think I know the man. I think his name is Guiteau. The weapon used was a revolver, about seven inches long. It had an ivory handle. The calibre was very large. It is what is known as a California pistol. It makes a loud report. Parke says both shots were fired while the assassin was behind the President."

It is utterly impossible to gain access to the White House. The police and soldiers are around it, and will not let any one but Cabinet officers in. There is communication by telephone, which is the only way to reach them. Both shots took effect, the first in the right arm and the second just above the right hip and near the kidneys. The physicians have probed for the balls unsuccessfully.

At 11 a.m., President Garfield was still conscious, and did not complain of great suffering. He dictated a telegram to his wife. It is impossible to say as yet what the result will be, but the surgeons are of the opinion that the wounds are not necessarily fatal.

The following is the telegram which has been sent to Mrs. Garfield:

Mrs. Garfield, Elberon, Long Branch: The President wishes me to say to you from him that he has been seriously hurt. How seriously, he cannot yet say. He is himself in hopes that you will come to him soon. He sends his love to you.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

At 9.30 o'clock, this morning when President Garfield was at the Baltimore and Potomac depot with his party, waiting to take the train, he was shot twice by a man within two feet of him. The President's friends rushed to him as he fell, and Blaine called for help.

Rockwell, the station agent, arrested the assassin, who said: "I did it. I am a Stalwart, and Arthur is now President. Take a letter I have here to Gen. Sherman, and he will tell you all about it." The President's wounds are said to be mortal. There is great excitement.

Philadelphia, July 2d.—The Pennsylvania Railway Company ordered a locomotive and car at Jersey City, to carry Mrs. Garfield to Washington. She had arranged to meet her husband at Jersey City to-day, and left Long Branch this morning on the Central Road for Jersey City. The message informing her of the attempted assassination is awaiting her at the latter place.

Washington, July 21st.—The President had alighted from his carriage and was passing through the ladies' room to the cars, when about five feet inside of the room the assassin, who was within three feet, fired one shot. The President was surprised, and made no attempt at self-defence. Blaine had turned toward one door. The assassin fired a second shot; and in 10 seconds the President fell, and Mrs. White, who attends the ladies' waiting-room, rushed to the President and raised his head. Blaine also rushed to the assistance of the President. The assassin rushed out toward B. street, but Captain Parke, the ticket agent, jumped through the window and caught him. He made no resistance. Officer Corney, the depot policeman, rushed up and took hold of the assassin, and immediately officer Scott also took hold of him. Parke let the officers have him, and turned his attention to the President.

Help came and the President was taken up stairs. He said not a word until he was laid down. He then asked that his shoes be taken off, saying that he felt pain in his feet. As soon as the shoes were removed he said to Secretary Windom, "Go right now and send a telegram to Mrs. Garfield, saying that I feel considerably better, and if she feels well enough, tell her to come to Washington immediately." This despatch was sent, and a special train was at once sent to Long Branch for Mrs. Garfield. Mr. Blaine was not with Scott and Carney when they got hold of the assassin and were taking him to the police headquarters. He said voluntarily to them: "I did it, and I will go to jail for it. I am a Stalwart. Arthur will be President." He had a letter in his hand, and wanted the officers to take it to General Sherman, saying that it would be all right.

The prisoner made no resistance, saying that he had contemplated the killing of the President, and it was for the good of the country. At 9 o'clock the assassin went to a hack stand adjoining the station, and engaged a hack from Barten, a colored hackman. He said he wanted to go to Greenwood Cemetery in a short time, and wanted the hackman to drive very fast when he should get into the hack. He agreed to pay \$2 for the hack on condition that the hackman would drive fast. When stopped, the assassin was going to the hack he had engaged, and he insisted that it was important for him to go and deliver a message to General Sherman.

Long Branch, July 2d.—So far, the only particulars received of the shooting of the President is learned from the following despatch to Gen. Swain: We have the President safely and comfortably settled in his room, at the Executive Mansion, and his pulse is strong and nearly normal. So far as I can determine from what the surgeons say, and from his general condition, I feel very hopeful. Come on as soon as you can get special advice of the movements of your train, and telegraph when you can be expected. As the President said on a similar occasion 16 years ago, "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."

Washington, July 2d.—Col. Benson, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, who happened to be standing near when the assassination was attempted, heard the shot and rushed to the assassin, and just as he was about to raise his pistol, with three chambers still loaded, to shoot Secretary Blaine, it is thought, he throttled him and threw him to the ground. The pistol found in the assassin's hand is a murderous-looking weapon. It was a five-chambered heavy Navy revolver, of 44 calibre. It makes a hole as large as a musket ball. The balls remaining in it were designed for self-defence, or, as some think, for Blaine. Those who stood near say that Guiteau made a movement when stricken down as if to shoot Blaine. The latter was very calm and collected, but intensely pale. The Doctors were summoned by telephone and telegraph, and Dr. Bliss speedily appeared upon the scene. There soon followed him a score of the most prominent physicians in the city. Dr. Bliss at first said, "It is a safe wound." After he had watched the President for a few moments he said, with great thoughtfulness, "It is not necessarily a mortal wound." After that Colonel Robert Ingersoll was admitted to the room. The President stretched out his hand, and in a voice not strong, said, "I am glad you have come." Colonel Ingersoll said, "Are you in pain?" The President answered, "I feel a pricking sensation in my

feet." One of the physicians said the pricking sensation was not a good symptom.

A gentleman who was an eye-witness of the attempted assassination gives the following statement of the occurrence: I was coming down Pennsylvania avenue when I saw a carriage coming up the avenue, the horses running so fast I thought they were running away. As the carriage arrived in front of me a man put his head out of the window, and said, "Faster; faster." After hearing this remark, I thought there was something wrong, and ran after the carriage. When it reached the depot a man jumped out and entered the ladies' room. He had not been there more than three minutes when President Garfield arrived, stepped out of his carriage, and entered the ladies' room. The President, after passing through the door, was turning the corner of a seat, when the assassin, who was standing on the left of the door, fired. The ball struck the President in the back, and he fell forward. I ran into the depot, and just then the man fired again while President Garfield was falling. The moment the President fell, a policeman who had been standing at the depot door, keeping the way clear for the President and his party, grabbed the assassin by the neck, and, as he pulled him out of the depot, another policeman came to his assistance. Just after firing the shot the assassin exclaimed: "I have killed Garfield; Arthur is President!" While the President was lying on the floor in the ladies' room he was surrounded by Secretaries Windom, James and Blaine, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Windom and Mrs. James, who were standing near the President. In 3 or 5 minutes after the shooting, Dr. Bliss arrived. The President was then put on a bed and carried up stairs, where an examination was made by the doctors. General Sherman then came, and called for an ambulance with which to carry the President to the White House. A spectator thus describes the removal of the President to the White House: The President lay in the ambulance, propped up with pillows, and with his right arm thrown over his head. His face was ashy white, but bore a calm, placid look. He seemed perfectly conscious, and opened his eyes frequently to view the surroundings. While he was being carried up stairs he smiled sadly and waved his hand in recognition of friends who gathered about him. His sufferings must have been intense, but he gave no signs of it, and was as gentle and submissive as a child. Secretary Blaine was met by representatives of the Press just as he was about leaving the White House, after the physicians were admitted.

The shooting occurred in the ladies' room of the depot, immediately after the President had entered, walking arm in arm with Secretary Blaine, on their way to the Limited Express train, which was about ready to leave. Secretary Blaine, on hearing the pistol shots, two in number, rushed in the direction from which they came with a view of arresting the would be assassin. Before reaching the man, however, the Secretary returned to the President and found him prostrated. After the shooting Col. Corbin took the President's carriage, which had not left the depot, and drove after a surgeon. The crowd was so great that it was with difficulty he could reach the President with the surgeon. Dr. Townsend, Health Officer, was the first to reach the President. The President was shot from the right as he left the ladies' reception-room of the depot with Secretary Blaine. The ball entered above the third rib, but whether it has taken its course toward the spine has not yet been ascertained. The wound was probed by Dr. Bliss, who reports that in inserting the probe the course of the ball did not seem to extend toward the spine. Still it is not certain that it did not. The pistol with which the shooting was done is a California weapon, with an extremely heavy calibre, better known as a "Bull-dog." The shooting occurred in the presence of some 50 or 60 ladies. The doctors all agree that the wounds are considered serious, but not fatal.

Milwaukee, July 2d.—Guiteau was known here, where he practised law, and his sign read "Charles J. Guiteau." It is said he practised ten years in New York and Chicago. He was considered very vicious or insane.

New York, June 2d.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The first ball aimed at the President entered immediately above the kidneys on the left side. The President, stunned by the shock, instantly turned about, when the villain shot again; the bullet striking in front of the shoulder, and passed out beneath the shoulder blade. Those

who stood immediately around the assassin and the President, say that the man shouted in a tragic tone: "I am a Stalwart! It had to be done! Arthur will now be President!"

The shooting was done by a slender man, five feet seven inches in high. He refused to give his name, but it is said by persons who profess to know him that his name is Doty. The prisoner was arrested immediately after the firing by the officers in the depot. He was first taken to the police head quarters, and subsequently remanded to the district jail. He wrote his name on a card as "Charles Guiteau, attorney-at-law, Chicago."

The District Jail, at the eastern extremity of the city, was visited by a reporter after 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Charles Guiteau, the would-be assassin of President Garfield.

The officers refused admittance to the building, and stated as a reason therefor that they were acting under instructions received from the Attorney-General, the purport of which was that no one should be allowed to see the prisoner.

At first, indeed, the officers emphatically denied that the man had been conveyed to jail, fearing, it appears, that should the fact be made known that he was there, the building would be attacked by the mob. Information had reached them that such a movement was contemplated.

A large guard, composed of Regulars from the barracks and the Metropolitan Police force, are momentarily expected to arrive at the jail, to be in readiness to repel any attack.

The statement that the assassin is Guiteau was verified by the officer in charge of the jail. The prisoner arrived, and was placed in a cell about 10:30 o'clock, just one hour after the shooting occurred.

The Librarian of the Navy Department has been before the Attorney General. He states that Guiteau was one of the supporters of those who made an effort to break the unit rule in the Chicago Convention, and says that Guiteau was in the habit of calling at the Librarian's room and telling how he had been treated by Secretary Blaine.

The would-be assassin is a foreigner by birth. He has been a very persistent applicant for a Consular position. He has haunted the Executive Mansion several weeks, and his disappointment in not getting what he wanted has caused temporary aberration of mind.

Chicago, July 2nd.—One gentleman remarked, "I remember Charles Guiteau well. He was here two or three years ago, and seemed to have no visible means of support. He preached or lectured on religious and social subjects, upon which he was an enthusiast. He started in as a lawyer, but failed utterly, and then tried to lift himself into notoriety by lecturing one evening in each week. His card in the newspapers, which is produced to-day, is a literary curiosity. He bored the newspapers by trying to get his manuscript printed. He failed also as a lecturer. Then he began life as a tramp of the respectable order. He was branded by the Hotel Association as a dead-beat."

In appearance he is an American of French extraction, 35 or 40 years old, medium height, slender built, fair complexion, brown hair, French-shaped moustache and tinged with gray. His whole appearance was that of a dandified man of small mental calibre. He was usually fond of notoriety, and would go almost any length to get his name in the paper. He was arrested here once for embezzlement.

He has sandy complexion and is slight, weighing not more than 125 pounds. He wears a moustache and light chin whiskers, and his sunken cheeks and eyes, far apart from each other, give him a sullen, or, as an official described it, "a loony appearance." The officer in question stated that he had noticed it to be a peculiarity of nearly all murderers, that their eyes were set far apart; and Guiteau, he said, proves no exception to the rule. When the prisoner arrived at the jail, he was attired in a suit of blue and wore a drab hat pulled down over his eyes, giving him the appearance of an ugly character. It may be worthy of note to state that some two or three weeks ago Guiteau went to jail for the purpose of visiting it, but was refused admittance on the ground that it was not visitors' day. He, at that time, mentioned his name as Guiteau, and said he came from Chicago. When brought to jail to-day, he was admitted by the officer who had previously refused to allow him to enter, and mutual recog-

nitions took place, Guiteau saying, "You are the man who wouldn't let me go through the jail some time ago." The only other remark he made before being placed in his cell, was that General Sherman would arrive at the jail soon. The two jailers who are now guarding his cell, state that they have seen him around the jail several times recently, and that he appeared to be crazy.

Washington, July 2d.—Charles Guiteau came here in February, with recommendations from various parties in Illinois to secure the United States Consulship at Marseilles, France. He went in March to the well-known boarding-house of Mrs. Lockwood (formerly Mrs. Rines), on Twelfth street, and tried to secure board. Mrs. Lockwood did not like his appearance and gave him an out-of-the-way room in the house in hopes of getting rid of him. He pretended to know General Logan and others boarding there. Mrs. Lockwood states that he acted strangely at times, and about the middle of the month, when she presented his bill, he could not pay it. He afterward left and sent Mrs. Lockwood a note saying he was expecting a six thousand-dollar position, and would soon pay his bill. Mrs. Lockwood showed this note to Gen. Logan, who said the man was crazy. Three weeks ago, he met Mrs. Rickford, of Mrs. Lockwood's boarding-house, on Twelfth street, and requested her not to say anything about the bill he owed, as it would hurt him in his efforts to secure a position. Mrs. Lockwood says Guiteau was a great bother to Gen. Logan, so persistent was he in his efforts to secure that gentleman's efforts in his behalf. Since leaving Mrs. Lockwood's house he has been stopping at various places, never for any great length of time, for the reason that he appeared to have no funds. He told one of the boarders at Mrs. Lockwood's that he expected to be appointed Minister to France, but did not desire it known. Up to the day before yesterday, when he registered at the Riggs House, Guiteau has been stopping for the past three weeks, with no baggage but a paper box, at 920 Fourteenth street.

The assassin owes \$50 for board, and hypothecated with his landlady an expectation of a foreign appointment. He applied for the place of United States Minister to Austria, then the Consul-Generalship of France, but he had no endorsement whatever, filing only a copy of one of his speeches delivered during the Presidential campaign last year. He claimed that he was with Grant and Conkling in their canvassing tour last Fall; that he is from Freeport, Ill., aged 30, and that Director of the Mint Barchard knows his family. He evidently planned the assassination, but without providing for an escape. He believed he could convince Sherman he did right. He was hurried to jail so fast there was no time for lynching. Col. Ingersoll knew him as a ditquiet, sober man, and believes his insanity feigned.

London, July 6th.—The steamer *Vandalia* of the Hamburg Company is in trouble and missing. It is believed her shaft is broken. The weather is heavy. The English Admiralty has ordered the steamer *Seahorse* now stationed at Queenstown, to proceed in search of the disabled steamer.

Washington, July 6th.—Another crazy man went into the Adjutant-General's Office, slapped General Drum on the back, and said that he had a revelation that he must kill Vice-President Arthur. He was promptly arrested.

Chicago, July 6th.—A Washington special says: The fool McNamara said yesterday, "I came here to get the authorities to call on the powers who are conspiring against me. There is a political conspiracy of spiritualistic mediums, who are trying to obtain possession of my mind. They are trying to put Payche in my brain. They revealed to me in 1875, while I was in San Francisco, that I was to shoot Grant and the Prince of Wales, the eldest son of the Dutch widow, and they have been pursuing me ever since with spiritual exhortation to carry out their behests. I have been doing battle against them ever since. Last month I came from San Francisco to Philadelphia, and tried to make a statement in one of the Courts, that justice might aid me to fight this conspiracy, but I saw no opportunity to be heard in Court, unless I committed some misdemeanor. I got myself arrested. I split a brick in half and put the halves in my overcoat pocket. When I got to the Post Office, I took one from my pocket and threw it through a large window, calling out at the same time, "That is a better shot than the one aimed at the President of the United States." He did actually perform this deed. He is of medium size, haggard countenance, with sparse gray hair

and very ragged clothing. He had only a dollar in his pockets.

Philadelphia, July 6th.—The lunatic McNamara is an Irishman who served in the Rebellion and in the Regular Army for five years. He has been in the Alms House here. He was arrested for disorderly conduct and jailed, and finally sent to the Insane Asylum. He has since been at work in the locomotive works. He lately went to Washington to get Blaine to secure him a pension. He denounced Guiteau's crime before leaving. He has always been excitable and conceited.

Washington, July 6th.—The story that the assassin Guiteau tried to shoot Secretary Blaine, but was prevented by Benson, formerly of the Secret Service, is disproved by the testimony of Ticket Agent Parke at the depot, who says that Guiteau tried to escape as soon as the shooting was over. Benson was not in the room at the time of the shooting.

Cincinnati, July 6th.—Evidences of crooked dealing on the part of Guiteau while in Chicago, as a lawyer, are turning up here. He got permission to settle a claim for one firm at fifteen cents on the dollar, and settled it for one hundred cents, but never turned over a single dollar to the creditors. He was disbarred for this.

Philadelphia, July 6th. Guiteau once passed himself off for a minister and jumped his board bill, promising to remit, which, it is unnecessary to say, he never did. He gave as references men who did not know him.

New York, July 5th.—Dr. Clarke A. Teale, a well known expert in cases of gunshot wounds, and who was the first surgeon who attended Abraham Lincoln on the night he was assassinated, remaining with him until he died, this morning said: There are certain symptoms which usually appear in serious cases of peritonitis, arising from gunshot wounds, which were absent in General Garfield's case. In many fatal cases which came under Dr. Teale's notice, inflammation of the peritonium had set in by the end of forty-eight hours after the accident. The temperature rose frequently to more than 145 degrees. The presence of the ball in the belly was one of the most serious features of the present case, although it might lodge somewhere where its presence would not excite inflammation. The vital organs are accommodating, and balls sometimes find queer lodging places. One case is on record in which a ball remained for months in a man's heart. Inflammation in General Garfield's case had so far been mild, in consideration of the wound. The danger from peritonitis will not be over until ten days have elapsed. Then comes the risk of serious suppuration, impoverishing the system and causing large abscesses, which might end fatally.

Chicago, July 5th.—Griscom is in his 38th day of fasting, and has been very uncomfortable. Yesterday morning he fainted through having risen too hastily. Later in the day he vomited, and last evening he was troubled with the heat; at midnight, however, he had recovered grit, health, and confidence.

Chicago, July 5th.—It has been very hot here to-day. The thermometer reached 95, which is as hot as it ever gets here. Griscom entered his 39th day firmly resolved to fast until Tuesday noon, making 45 days. This morning he walked to Lincoln Park and back, six miles. His weight is 154½ pounds, which is a loss of two pounds in a day, and 42½ pounds since the beginning of his fast. His pulse is 72, respiration 14, temperature 96.7-10. He is more determined than vigorous. His eyes are dull and colorless, and his mouth parched.

London, July 4th.—It was announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Parliamentary Oaths' bill, the effect of which will be to enable Bradlaugh to affirm as a member of the House, will not be further pressed this session.

In the House of Lords the subject of Garfield's condition was mentioned in the same sympathetic way as in the House of Commons. Both Lord Salisbury and Lord Granville spoke sympathetically.

Des Moines, June 30th.—A tornado swept over Humboldt and Calhoun counties, and did great damage. Nearly every house in Manson was destroyed or injured. One woman was killed.

Long Branch, July 4th.—At the Monmouth Park races, to-day, the first race, of five-eighths of a mile, for two-

year-olds, "Barnes" won, "Nightcap" second; time, 1:02. Second event, of one mile and a half, "Hindoo" won, "Crickmoor" second; time, 2:39½. The dash of one mile and three quarters "Ripple" won, "Greenland" second, "Checkmate" third; time, 3:03½. The selling race, mile heats, "Sir Hugh" won; time, 1:46-1:50. The mile and one-eighth dash "Charley Gorham" won; time, 2:03½. The handicap steeplechase "Bertha" won, "Frank Short" second; time, 5:31½. "Disturbance" fell.

London, July 4th.—The White Star Line steamer *Brittanic* is ashore near Wexford, Ireland. She is making no water. Efforts to lighten her are proceeding.

The passengers and crew of the steamer *Brittanic* are safe. It is expected that the steamer will float to-morrow.

Phillipopolis, July 4th.—The brigands have released Forrest Wood, captured with his dragoonans.

London, July 4th.—E. J. Webber and others have failed, on account of the weakness in American stocks.

London, July 4th.—William Luman, of the Inman steamship line, is dead.

Constantinople, July 4th.—The Sultan will commute all the sentences of death, except those of the actual murderers of Abdul Aziz.

Paris, July 4th.—Lullier, who is the insulted party, in a quarrel with Casagnac, has announced that he will fight the duel with swords. The duel is to come off until the last drop is drawn, and the body of the vanquished combatant is to be at the absolute disposal of the victor. Lullier is an accomplished swordsman.

Paris, July 4th.—Significant declarations were made at the sitting of the Monetary Conference on Saturday last by Thurman, the American delegate, who stated that, though speaking in his own belief, he was reflecting the feeling of his Government and Nation. He expressed the conviction that the offers of England and Germany would not warrant the United States in allowing the free coinage of silver. The United States did not insist on an immediate and unqualified bi-metallism, but were ready to accept approaches thereto, believing it would eventually prevail; but they could not incur the risk of an alternating standard through the conflicting or unharmonious action of other States.

Bradford, Pa., July 4th.—Forty buildings in the little village of State Line were burned to day. The loss it is impossible to estimate.

Jamesville, Ohio, July 4th.—Martin Noonan, a teamster, and Daniel Noonan, his brother, were arrested this morning as the men who robbed the express-wagon of \$20,000 here, on June 7th. The securities were recovered this morning, hidden in a straw bed. There was \$6,000 in currency, and \$6,000 in bonds left. It is believed that the package fell off the wagon and the Noonans picked it up.

Hartford, Conn., July 4th.—Guiteau figured here during the Moody revival four years ago, sitting on the platform.

London, July 1st.—In the House of Commons the Committee on the Land bill, last night, by an amendment moved by the Attorney-General for Ireland, omitted the definition of 'fair rent' from clause seven. An amendment offered by Lord Russell, requiring the Courts to have regard in fixing the statutory rents to the interest of born landlord and tenant, was accepted by the Government and carried. Lord Russell's amendment disposes of the most disputable point in the seventh clause. Gladstone yesterday somewhat modified his previous declaration concerning the inviolability of leases, by the statement that some relief should be given to the lease-holders, who also were subjected to undue pressure. How this is to be done is reserved for future consideration. Gladstone favored quashing the unjust leases, while maintaining that they could not be reserved. This concession saved an obstructive debate, which the Irish members seemed inclined to raise.

The Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question to-day, refused to answer directly whether the Government would intercede for Midhat Pasha, sentenced to death at Constantinople for the murder of Abdul Aziz. McOonn, the founder of the Levant *Herald*, and for several years a practitioner at the Supreme Consular Court of the Levant, said that he was personally acquainted with several of the persons who formed the Court before which Midhat Pasha was tried, and he had no hesitation in publicly stating that they were not entitled to respect as Judges on the question.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER:

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 8TH MONTH, 6TH DAY.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd instant, at No. 133, Bluff, the wife of R. W. THORP, Esq., of a daughter.

A certain political agent of distinction, sojourning in Japan at no very remote date, declared amongst other "loose talk," that if he were in the place of the Japanese Government he would take the law into his own hands, and put a stop to obnoxious foreign newspapers by confiscating their type and presses! Another gentleman of our acquaintance, whose habit is to sound a very resonant rattle of political dogmas, denounces any such measure as grossly unconstitutional, but considers that the desired end might be satisfactorily accomplished by closing the post against unlicensed journals. Probably both these conceptions of the Japanese Government's power will be deemed much too elastic by the community at large, and for the rest it must be confessed, that the one savours quite as much of autocracy as the other. Nevertheless to some minds the evil has a certain real existence, though it has so far received no more attention than is evinced by the suggestion of extravagant remedies. No commercial treaty, say these complainers, can possibly confer on subjects of an alien power the right to settle in a country and set at defiance the laws existing in that country for the maintenance of good order. Yet this is what happens in effect when an Englishman or an American publishes in Japan a newspaper in no way submitted to the Press Regulations of the Japanese Government. Of course the

immediate reply is, that Westerns living in Japan have not surrendered any of the rights their own codes confer, and that even from a commercial point of view, since the publication of newspapers is a branch of trade, and in some respects essential to the purposes of trade, such publication must be distinctly included among those rights. This is indisputable so far as it goes, but if we ascend from special to general considerations the case assumes a somewhat different aspect. It may be a part of the duty their strength imposes upon great States to employ a process of conscription towards all lesser peoples that are not yet borne upon the roll of the commercial fraternity. We are quite prepared to admit that the free circulation of commodities, as preached by the Cobden Club, is a principle which may be beneficially grafted upon any polity in the universe, but we fail to see how the same doctrine can be held to obtain with regard to *all* the products of Western civilization. Uniformity of conditions alone warrants uniformity of treatment. Whatever is an inalienable portion or adjunct of the machinery of unrestricted trade belongs to the privileges we possess here, but does a free press come within the number of these privileges? Japan denies that she can yet safely indulge in such a luxury, and what title have we to question the soundness of her judgment? She declares that such and such changes are premature, nay that they might even produce a social cataclysm, and with our knowledge of her circumstances it would be at least rash to contradict her. Granted that a censorship of the press cannot be altogether dispensed with here, and what results? Plainly that we have no right, moral or technical, to exemption from that censorship merely because we happen to have been born in a country where perfect freedom of speech and thought has at last become possible. To maintain the opposite would be about as logical as to pretend that, when living in a friend's house, we are at liberty to cover the walls of his rooms with caricatures and lampoons, on the ground that such scribbling is permitted among our own folk. Of course the immediate answer will be that those effusions are intended for certain eyes only, as English and French papers are meant chiefly for foreign readers. This is perhaps the most specious argument of all, but its force is very limited. It amounts to saying that a rule may be defied in one language provided it be observed in another. Moreover it is easy to conceive, nay to recall, a case that throws a very strong light upon the thoughtlessness of such reasoning. During the Satsuma rebellion this very journal—the *Japan Mail*—persistently advocated the cause of the insurgents, not in the same way as one sympathizes now with the grievances of Socialists or Land-leaguers, but as a zealous partisan of the rebel leader and an uncompromising enemy of the Government to which he was opposed. How are we to measure the amount of mischief—cruel unnecessary mischief—that may have been wrought by these utterances? They were not translated, it is true, into the vernacular journals, but they were read by many Japanese, and beyond all doubt a belief was thereby fostered that, since a news-

paper, presumably representing a section of public opinion, openly espoused the cause of the rebels, the verdict of *some* foreigners at least was hostile to the Emperor's Ministers. Perhaps those who hold that the *Japan Mail* could justly claim the protection of the English law for its columns in those days, will be at the pains to ask themselves what would have been the issue had the Government of France or Germany replaced that of Japan, and the scene been changed from Yokohama to Paris or Berlin. Everybody condemns the notion that missionaries can claim their Governments' protection for the preaching of their doctrines, but for our own part we fail to see any difference between the propagation of a strange religion and the public advocacy of a certain political or social creed.

The question, however, bristles with difficulties. From whatever aspect we regard it some anomaly strikes us. Let us therefore examine for a moment its simplest form, that of a Japanese journal conducted by a foreigner in Japan. This was the case with Mr. Black's celebrated *Nissakin Shinjishi*, the suppression of which aroused such a storm of controversy at the time and has lately been made the subject of an enquiry in the House of Commons. '*What, coerce an Englishman! Forbid him to publish a newspaper! Interfere with the rights of the subject!*' These are the hysterical outcries of those that clamour over Mr. Black's so-called grievance, and accuse Sir Harry Parkes of an abuse of power, an unnecessary, objectionable and un-English proceeding. But what, after all, was done? Which of the laws of England confers upon Englishmen the right to publish newspapers in Japan in the Japanese language? Here is no ambiguity. If our commercial treaties with Japan entitle us to thrust upon her each and every one of our institutions, social and political, then indeed Mr. Black was grievously ill-used. But if so, why do we hesitate to call into compulsory existence the conditions we conscientiously believe conducive to the welfare and happiness of mankind; e.g. a free press and trial by jury? Are we to defer our action in the matter till chance or the hope of gain induces a Mr. Black to pioneer the reform? This is running away with the question, somebody will perhaps exclaim. But in truth the conclusion follows so close on the premises that there is little need of deliberation. A vernacular journal published here under English editorship, would be set up and printed by Japanese, its columns would of necessity be open to Japanese writers, and it would be circulated among Japanese. In every respect it would be exactly on the same practical footing as any of the native papers now appearing in Tokiyo, with, however, one great difference—it would not be amenable to the Japanese Press Laws. Forthwith every journal in Japan might provide itself with a nominal foreign proprietor, and so the legislature would be deprived of a restraining power it avowedly exercises in the interests of peace and order. This is what we invariably arrive at, argue how we may. If Englishmen have the right to abolish the Japanese Press Laws, then they have also the right to publish Japanese papers. Sir Harry Parkes, the Law officers of the English Crown and the Government of Great Britain, think that no such right exists. The bluff Briton—who fancies everything un-English is hopelessly wrong—holds a different opinion.

The present agitation among Japanese merchants—an agitation that we are reluctantly obliged to describe as part of an anti-foreign reaction—has developed so many ramifications that people may well be puzzled about the law's elasticity or the legislature's complaisance. Most of the combinations that have been formed contain in themselves the germs of disruption. The new Silk Guild, for example,

supposing—which we very much doubt—that it ever reaches maturity, has no hold whatsoever on its members, and we are fully prepared to see a tendency to secession developed at the very earliest aspect of inconvenience. As for the direct Trading Companies, it is perhaps as well they should buy their experience at once. They will pay dear for their purchase, dearer perhaps than they can afford, but in proportion to the hole in their pockets will be the light admitted to their understandings. What the foreign merchants have to do, from a selfish point of view, is to abstain from anything like opposition or even dissuasion. The people of Japan, in their present mood would only be confirmed in their resolution by such action on this side. It is unfortunate for us who find ourselves confronted by these conditions, but the phase is inevitable and must be gone through with whatever resignation we can command.

Meanwhile, one of these so-called Direct Trading Companies deserves all the abuse that has been heaped upon the whole number. We refer to the Company which is at present engaged in an attempt to obtain a monopoly of the export trade of Yezo. In one respect—the idea that inspired its promoter—this company is representative. That Japan's foreign trade does not prosper because her merchants sit at home waiting for customers instead of going abroad to look for them, is a notion well worthy of Oriental brain-processes. But to do the latter justice we doubt whether on reflection they would ever have endorsed such a notion in the present condition of the world, had it not been supplemented by a convenient coincidence. It fell out that the promoter's most trusted friend was a gentleman who had already made some heavy losses in an indigo venture; losses for the most part of Government money which had been lent to foster a seemingly promising industry. It would be vastly convenient to write this liability off against a new undertaking, and obtain, at the same time, a fresh loan from the Treasury. This was the sometime indigo manufacturer's brilliant conception, and it is not impossible that he might have carried it out under the régime of former years. But things are changed now. The State no longer opens its purse to every projector who knows how to embellish his prospectus with patriotic proverbs. Mr. Indigo's modest application for five million yen to set himself agoing was met with a point-blank refusal, and even when *le petit chiffre* was divided by five, no symptoms of official relenting were discerned. The project seemed on the verge of inanition when, as the story goes, the moribund Colonization Department, or to speak more correctly, its chief, came to the rescue. The Department was in the last days of its existence; indeed its allotted term of life had already expired and it only lived on sufferance. Like the unjust steward, who made himself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness when the day of reckoning could no longer be deferred, the Kaitakushi sought to transfer the débris of its muddling to Mr. Indigo, who could no doubt set some waifs and strays drifting hereafter in favorite directions. There were sundry stores, offices, machines and a tolerable stock of commodities in hand. These were to be handed over to the new company at about a tithe of their value and on an understanding that the payment should be extended over thirty years without interest! Such terms ought to make most speculations profitable, but in the present instance the extravagance becomes still more marked when we remember that the exportable productions of the Hokkaido find a ready market in China. Nevertheless the company did not stop here. Under the auspices of its official coadjutor it proceeded to inform the producers of the Northern Circuit, that if any of them refused to export their produce through the company, care would be taken to prevent the export of such produce altogether.

Such is the popularly received version of Mr. Indigo's programme, and the vernacular journals with their usual credulity, represent a division of opinion in the Cabinet as to the expediency of sanctioning the undertaking. It is certainly possible, though not at all probable, that if the Chief of the Colonization Bureau has lent himself to such a project, his friends in office may be trying to screen him from the effects of his indiscretion, but that there can be any hesitation whatever on the part of the Government with regard to the method of dealing with the Company's charter, is a point admitting no doubt.

The Buddhist priests have shown of late an unusual activity. Perhaps they begin to think that the inertia of hugeness does not furnish a sufficient safeguard against the active and untiring attacks of the Christian missionaries. If so they are not much mistaken. Their lazy existence of perfunctory incantations and half-hearted homilies furnishes an unmistakably marked contrast to the never-flagging industry and self-denying zeal of the Western missionaries. Long and tolerably intimate intercourse with the Japanese enables us to say, that the pure upright lives and single-minded earnestness of our own missionaries have not less power of persuasion here than the doctrines they preach. Fortunately men's minds, to whatever influences they may have been subjected, never lose their ability to appreciate the nobler aspects of human nature, and we are persuaded that many a native Christian believes quite as much for the sake of his teacher as for that of the thing taught. To the Buddhist priests this cannot fail to be evident, and whether they desire to emulate their opponents, or whether they are moved by an independent access of earnestness, they are now holding extraordinary meetings in Tokiyo and preaching their doctrines to audiences assembled from all quarters. By the kindness of the Reverend M. C. Harris we are enabled to place before our readers a translation of an address delivered lately at one of these meetings. The preacher was one, Kawasaki Kensei, a priest of the Monto Sect, who enjoys a considerable reputation as a scholar, and the subject,

THE BUDDHISTIC THEORY OF MERCY.

Although Buddhism is a religion of great scope, yet the Chinese characters which stand for mercy exhaust its meaning and it cannot be shown to be otherwise. The eighty-four thousand religious laws are but explanations of emanations from this one great principle of mercy, these all being pervaded by the one universal and inexhaustible law of mercy. If the principle of mercy were divorced from Buddhism, then it could not be affirmed that Buddhism any longer existed.

In the Hokke-kiyo it is declared that the heart of mercy is the temple of Buddha. Also, in the *Yukka-ron, the inquiry is made—"what constitutes the substance of a Bosatsu?"—and the reply is that "mercy constitutes his substance." After all, the one supreme object of Buddhism is to cause mankind to return to the path of benevolence.

But in order to practice the duties becoming a Bosatsu, it is necessary to make use of the three ways, wisdom, benevolence and device, called *hō-ben*, as instruments to accomplish this purpose. The first of these, namely wisdom, forbids our seeking personal pleasure or manifesting concern for our own bodies, and on the other hand requires us to bear trouble patiently and persevere in the path of Buddha. This is to be understood as personal profit.

According to an ancient Chinese poem and a most celebrated collection of Japanese songs those who suffer in youth, are happy in old age. This is a very interesting sentiment. However great one's wisdom may be, if it has not been polished by suffering it is a very tasteless thing. An old proverb says "the plum-tree which has endured the bitter cold, gives forth a pure odour." Man after passing through tribulation inherits future glory; but those who indulge in various dissipations, caring only for selfish enjoy-

ment, no matter what they may do, their efforts come to nothing. How necessary is it, then, that all who desire to cultivate wisdom and make progress in the path of Buddha, should cease the pursuit of all personal pleasures, cast away the longing for selfish profit, and practise the duty of self-government.

The second means to be employed in order to become a Bosatsu is denominated mercy and benevolence; as this consists in removing suffering and conferring happiness, it is denominated the way of benefiting others.

The third means to be employed in attaining the state of Bosatsu is called "hō-ben" device, scheme. If we analyze this word, we shall find that "hō" means righteousness, and "ben" means unselfish acts for others. Now because the practice of "hō-ben" produces both personal righteousness and unselfish acts for others, it is called the perfect way of infinite mercy, whereby personal and relative benefit is obtained.

Heretofore certain priests, looking upon the use of "hō-ben" as only a means to secure outward righteousness, have come to regard those who practise it as false Hotokes, and have, in consequence thereof, resigned the profession of priests and become physicians. Now these persons have wholly misunderstood the import of the word "hō-ben" and have even gone so far as to look upon Amida Niyorai as a fiction. The truth as to this is, that "hō-ben," being the perfect, complete way of infinite mercy whereby personal and relative benefit is obtained, Amida Niyorai by this means became Buddha, and through this means causes men to become Buddhas. If we analyze mercy minutely we find that there are three relationships or affinities. The first is the affinity of mankind in general, and is mercy and benevolence in the lowest degree. Ken-shin-laishi speaking of himself said,—"I being destitute of mercy and benevolence do not expect any profit from living. In the future world I cannot excite the smallest degree of mercy,"—therefore he wept bitterly.

The second is the relationship or affinity to law, and is called the middle degree of mercy and benevolence. The august mercy of Bosatsu is like the sun which shines upon trees, plants, and the whole earth; yet those plants and trees hidden away in the dark places of the mountains, although the sun shines, are not illuminated by it. The mercy of Bosatsu extends to all mankind, but those who have no affinity for the law, cannot obtain his salvation. For example, how can those persons who, having no affinity for Kuwannon at Asakusa, pass before her temple without paying worship, hope to obtain salvation?

The third is denominated a condition of non-relationship or affinity. This is called great mercy and great benevolence, for the reason that Buddha confers affinity upon those who are destitute of it and effects their salvation. This he does making no difference between those who have and those who have not an affinity for him. For illustration, Buddha when hearing and seeing those who blaspheme the law and wickedly oppose him, pities them in an ever increasing degree and his heart of mercy swells in proportion to the extent of their wicked conduct. The character of Buddha is very different from the partial, one-sided love of the Lord of Heaven who rewards those who obey his will and punishes those who disobey him. A religion which is concocted by, and proceeds from the heart, at last returns to the heart. The heart is affected by what it sees and hears and accordingly the feelings of joy or sorrow, love or hate, are continually excited. It is like the deep places in the Asugagawa of yesterday which, suddenly changing, have become the rapids of to-day. But the heart of Buddha is great mercy and great benevolence, and is not influenced, in the least, by what is seen or heard; there is no changing from love to hate, but evermore in the same even way he manifests pity, and all the objects of heaven and all the objects of the earth are as though they were not hidden from him. There is no partiality shown to his holy disciples, nor does he make any differences between those who have and those who have not an affinity for him, but his glorious, universal mercy extends even to birds and beasts, insects and creeping things.

On the 10th instant the Agricultural College in Sapporo held its annual celebration by conferring the degree of *Nō-gakushi*, (Graduate in Agriculture) upon ten students who

* Yuka-ron—name of a Chinese book on Buddhism.

had completed the prescribed course of four years and passed their examinations satisfactorily. The ceremony was performed in the Drill Hall of the College before a large assemblage, consisting of H. E. the Governor, the Director of the College and the Professorial staff, with the friends and relations of the students of the College and the Preparatory School. Six orations were pronounced by the graduates elect, three in English and three in Japanese. Mr. Uchimura, the first of the year, who stood prominent above his fellows in nearly every subject, displayed a great deal of ability both in his English and in his Japanese speeches. Of the remainder five or six were particularly distinguished, Mr. Ota for his English oration, and Mr. Miyabe for his acquirements in botany, than which no subject can be much more important for an agriculturalist. The English orations were fairly good, though the language was sometimes strained and overlaid with verbiage, with a false view of producing effect. The titles too of the speeches were not in every case happily selected. For instance we noticed one: "Sweet is pleasure after pain," which was intended as an equivalent for "No Cross no Crown" or "Without Labour no Reward." Perhaps "The Dignity of Labour and its Rewards" would have been better. But notwithstanding a few errors the essays bore conspicuous marks of earnest work and careful study, and were pronounced with a vigour and expression that we do not remember to have heard before in Japan. The Japanese orations were delivered with a rapidity and monotone which too often marks the formal and written speeches of Japanese who are not accustomed to the ease and naturalness so desirable in public speakers.

The Distribution of Prizes to College and School took place on the same occasion. The prizes consisted of sums varying from four *yen* to one and a half, the total amount allotted for the purpose being one hundred and twenty five *yen*. The Diplomas were then handed to the graduates by the acting President, Professor Brooks, and after the pronunciation of the *Valedictory* by Mr. Uchimura, the senior graduate, Acting-President Brooks addressed the graduates in a few reasonable remarks, advising them that their real work was now beginning and that with their graduation new responsibilities devolved upon them, which they should not fail to recognise and manfully to meet.

H. E. the Governor, Mr. Dzusho, then read a congratulatory paper; and the Director of the College, Mr. Mori-Genzo, having read the Annual Report, the proceedings were brought to a conclusion.

In the evening a party was held in the same room and a large number of guests set down to supper. This was succeeded by an entertainment by Aino women and girls, under the direction of the Aino Chief from Tsuishikari, an Aino village in the neighbourhood. The amusement consisted of dancing and singing, both of which were of the most weird character. The women in their long Aino overgowns reaching to their ankles, with white socks and straw sandals, each one having the usual belt of brass rings and plates, arranged themselves in a ring. There were about twenty of them in all. Huddling themselves together shoulder to shoulder, they began to clap hands and move in a body gently in a circular direction to the left, moving the feet up and down not more than three times from the floor, as if stamping seeds into the ground, with an occasional jump the same height, coming down with a heavy thud. Their movements were accompanied by a melancholy song always in a minor key, clapping of hands alternately, and varied by a solo from the leader and a frequently recurring refrain by way of chorus. The second dance was varied by the ring being broken and the party moving in a serpentine line and wheeling about somewhat like the children's game of "Heu

and Chickens." The clapping was then dispensed with, but the monotonous chant was continued. The party then sat down on benches in a line to sing, but could not keep the time well in ear or could not face the foreign spectators, as the Ainos are proverbially shy—so that they were arranged so as to form a sort of coterie by themselves and were thus enabled to proceed and follow their choir mistress *en règle*. We could not distinguish any difference in the character of the music, it always being minor, reminding one of sailor's songs or boatman's *barcarolle*.

Sapporo is now one of the coolest places in the Japanese empire. Warm clothing is quite necessary and even overcoats are needed sometimes. Cold winds and strong ones are the rule and rains are frequent. There is plenty of grass to cut, but no sunshine to make hay. Still nature seems flourishing and the fruits of the earth abound. Gooseberries of a crabbed sort and sweet strawberries are plentiful. Great preparations are being made for the approaching visit of His Imperial Majesty to this Ultima Thule of his realm. The Grand Hotel is being transformed into an Imperial Palace as near as can be. It will probably receive a new name in honour of the Emperor's temporary occupation of it. The grounds in front of it are being made pleasant to look upon by various designs in landscape gardening made under the direction of Mr. Louis Boehmer, the horticulturalist. Ponds with gold fish are to be spanned with those picturesque single-slab stone bridges so frequent in Japanese *yashikis*. Large trees have been conveyed to the gardens and will contrast finely with the flowery parterres beneath them. Here roses, dahlias, pinks, geraniums, fuchsias, *calceolarias*, and the sweet violets and *mignonette* will adorn and perfume the precincts of the temporary palace.

The fate of the Commercial School, Tokiyo, has been discussed three times by the City Assembly, the Governor of Tokiyo on each occasion using all his influence and powers of persuasion to obtain a new lease of life for the institution. But the Assembly decided by a majority of one, that the public funds should be relieved of all future responsibility in the matter. After this nothing remained but to decide what was to be done with the college buildings and appurtenances. It was resolved that the present staff of teachers should be dismissed and the scholars sent away, but that if any private persons were found sufficiently enterprising to carry on the College, the buildings, &c., should be handed over to them for a term of ten years, free of charge.

It seems strange that if opinion is so nearly divided in this matter as the Assembly's vote would suggest, some steps for the maintenance of the College could not be immediately taken, but if report may be credited, the large minority that supported a renewal of the grant were in the main persons with pecuniary interests at stake. The proximate cause of the Assembly's objection to maintain the place on its old footing is said to be the unpopularity of its original promoter, Mr. Yano, but we should be sorry to think that any such paltry reason could suffice to bring about the abolition of an institution which has done good work and is certainly of public utility. But this is a season of reaction. Few hands are kept steadily to the plough, and the results of many years effort are fast losing all semblance of permanency.

The Bureau of Trade is at present busily engaged in preparing a revised commercial code to embody some of the written and unwritten laws that obtained under the Tokugawa *régime*, as well as to comprise, in an amended form, those that have since come into force. The Bureau will

have its hands pretty full if it hopes to do anything "solid" in this direction.

According to the Prison Statistics prepared by the Statistical Board of the Privy Council, there were throughout the empire on the 30th day of June, 1880, seven thousand and sixty-nine criminals awaiting judgment, 367 undergoing imprisonment, and 24,119 undergoing penal servitude. The whole number of prisons was 199, while the total estimated expenditure for these institutions during the year under review was 1,453,000 yen.

It appears therefore that, including salaries of warders &c., the sum expended for the clothing and food of every prisoner is about four yen per mensem! Prison luxuries must be few and far between in Japan.

It appears that typhus fever is making terrible ravages in the garrisons of Uralsk and Kalnikowa. Of the battalion quartered at the former place 287 men have been attacked by the disease, which is said to have been caused by the tainted meat and decayed fish served out to the troops. An idea of the mortality may be gathered from the fact that the coffin furnisher—a lieutenant of the same Battalion—cleared a profit of 80 roubles in one month. By what process the lieutenant combines the functions of an undertaker with those of an officer we are unable to conjecture, but such is the recorded fact.

This tale of suffering, however, is nothing to the calamities endured by the people of the district (Ural). The unprecedented severity of the winter has resulted in such a grievous famine that the Kirgisians are exchanging children against bread, selling them to the first bidder in order to obtain the means of sustenance. A speculative Tartar, living in Uralsk, has taken advantage of the situation to establish a slave-trading business, and has already realized very large sums by the sale of children. All this, too, in the year 1881!

There are many varieties of newspapers now-a-days, from the American provincial journal that parodies the psalms to the Italian *Tusfilla* which writes its leaders in dialogue. Here is a late specimen of the latter's style.

LAEGHI.

Ah! Who am I?

Ask Viaperean, Ask the "Almanach of Gotha."

Well, but will you not confide in me, seeing that I have neither crown, nor horns, nor half a score of orders on my breast, nor a coat trimmed with half a kilometre of lace? Look at my naked skull, polished and smooth like the globe of a lamp, with its celebrated three hairs, which seem to be the dead sentinels of a past time. Look at my nervousness peculiar to the electric race, in consequence of which my trembling and convulsive legs perpetually distribute kicks even in the centre of gravity of my parliamentary. Ha! Do you recognise me now.

I am the "Pier delle Vigne" of that Frederic of Hohenzollern who is called William of Hohenzollern. I am Bismarck, the Prince Bismarck, the Scare-crow of Diplomacy. Do you dare now to throw your notes of interrogation before my nose, to twist in my face those wondering notes like wax statues?

You are then that great man! And you will be able to give us the true interpretation of the Kroumirian play in three acts which the French are performing in Tunis.

Tunis? Ha, ha! Well do I know what the world thinks. Men say that Germany gives heaps of gold to the enemy, who is turning his back upon Alsace-Lorraine to break his neck on the Coast of Barbary. The reptiles of my domain whisper such things, because I will it so, but

then I think of Tunis, *sicut in quantum*, but I think also of Tripoli and Bengasi: I think of Egypt, Constantinople, but above all of Vienna, the 'Vindobona' of the Romans, the giver of the good wine we want so much, we that have only beer to drink. I am also like those collectors of postage stamps who cannot be easy till their collection is completed. My postage stamps are the Germans. So long as one of these remains dispersed over the face of the globe I cannot rest until I have put him in the Album of the German Union.

This is a monomania, like many others.

Besides I amuse myself with charades, logogriphs and with the unriddling of various enigmatical games. Some time ago, between the beginning and the end of the congress of Berlin, a game called the Eastern Question was in vogue. Oh! it was a nice little game; more complicated than Solomon's Knot. I tormented my spirit to find the solution, all the more difficult to discover since patience not violence was the method I proposed; the tongue for the sword, and peace for war.

I am a great man. All professions have their duties. My duty consists in always doing something great. After Schleswig Holstein, Sadowa; after Sadowa, Sedan; after Sedan the untying of my Solomon's Knot.

But this last was an affair to turn quite grey the three dead sentinels of my smooth skull. I was drawing out one ring but letting slip two others. Come here, Austria! and, whew! England and Italy were slipping out of my hands. Come here, France! and, whew! Russia and Turkey were falling away on the other side. Der Teufel! der Teufel! der Teufel!

The rings of a knot are like meshes of knitted stockings. If one of the meshes slips, the stocking is done for. And after Plevna the Constantinople stocking stuck in my throat.

Till the year 1792, *transeat!* the stocking had a strong border with its hem and edge at the Pruth. Should Muscovite scissors have tried then to cut the meshes, the scissors would have lost their edge and the rivet that holds them together at the same time. Afterwards the border shrunk up to the Danube. At last after Plevna it descended to the Balkans, and even there, on account of the holes and mendings in Roumelia this border was no longer reliable. Should the scissors again attempt the operation it would no longer be necessary to proceed on a snip-snipping method. They might be held open and pushed steadily on just as one runs them through glazed calico, with the grain. One stout impulse and.....gurr.....they cut to the end.

But you will observe that there is the Turkish foot of the stocking.

Oh! yes, that! a spider's web.

For this reason I have brought into the loom the different European threads, and have said to myself:—'Let us darn! Here is nothing but darning.'

Of what kind of thread should the foot of the stocking be made?

Austro-Hungarian thread would be excellent, I believe. The stocking would then be polychromatic as the fashion requires it to be, and it might have Magyar and Czechan (Bohemian) lines with a Slavian ground on *coulleur forcée*.

Therefore there are four conspicuous and congruous advantages.

First: I unriddle at once and for ever that little devil's game, which has been the despair of so many honest men.

Second: Against the edge of the Neva scissors I put a sole: a little sole, it is true, but a stout compact and unyielding one.

Third: I divide into two well arranged and distinct skeins the big, confused hank of Pan Slavism.

Fourth: the fourth I shall tell you afterwards.

Meanwhile let us weave in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

But the other meshes?

Well, we will proceed so as to omit nothing. France has a peculiar taste for embroidering with Tunisian stitches, but Italy observes that if France be allowed to follow her own fancy, she will be able to embroider over the point of the Italian boot and to pierce through and through, pardon the expression . . . the toes. For this reason Italy would like to have a reinforcement; that is to say a small ivory point tipped with ostrich feathers, for which she would search along the coasts of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. What does it matter to England? She wishes only for garters to keep up the stockings of the Isthmus of Suez.

But that is to be done?

Poh! Let everybody be allowed to do what he thinks best. In games and frolics we let the children have their way first, and so here France must be suffered to divert herself. She is fond of arabesques of extravagant forms, of bright colours. Let her embroider. Let her have her caprice.

Then let Italy rush on to seek for the ostrich-feathers and elephants' teeth she needs to embellish the point of her foot; let England push forward to tie with her garters the channel of her desires; let Austria advance to drive her heels into the ancient Byzantium.

While—and this is the fourth advantage—I proceed to clutch Vienna, the dukedoms of Salzburg, of Styria, of Carintia, and . . . perhaps something else.

In this way I shall have completed my collection of postage stamps and unriddled the little game of the Eastern question. In this way I shall have simultaneously satisfied two of my most passionate desires . . .

Having arrived at this point I felt as if I had been awakened. I found myself at home, having returned from a walk in the Dars, where I had drunk much *Laegbi*.

What is *Laegbi*?

Laegbi is a liquor extracted from the date-tree by tapping the trunk and letting the sap drop into a small jug which is fastened below the hole. It is a whitish liquor, like *Felsina-water* in water, a little sweet, a little sour, a little pungent, very refreshing—they say—and slightly aperient. But when somewhat fermented it becomes very alcoholic and flies terribly to the head.

That *Laegbi* I drank must certainly have been very much fermented, for I fancied myself Bismarck, and have been rambling considerably.

You may have perceived it!

Italicus.

We are glad to observe that the long-discussed scheme for a new Theatre and Public Hall, seems likely to be successful. We have made some enquiries on the subject and find that it is proposed to start a Public Hall Company, with a capital of \$20,000, in 400 shares of \$50 each. The capital is to be called up in five monthly instalments of \$10 per share, thus putting the pleasure of subscription within the reach of every member of the community. An active Provisional Committee (composed of Messrs. Ahrons, Bridgford, Emory, Ensley, Fitz-Henry, Fobes, Griffin, Herbert, Rice and Townley) has been for some time at work over the preliminaries, and we trust that their efforts to float the scheme will be crowned with entire success.

We quote the following from the prospectus:—

"It will not be denied that an improved Public Hall has

long been a necessity in Yokohama. In past years, when the performers were invariably of the sterner sex, the inconvenience and discomforts of the present edifice were found to be wellnigh insupportable; of late, the kind coöperation and assistance of ladies in our Musical and Theatrical performances, renders it imperative that decent and comfortable accommodation be provided behind the curtain as well as in the auditorium.

"With this end in view the Choral and Dramatic Societies have subscribed the sum of One Thousand Dollars and have appointed a Joint Provisional Committee (with power to add to their number) for the promotion of the scheme.

"It is calculated that a building as per plan attached and capable of holding 500 persons, can be erected in brick and iron, with all internal fittings and furniture complete for \$15,000. Including the purchase of a suitable plot of ground, the sum of \$20,000 will be ample for all purposes; and, should the Committee succeed in obtaining from the Japanese Government the grant of a free piece of land, it is unlikely that there will be any necessity for calling up the fifth instalment.

"It is estimated that from local sources alone, a dividend of six per cent per annum may be earned; and there is every probability that the improved accommodation will attract travelling Companies of the better class, whose visits would be a source of increased revenue to the proposed Company."

We learn that about 150 of the shares have been already taken up by the Committee, the members of the two societies, and the parties immediately interested. It is now proposed to canvass the settlement thoroughly to offer the remainder of the shares and to procure the opinions of the community upon the matter generally. Our readers may therefore expect a call from one or other of the Committees within the next few days. We feel sure that the remaining shares will be readily taken up, for we conceive no better mode of shewing our appreciation of the kindness of the ladies, whose self-denying exertions are so readily made for our entertainment, than to provide for them a suitable *locale* in which to display their undoubted talent. It would be waste of time to descant on the demerits of the present building:—we all know them too well. Let us cordially hope that the course of the new Company may run smooth and that the 1st of January, 1882, may find us with a Theatre and Public Hall worthy of Yokohama's name and fame.

Nemesis is not only often slow of flight but most devious in the way she follows in rendering her aid to justice. A somewhat quaint instance of this has recently occurred; and however necessary and equitable it is that a malefactor should be delivered to the tenacious clutches of the law, there is, according at least to English notions, but one method to be followed in the attainment of that object. However, in this case, there can be little ground for complaint at the manner in which the evil-doer was brought to that duradce which he richly merits.

He was much trusted by his master, himself a man in a position of confidence, as Agent for a Missionary body. This gentleman one day, when going off to vessels in harbour, had locked his strong-box, but left the keys on a table. The servant-lad, knowing that there was money in the safe, proved unable to resist the temptation thus unwittingly cast in his way. He availed himself of the opportunity and absconded with thirty dollars. Then with that folly which so often accompanies crime—indeed all crime is itself a species of temporary dementia—he went to a respectable tea-house, with whose proprietors he was acquainted, and incautiously, *inter pocula*, after displaying his wealth, handed it to one of the heads of the establishment, perhaps for safeguard, perhaps in evidence of its reality. After consultation with his wife, the landlord told the lad that it was a sum far in excess of what was likely to be his, if acquired honestly, and informed him that he would retain it pending

ports disaffection to a great extent among the leading men at Kabul, a plot even having been detected to dethrone the Amir in favour of Ayoub Khan, who is generally asserted at Kabul to be working with Russian gold. The Government of India on their side, have forwarded a supply of five hundred carbines and ammunition to the Amir.

Since being installed, Abdul Rahman has shown a strange lack of activity in consolidating his power. No doubt he has had many difficulties, not the least being to assure himself of the *bond fides* of his leading Sirdars. His rival Ayoub offers a strong contrast to him; he appears to have striven with every nerve to equip regiments for the struggle, and to seduce the clans from their new allegiance. He seems to have succeeded in obtaining the support of the powerful Jamshedis; and their neighbours the Mainenas will probably join him also, thus opening to him a short and easy route to Kabul. Ayoub's movements were not accurately known at the date of last letters from India, but there is no doubt that he had settled matters to his satisfaction in Herat, and was advancing with a formidable force towards Girisk, a place some seventy-five miles west of Kaudahar, where a decisive engagement was expected. All the Amir's troops that could be spared were hurrying forward, and reinforcements were being pushed up from Kabul. Abdul Rahman's troops are by no means unequal to defending the capital. The Ghilzai and Warak tribes, who formed the pick of Shere Ali's European drilled regiments, have joined the Amir in great force, as have the Kohistanis, bravest and most fanatic of Afghans. First blood is a very important factor in the problem, and on the result of the first great encounter will probably depend whether the Amir can strengthen and maintain his power, or Ayoub Khan win the country over to himself, and drive his rival a fugitive to India. The actors are in their places and the curtain up. British soldiers are watching from the side scenes: will they be required in the third act?—*Japan Daily Mail*.

THE NEW SILK GUILD.

IN the rules of the new Silk Guild—a translation of which as they stand at present pending revision by the Government we reproduce below from our daily issue—there are some points that cannot be suffered to pass unchallenged. Foremost among these is the article which imposes a fine upon any member of the guild delivering silk to a foreign merchant *before* payment. It is needless to say that any fine of the sort could not be enforced and can never receive official sanction. And here we may remark *en passant* how senseless seems the outcry that has been raised about the Government's supposed collusion with the promoters of such schemes. If the Government wishes to lay itself open to a very grave charge of treaty infraction, it will no doubt permit the guild to include this provision among its by-laws, but something more than suspicion is needed to persuade us that the Government contemplates any such deliberate insanity. As for the notion that a power of this nature might be delegated to the guild without the cognizance of the public, it is too extravagant to merit consideration.

On the other hand the members of the guild are quite competent to enter into the most solemn engagement they please against dealing with Dick, Tom or Harry as an individual. But such engagement must be strictly of a private nature. The Government cannot recognise it in any way, neither can the law punish its violation. How indeed the guild itself proposes to secure the observance of its laws, we

fail to comprehend. Its members, for example, are not to be permitted to withdraw from the association for five years unless they desire to abandon trade altogether. But what if they do withdraw? What if they prefer to return to the still tolerably well-stocked flesh-pots of Egypt? Their last state will not be one whit worse than their first because they happen to have belonged to the guild in the interim. Truly the utterly unpractical nature of these by-laws argues ill for the future success of the association. The merchants of Mayebashi will find convenience considerably stronger than romance. If they really propose to enforce their regulations by penalties, the simple method would have been to require from each member before his name was finally enrolled a money deposit which should be subject to confiscation under certain conditions. This expedient does not seem to have suggested itself, and if the units of the guild prove spontaneously cohesive, Japan will have furnished a new experience.

Another and most vital point of which the guild is calmly oblivious, is that the very first purpose of its existence cannot possibly be achieved under existing conditions. To commence operations by estranging one's clients is a short-sighted method of establishing mutual confidence. It may be very laudable to abandon bribery and corruption, to appoint competent inspectors, to prepare formal certificates, to exhort one another against disingenuous practices, and even to sort hanks and filatures with all the diligence Psyche brought to bear upon the grain heaps. But to what does all this tend? Plainly to protect foreign buyers against the frauds that justify them in refusing to pay for goods pending careful inspection. Might it not be well, however, to preface the business by asking the foreign merchants whether they will be satisfied with the guild's methods or reassured by the guild's certificates? Without some promise of co-operation from this side the guild will find itself piping in empty market places, and if it fails to foresee this, it deserves to be pitied rather than petitioned against.

Indeed the last consideration is so self-evident that, knowing it had been brought to the notice of the guild's promoters, we considered its effect inevitable, and ventured therefore to entertain strong hopes that the Japanese merchants had abandoned their objectionable and self-stultifying attitude, and that they proposed to place themselves in communication with the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce before definitely draughting the by-laws of the new association. This would have been the most straight-forward and sensible course. Had it been pursued there can be little doubt that a mutual understanding and some effectual method of obviating future difficulties would have resulted. But whether the action of our own merchants extinguished this conciliatory spirit, or whether they overrated their strength who proposed to evoke it, certain it is that the present attitude of the guild leaves no room to mistake the sentiments underlying its ostensible purpose. There is in that attitude unquestionable evidence of the sullen mood into which Japan has insensibly drifted from the perpetual presence of what she believes to be foreign injustice and foreign oppression.

It is difficult perhaps for Englishmen, essentially practical as they are, to comprehend this active coalescence of commercial and political interests. But a moment's consideration will show that such a result might almost have

been predicted in Japan. For the people, though not yet admitted to any nominal share in the Government, are nevertheless more actively interested in national questions to-day than they have ever been at any period of their country's history. A complete metamorphosis of social conditions has brought them into close contact with those that hold the reins of power, while a feverish desire to emerge from political seclusion leads them to confound matters of State with the business of every day life. The change Japan has undergone—a change so complete that she scarcely recognizes herself—was brought about by her contact as a nation with other nations, and the evil and good that have accompanied that change, affecting the whole nation as they do, seem to be capable of increment or amelioration by national action. This error is widespread. It has been fostered by newspapers, it has been preached by scholars, it has been ignored or treated with indulgence by a Government which fancied, not unnaturally, that every genesis of national feeling was to be welcomed in a country where patriotism had never looked beyond the limits of a fief. But a feeling were better unborn if disappointment is the lot of its maturity, and the people of Japan have been grievously disappointed; disappointed even as Jacob was when after seven years service he found himself no nearer than ever to the guerdon of his toil. It does not concern us at present to consider in what quarter the fault most lies, or from whence chiefly emanates this atmosphere impregnated with the consciousness of a perpetual struggle against Western aggressiveness and Western illiberality. What we have to observe is, that an ever widening sentiment of discontent is abroad, and that the Japanese people have learned to attribute all the evils of late years—the depreciation of the currency not excepted—to the régime imposed by the treaties. Possibly—let us not employ any less hypothetical adverb—possibly this feeling may prove quite as stubborn a source of trouble to the Japanese Government as to ourselves.

We do not indeed believe that there is anything more in the proximate purpose of this new guild than appears upon the surface. It is merely an agency that hopes to grow rich by taking advantage of the general discontent. But however the agency fares, that discontent remains, brought now into much greater prominence by the fact that it is judged sufficiently powerful by the promoters of the guild to warrant them in rejecting advice they could not fail to appreciate.

Before dismissing the subject let us once more place on record our opinion that the guild is from first to last a mistake. No such measures as it contemplates can be effectively taken by a body of men. The remedy lies with individuals and its efficacy will be in a great measure marred by collective action. If the Japanese silk-dealers have been badly treated by A. or B., they need only cease to deal with those gentlemen. Nothing is simpler; nothing could be more effectual. Let them even mutually pledge themselves, if they please, to give the obnoxious foreigner a wide berth, but let them not confound the good with the bad. This will only alienate their friends and embitter their enemies.

RULES OF THE SILK-SORTING COMPANY (RENGO KIITO NIDZUKURIJO.)

1.—When silk or silk goods are to be made up at the Company's stores for purposes of trade, they shall be subjected to a

minute examination and the utmost care shall be taken to prevent differences among the various parcels. Whatever number of bales a lot may consist of—ten, twenty, thirty or even fifty—they shall all be prepared and made up exactly alike, so that when a sale is made to a Foreigner or Japanese, any one of these bales will serve as a sample, time being thus saved and all risk of error avoided.

2.—Places suitably situated, with reference to convenience of transport and trade requirements shall be chosen at the various commercial centres, and stores of the above nature shall be erected there, the Branch-Companies, to whom such stores belong, taking the distinguishing names of the localities.

3.—The following shall be eligible for admission to the Company, viz:—All Japanese engaged directly in the export or import of silk or silk goods at Yokohama or any other of the open ports, and all Japanese acting as commission-agents for the sale of the same at the open ports or in the interior.

4.—Since the dimensions, &c., of the stores will necessarily vary with the amount of the trade at the various places, the capital of each local company will be determined by that company, it being of course understood that two or more localities may coöperate.

5.—The Head office of the Company shall be at such and such a number of such and such a street in Yokohama. There the general functions of the Company and those of its officers shall be discussed at meetings, the rules for which and other cognate matters shall be determined hereafter.

6.—One or at most two representatives from each local company shall attend at the Head Office at least once per annum to discuss the affairs of the Company.

7.—The dates of such Assemblies shall be determined by the members in Yokohama, and shall be made known to the local companies a certain number of days beforehand.

8.—The Company shall be formed for a term of five years, after which its abolition or reconstruction shall be determined by the vote of the members.

9.—Members of the Company shall not be permitted to withdraw their names during the period of its existence except for the purpose of discontinuing trade.

10.—Every member of the Company shall receive a certificate (or ticket) as a proof of membership, and the possession of such certificate shall entitle him to have his silk &c. examined and sorted at the stores of the Company.

11.—In the event of the partial destruction or loss of this certificate, the owner shall receive a new one on application, after he has satisfactorily established the facts of such destruction or loss. In cases of loss, reliable sureties of good faith must be provided.

12.—The name of every member as well as his exact place of residence shall be borne on the roll of the Company, and that roll shall be carefully checked from time to time, so that it may be always possible to communicate speedily with a member.

13.—In receiving goods at the stores acknowledgments shall be given in the order of receipt, and the same order shall be observed in examining and making up such goods.

14.—In sorting and examining silk, the various descriptions, Hanks, Reels, Filatures, Hachoji (Tusser), and Hamatsuki, shall be made up in lots (of three, five, ten, twenty or thirty bales) in such a way that the contents of each bale shall present the most perfect possible uniformity of gloss and fineness. The bales shall be closed and stamped at the store, and the contents of each legibly marked on it. To each lot shall be appended a certificate, showing the name of the store and signed by the President (of the Local Company) as well as by the Silk-Inspector (of the same Company), and such certificate shall be forwarded with the lot to Yokohama or elsewhere. If in spite of the above precautions, any want of uniformity be discovered at the place of export, and a reduction of price be consequently necessitated, such reduction shall be at the loss of the person by whom the lot was inspected. This rule will not, however, apply to Filatures.

15.—Doupion, Skin-silk, Floss-silk, Pierced Cocoons, Knots and Waste silk, shall also be sorted so as to obtain exact uniformity in each bale, and a certificate of examination shall be appended to each lot.

16.—The object of the Company's existence is to establish mutual confidence, so as to enable sales to be made by means of samples only, without fear of deception, and thus prevent loss of time by obviating the necessity of examining each bale separately. All disingenuous practices shall therefore be scrupulously avoided by the members.

17.—Members of the Company will of course be at liberty to negotiate sales directly with Foreign merchants, but the habit which has hitherto prevailed of delivering silk to the latter before payment will not in future be permitted (to the members).

18.—Members who violate the provisions of Rule 17, will be liable to a fine of 10 per cent on the total value of the goods sold in contravention to such provisions.

19.—The bad custom of paying so called "weight-money" (Kan-kan-riyo) and Compradores' fees (Kuraban-ninyô) to Chinese and Japanese Compradores, being simply a species of bribery, shall in future be strictly avoided.

20.—The practice of taking orders from persons who, though really acting as agents for Foreigners, pretend to make purchases in their own names, is strictly forbidden unless the rules of the Company be observed in the transaction. And furthermore, members will abstain from all dealings with outsiders whose action is opposed to this rule.

21.—Members shall on no account employ as their agents at the open ports persons who do not belong to the Company.

22.—The Company will make every endeavour to resist any exercise of compulsion or intimidation on the part of Foreigners.

23.—Each Local Company will elect one President and from two to five Inspectors, who will manage everything connected with the stores.

24.—The charges for inspecting and parcelling shall be as follows:—

Raw Silk per bale of 75 lbs. more or less	... 65½ sen
Floss „	... 30 „
Skin „	... 30 „
Pierced Cocoons „	... 30 „
Knubs...	... 20 „
Waste Silk „	... 10 „

25.—The salaries of the Company's officers shall be fixed hereafter upon deliberation.

26.—The above rates shall hold subject to revision, under due authority, should they prove insufficiently remunerative.

27.—Arrangements with regard to the insurance of goods after they have passed into the custody of the Company are not yet completed, but will be the subject of subsequent consideration.

28.—It shall be within the competency of the Assembly of Presidents to supplement or revise any of the above rules.

29.—Members shall solemnly bind themselves to observe the above rules, each signing his name and affixing his stamp to a prescribed form of declaration.

Here follow the names of the promoters,
SHIMOMURA ZENTARO, and seven other merchants
of Mayebashi.

THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE.

FREDERICH VON RAUMUR, the German historian, in one of his letters from England, tells us that he was assured by a friend 'that the structure and administration of English law were so intricate, so unsystematic and irregular, that no foreigner could possibly understand them'. . . 'Bad hearing for me,' he adds, 'but worse for Englishmen.' The codification of English law is a gigantic problem presenting apparently almost insuperable difficulties. But, though a natural jealousy of tampering with a body of law, which is the growth of ages of freedom and of the still more fruitful struggle for it, may make us content to cling still to a system which, in spite of all that is said against it, nevertheless leaves the position of Englishmen under the law the envy of other nations; yet there can be no manner of doubt that, when a system of law has to be transplanted into alien soil, the direct enactment of that law in code form is not only the best but the only possible way of establishing at least the foundation of a system. The strictures, however, upon English law, trite enough in themselves but forcibly expressed in the passage quoted above, have not for some time past been applicable in the same sense to the criminal jurisprudence of Japan, which has long been embodied in a systematic shape. It must nevertheless be admitted that former codes have scarcely satisfied the canons of scientific legislation. But with the introduction into practice next January of the Criminal Codes, the genesis of which we recently gave our readers some account of, the reproaches which may be levelled a little longer yet against other branches of jurisprudence will at least be finally removed from Japanese legislation upon public law.

There are too distinct codes—a 'Criminal Code' and a 'Code of Criminal Procedure.' Of the latter we do not propose to speak at all here, the principal law itself afford-

ing, even upon cursory examination, more matter for comment than can be conveniently dealt with in a single article. The original drafts were, it is generally known, based pretty closely upon French models: and after allowing for numerous and not unimportant alterations made during the passage of the drafts through their perhaps too numerous legislative stages, it may probably be asserted with truth that in their ultimate as well as in their earlier form they will be found to possess in a general way both the merits and defects of their originals. Upon the merits of the French Codes—their brevity, simplicity and directness—their rigidly logical arrangement—it would be superfluous to dwell. Of their defects we should hesitate ourselves to speak; but we remember how their most obvious faults of vagueness and superficiality have been pointed out by our own greatest living authority upon such questions, Sir James Stephen. Indeed the very brevity which, in one point of view, is to be accounted a gain, is the cause in itself of much ulterior difficulty. The attempt to provide beforehand with mechanical precision for every conceivable set of varying circumstances, and at the same time to compress these provisions into a series of extremely brief, simple, and direct sentences, results almost of necessity in a generality of language that leaves room for an infinity of legal doubts. Codes framed on such a principle are in fact merely skeletons of laws: and so, if it is possible, as it is said, to drive a coach and four through any English Act of Parliament, each individual article of a code on the French model may be compared to the great wall, along which, according to the school-books, six of such vehicles could be driven abreast. We do not make these remarks by way of disparagement: on the contrary we believe the model chosen the best adapted to the requirements of the case. An outline code was the best possible and the only possible basis: to enact a code of such completeness as, for instance, the Indian, would not in the circumstances have been feasible, even if it had been desirable to import wholesale masses of detail of alien origin into the laws of Japan. We should not moreover omit to add with reference to the general merit of the present work, that experience may disclose the existence of not a few improvements in the Codes before us over their French prototypes, for the reason that, as we believe, recourse was had in the drafting to another Code—the Italian—to which so accomplished a jurist as the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn awarded the place of honour among European enactments of the same order.

In general arrangement the new Criminal Code follows its original in being divided into Four Books; though the subject-matter of the two first is not quite similarly distributed; but this difference amounts to little more than putting the dividing line between the First and Second Books in a different place. The First Book contains General Provisions, beginning with the application of the criminal law generally, and including the subjects of punishments, exemptions, matters of aggravation and mitigation, principals and accessories, etc., etc. The Second Book deals with offences of a public nature. In this category are all State offences—offences against the internal and external safety of the State—and all the graver classes of offences injurious to the public at large, such as coining, forgery, perjury, serious offences against the public health and public morals, etc., etc. Book the

Third treats of offences against the persons, rights, and property of individuals, covering the whole ground of such offences from wilful murder to negligent injury to a river-dam. The Fourth and last Book is concerned exclusively with petty offences against police regulations generally: of these about seventy are enumerated; but the list is necessarily susceptible of indefinite extension, as branches of all local and other police and administrative regulations fall under the same head.

Before examining any of these matters more in detail we should first call attention to the preliminary provisions contained in the opening chapter. The first of these is indispensable for the understanding of the whole: it consists of the division of all offences punishable by the law into three grand classes—Crimes, Delicts and Contraventions—titles for which it is impossible to give true equivalents in terms of English law. The distinction is one of degree only, and really depends on no more subtle principle than the degree and nature of punishment awarded to different offences. There is no further classification of individual offences, nor is any given act said to constitute an offence in one or other of these classes; but different punishments being assigned to these three classes, each individual offence is implicitly referred to one or another class by having awarded to it a certain punishment. Thus, it is only by seeing what punishment is assigned to it that one knows whether this or that offence is a 'Crime' or only a 'Delict.' The second article enunciates a fundamental principle which it would be impossible to overrate: it is that no act can be punished but by virtue of an express provision of the law. The third article also contains provisions *in favorem libertatis*. One is the declaration that the law has no retrospective effect upon offences committed before its promulgation. The other is in the form of a proviso to the first, to the effect that, when the provisions of a new law are milder than those previously in force, the new law shall apply to offences upon which judgment has not already been pronounced, committed prior to its promulgation. And it is further, in this chapter, amongst other things provided that, although offences not regulated by the Code will be punished as ordained by the particular law which creates them, yet the general provisions of the Code will govern all matters not otherwise provided for in a contrary sense.

The names of the different forms of imprisonment which, with death and pecuniary fines, constitute the substantive punishments of the Code, are not capable of being rendered into any really corresponding English terms; and the only plan therefore is to anglicize the French titles which these represent. But after having done so we are still in the dark as to the exact nature and distinctions of these forms, without referring to the special Regulation relating to Punishments which forms no part of the Code now before us. However, if, as Bentham tells us, variety of punishments is one of the tests of perfection in a criminal code, this one surely should rank high, containing as it does no less than fourteen different forms of substantive punishments, besides accessory or consequential penalties, of which there are six sorts—though it may be questioned whether the achievement of variety by ringing the changes almost exclusively on different degrees and forms of im-

prisonment would have satisfied that great jurist. Speaking with as much approach to accuracy as space permits, the punishments for crimes, *i.e.* offences of the first magnitude, may be enumerated as follows:—(1) 'Death'—the sentence being executed by hanging, within the walls of a prison, in the presence of the persons appointed by general regulation in that behalf: (2) 'Hard Labour,' which from its duration corresponds rather to our 'Penal Servitude' than to what we call 'Imprisonment with hard labour.' It is either for life, or (3) for a term of *twelve to fifteen* years: (4) 'Deportation,' for life; and (5) for a term of *twelve to fifteen* years: this punishment does not in either form entail labour: (6) 'Major Reclusion,' which is for a term of *nine to eleven* years, and (7) 'Minor Reclusion,' for *six to eight* years—both forms entailing labour: (8) 'Major Detention,' and (9) 'Minor Detention' for the same periods respectively as the foregoing, but without labour. For Delicts, *i.e.* offences of the second magnitude, the punishments are (1) 'Major Imprisonment,' entailing compulsory labour, and (2) 'Minor Imprisonment,' without labour—both for periods determined by the law for any given offence between the limits of *eleven days* as a *minimum* and a *maximum* of *five years*, and (3) 'Correctional Fine' to any amount (beginning with *two yen* as a *minimum*) fixed by the law for any given offence. The punishments awarded to Contraventions are (1) Confinement in a House of Detention (in the English sense) without labour from *one to ten days*, and (2) a Police Fine from *two sen* to *one yen ninety-five sen*. Accessory punishments, consequential upon the grave sentences, either as of course or by order of the Court, are (1) Loss or (2) Suspension of Civic (not to be confounded with Civil) rights: (3) Interdiction of the exercise of private rights: (4) Police Surveillance: (5) Pecuniary Fines, and (6) Confiscation—of things prohibited by law, of things by means of which the offence was committed, and of things obtained by means of the offence. It is to be observed that the different forms of imprisonment are undergone in different classes of prisons and under varying conditions as to discipline and the like; and these differences, coupled with the addition or otherwise of consequential penalties, appear to constitute the chief or only distinctions between the various forms enumerated. And if imprisonment in some form or another is allowed, as in the present day it is generally allowed, to be the punishment attaining best in the great majority of cases all the principal ends for which punishments exist, the introduction of variety into the details of imprisonment appears the only method of securing that appropriateness which should mark the application of penalties to offences. The exclusion of all serious forms of punishment other than death and imprisonment is a marked feature of this Code. It is open to question whether this rigid adherence to uniformity and to theoretical views of legislation may not eventually be found to be attended by practical dangers, through the lack of some of the more directly retributive measures, such as corporal punishment, found necessary by the legislatures of other countries for the repression of the more brutal forms of crime.

Not only are the punishments themselves thus considerably sub-divided, so as to leave but little room for discretion in applying the law, but the Code proceeds to make the most minute and exact provisions for the gradation of punishments in accordance with specified circumstances,

laboriously classified and arranged, so that what with aggravations and mitigations, combinations of the one with the other, matters of legal excuse and extenuating circumstances, and much more of a like nature, the duties of the judge, so far as concerns the infliction of punishment, resolve themselves into a series of quasi-arithmetical problems by means of which the exact measure of punishment prescribed by the intricate but precise mechanism of the law is ultimately arrived at. All this may appear to us somewhat pedantic and perhaps just a little ridiculous. But there can be no doubt that for those who will have to administer this law, and for the public themselves who will be either directly or indirectly affected by it, the draftsman could scarcely err on the side of minuteness or systematization. The elasticity of our own laws and the almost patriarchal discretion inherited by our judges, and by them so nobly exercised, is only possible among a free and self-governing people. The same system of checks and balances, the same absence of elasticity observable in the provisions just alluded to in this Code, are found equally and are presumably therefore equally necessary in the judicial systems of France and other continental nations. That the same ideas are germane to the genius of this people, and that the borrowed system accordingly is eminently adapted to the requirements of the soil to which it is transplanted, none who know the Japanese temperament and habit of mind will be disposed to doubt. We ought, perhaps, before quitting this part of the subject, to explain the apparent discrepancy between the remarks just made and the charge of vagueness and superficiality before indicated as applicable to all codes of this pattern. A general example will best show how both charges can be equally true. The law for instance makes precise and elaborate provisions for regulating the gradations of punishment according to the presence or absence of certain circumstances or conditions, but the definition of those conditions and circumstances is frequently so vague as to render the application of the law to a given case a matter of the greatest uncertainty. Similarly the definitions of offences themselves are quite general and superficial.

Then remains the question of primary importance and interest as to the appropriateness and adequacy of the punishment to the offences they are designed to repress. We must look at the code with Horace's maxim in our minds—

Adsit
Regula peccatis quæ penas viroget æquas;
Nec scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello.

A comparison in a few crucial cases with other systems of criminal jurisprudence will best enable us to judge of the severity of the present legislation. In the former Code the penalty of death was, as in our own law not so very long ago, of appallingly frequent recurrence. But in obedience to the principle that certainty of detection is of more deterrent effect than severity of punishment, and that, accordingly, with the improvement of the means of detecting crime the severity of punishments may and ought to be relaxed, we find that, as with ourselves in the present day, so also in the New Japanese Code, the highest penalty of the law is never lightly invoked. Offences against the Sovereign and the Imperial family, somewhat but not greatly more inclusive than similar acts amounting to treason with us—the instigation and leadership of rebel-

lion, and so forth, with other acts almost identical with practices of like nature punished as treasonable by the English law—homicide under circumstances which generally speaking would constitute the crime of wilful murder in our own system—crimes, in themselves amounting with us to 'manslaughter,' when committed against certain persons, as fathers, mothers etc.—arson of dwelling-houses—these are, we believe, all the crimes now punishable with death. With the exception of the slight extension in one particular already alluded to, the two last named are alone additions to the list of capital punishments sanctioned by our own law: of these two the former is in accordance with the social and moral traditions of the people; and, as to arson, no one familiar with the statistics of the subject will question the necessity for the severest means of repression in this particular.

Let us take another point of view. It has been said on very high juristic authority that the way to test the comparative severity of Criminal Codes is to observe how they treat the common offences against property. Differences of classification make it a little difficult to obtain exact comparisons on this point with our own law: we can, however, directly collate the Japanese with its parent the French Code, with the general result that the severity of the latter has been relaxed rather than otherwise. For example, ordinary 'theft,' punished in France with 'imprisonment' from *one to five years* and a fine of 16 to 500 francs, receives here the penalty of 'imprisonment with labour' from *two months to four years*: whilst the nearest English equivalent, simple larceny, is awarded a *maximum* punishment of *five years* penal servitude, and various special forms of larceny receive very much graver penalties. If we turn now to the class of offences *contra bonos mores* of which women and young persons are in general the victims, the lightness of the punishments is so striking as to be almost alarming. The crime of rape, for instance, formerly awarded *ten years* of that form of imprisonment which Mr. Longford in his summary renders 'Penal Servitude,' is now punishable only by 'Minor Reclusion,' i.e. incarceration with statutory labour for a term of *six to eight years*. It is to be remarked, too, in this case that the lightness even of the former penalty, and *a fortiori* of the present one, contrasts strikingly with the 'Hard labour for a term' (i.e. *five to twenty years*) of the French Code, and with the *maximum* of penal servitude *for life* of our own law. The same absence of severity runs through all the punishments allotted to this class of offences. It may be that statistics in these branches of crime are such as to render severity uncalled for: but whether that be so or not as to the past, there is too much ground to fear lest the clemency of the legislature should not be justified in the future by the working of the new provisions.

Space compels us to stop without exhausting even the more obvious topics which a mere perusal of the Code suggests. Without attempting therefore to sum up, we will only make, in conclusion, the following observation. Besides its superiority in point of logical arrangement, simplicity and brevity, and the advantages possessed by the present over the old code in its consonance with humanitarian ideas and the ethics of legislation as understood and acted upon in the West, the most salient points

upon which, if we were asked, we should be inclined to place our finger as illustrating in a striking degree the advance of political and social conceptions, are the clemency already spoken of, the equality of all ranks before the law, and the general absence of exceptional provisions relating to the paternal and marital power. In these particulars the new legislation is, by comparison with that which preceded it, a leap from the middle ages to the nineteenth century: and, whatever defects experience may discover in detail, the enactment of the new Code as a whole places Japan, as regards her criminal law, on a level of complete equality with the most advanced European nations.

REVIEW.*

SINCERE indeed must be the gratitude of all students of a difficult tongue, such as Japanese, to those who compile trustworthy dictionaries, grammars, and other text-books for their use, and thus save them a portion of the labour which previous scholars have been obliged to undergo. To some extent they may even be ready to take the will for the deed, and to accord a certain measure of praise to all those who give up their leisure to the compilation of books intended to be thus useful, even where the qualifications of the writer cannot be allowed to have attained to the requisite high standard demanded of such as undertake the office of public instructors. Such good-nature should not, however, be carried too far; and the reviewer must not shrink from the duty of warning the beginner against so-called helps which will, on the contrary, only lead him astray at the very outset of his studies. These remarks are suggested to us by a more careful perusal of Mr. Eby's "*Kiō Dōwa*" than was possible before the appearance of our last week's issue, in which we merely mentioned the book in general terms; and if they, as well as the following more detailed observations, should appear harsh, it must be remembered that they are dictated solely by a jealous care of the real interests of students, which Mr. Eby himself will doubtless be the first to appreciate.

Reserving to the end (as being a matter on which competent judges may arrive at varying conclusions) a discussion of what we conceive to be the fundamental error involved in the publication for the use of *European students* of transliterations into Roman of Japanese or Chinese texts, we will first point out *seriatim* some of the more important shortcomings of the work under consideration, as to which there cannot well be any difference of opinion.

Firstly: the spelling is misleading and inconsistent. Thus *Tōkiyō* is throughout written *Tokio*, as if the two *o*'s were to be pronounced short instead of long, as is really the case. Such a spelling is the more peculiar as in *Kiō*, *Dōni*, &c., we have the mark of long quantity correctly placed. *Shintō* (the second syllable of which, by the way, is identical with the *dō* of *Dōni*) is written *Shinto* on p. 14, but takes the long mark in the Vocabulary. *Ōsaka*, which is here variously given as *Osaka* and *Ōzaka*, is another word in which, by the substitution of the short for the long vowel sound, associations as different would be called up in the mind of the Japanese hearer as would be the case in English were *fit* to be put in the stead of *feet*. Similarly the long mark is omitted in the case of *shiūto* and *shiūtome*, &c., though inserted in *teiyō*. Why this varying transliteration of identical sounds? Again *kakuran* is not spelt in the original *kakakuran* (as stated on p. 15) but *kuwakuran*, *wa* and not *ka* being the syllable used in all Chinese words read *kuaku*, *kuatsu*, *gwatsu*, &c. *Tomai* should be thus spelt with an *i*, and not with an *e*, though in this case the original Japanese text is at fault (at least in our edition of 1862). In the case of *tatōi* and *tatoye* the author draws a distinction which does not exist. The Japanese word, which must be rendered in English by "although" and "illustration" according to circumstances, is but one, being correctly spelt in *kana* 然 而.

Secondly: there are wrong renderings and glosses both in the Notes and in the Vocabulary. Thus in the phrase *Ni-jin-go-ku-sho*, the *ka* is stated on p. 17 to be "purely euphonic," whereas it is the Auxiliary Numeral for places, just as much as *tomai*, which occurs in the preceding paragraph of the text, is the Auxiliary Numeral for godowns. *Ha-uta* (p. 21) is not a "short song," but a "scrap of song," "short song" being the literal and proper rendering of *tan-ka* (短歌), a word familiar to all students of Japanese literature. Again, *itadzura* does not mean "mischievous," but the substantive "mischief," and *ōrai* and *tomari* are not correctly rendered in the Vocabulary by the substantive "passers by" and "neighbor," though they may in certain cases be thus elliptically used. It would fill up too much space to point out all the errors of this kind with which these pages abound, and we will therefore only remark on the confusion likely to be caused in the student's mind by finding *sei-jin*, "a sage," *seido*, "government," and *sei-suru*, "to make," grouped together in the Vocabulary under the word *sei*, which is given as "form," "make," &c., (the author has forgotten to provide for the *sei* written 世 occurring on p. 4 in *sei ni shitagō*, &c.), as if they were derived from a common source, instead of being all and severally written with completely different characters. But this is anticipating the fundamental objection to be made further on.

Thirdly: there is at least one instance of actual failure to comprehend the Japanese text. It occurs in the note to the little poem on p. 9, where *kawadzu kana* is rendered by "the poor frog"! Mr. Eby would seem to suppose that *ka na* (for it is better to write these two expletives separately) have some connection with the word *kanashii*, "sad." In his Vocabulary the only signification attributed to *kana* is that of "Japanese syllabary"; but the fact that he also notices *kanashii kana* in the Vocabulary, thus deviating from his usual practice of giving single words only (including some words like *san*, "mountain," which are never used singly), seems to show that some such confusion must have existed in his mind with regard to the particles in question. Page 10 apparently contains another instance of miscomprehension of the text, as shown by the little explanatory note "Omo tokoro no, understood" [*Omo* for *omo*?]; for no gloss of the kind is needed. The translation given on p. 16 of the stanza commencing *Naru taki no*, though faithful enough for the purposes of the general reader, is likewise misleading to the student, to whom the fact (obscured by *yatoru* being a verb of the 1st Conjugation) that this verb *yatoru* has here, not a Conclusive, but an Attributive, force should have been indicated by a more careful English rendering, after the fashion of those to be found in the last two examples on p. 193 of Mr. Aston's "Grammar of the Written Language" (2nd edit.), and aptly illustrated by his remark on p. 194.

Fourthly: in a volume designed to aid in "the rapid acquirement of a use of the colloquial sufficient for practical purposes," no warning is given against such antiquated or provincial words as *ja* and *gorajimase*, which would either not be understood, or, if understood, would raise a laugh among the bystanders. *Koso*, with its classical government of the Perfect, is indeed mentioned in one of the notes to p. 10, but in such a manner as to give the learner no cause to suppose that this locution is not current in the language of common life.

Fifthly: the Chinese Classics are scarcely ever alluded to without some error either of commission or omission. Passing over the definition of the "Chinyū" as "a book by Shishi," from which it is hard to know what real notion of the important work in question can be conveyed to the student's mind, what can be said to the definition of *Koku-shi* (告子) as a "commentary of Mencius," except that it is on a par with the assertion that the text "*Jin wa hito no kokoro nari*, &c." is "taken from one of the commentaries of Mencius"! The author would do well to study Mencius himself, instead of taking, as he must have done, his information at second-hand from some ignorant so-called "teacher." In comparison with this, the attribution to *Dōni* as an original sentiment of what was simply a quotation from Confucius sinks into insignificance (p. 12, "Dōni insisted," &c.: see "Confucian Analects, Book I. Chap. VI).

But space presses, and a few words must yet be said on what appears to us to be the great underlying defect of the

* *Kiō Dōwa*, Ichi no jo, with Vocabulary. Transliterated and Edited by Chas. S. Eby, B. A. Publishers: Messrs. Kelly & Co., No 28, Main street, Yokohama.

work now under discussion, as of others of like aim and scope. It is very true, as the author remarks, that the Japanese system of writing is the greatest of all the difficulties enumbering the approach to a satisfactory knowledge of the language. But it is unfortunately not equally true that to circumvent that difficulty by transliterating a few texts into Roman is to conquer it. It cannot be too often repeated that the Japanese language of the present day (whatever simplifications and improvements may be introduced into it hereafter) lives and has its being in its written system, and that in every sentence spoken by an educated native the Chinese characters for the chief words which he uses are constantly present to his mind. Indeed, even in conversation nothing is commoner than to hear one ask another what characters he meant to use in some phrase to which he gave utterance. Thus, the colloquial dialect and the language of books are inextricably bound up together, and neither can be profitably studied without the other's aid; so that to attempt to learn any Japanese without at the same time learning the *kana* and a considerable number of Chinese characters is mere dilettantism. This being so, every step taken away from a study of the characters is a step astray, as well from a practical as from a theoretical point of view. A knowledge of the *hira-gana* and of a few hundred of the commonest characters, or of a few pages of some Chinese Classic, would form a much better "basis from which gradually to extend one's researches" even into the every day colloquial, than the glibest fluency in reading books printed in Roman,—and for the very simple reason that, on the former plan, the beginner is at once plunged into the intellectual atmosphere of the Far-East, whereas if he adopt the latter, every word he learns will tend, by its association with the Roman character, to bind him faster to Western ways of thought. Indeed it is a perception of this fact which has caused clear-sighted observers to predict that no change could possibly more beneficially influence the Japanese mind in a European direction than the adoption of our system of writing, bringing, as it would, in its train a series of changes in the language. Conversely, time cannot be better spent by the European or American beginner than in setting at once to work to learn the *kana* and the characters, so that he may from the first dispense with all systems of transliteration, and let his thoughts run at once, as do those of a Japanese child, in a Japanese channel. Even such "weary details," as Mr. Eby styles them, will become invested to the learner with a certain charm as he progresses, and he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that his knowledge is thorough, and that none of his time has been thrown away. If, as in the case of most missionaries, his special object is to attain as speedily as may be to a correct and cultured colloquial style for preaching purposes, the perusal, and if possible the learning by heart, of a portion of the "Dōwa" in the original and of some of Hirata's popular works on Shintō will be the best means at his command; and when he has mastered these, he will perhaps find that the usual written style and the characters employed therein are less impossible of attainment than is generally supposed.

HIDEYOSHI'S INVASION OF KOREA.

CHAPTER III.—NEGOTIATION.

By W. G. ASTON.

[Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on June 14th, 1881.]

While their diplomatists were engaged in negotiating a formal Treaty of Peace, the three countries were now to enjoy a few years of precarious quiet. China and Japan were sincerely desirous of putting an end to the war, and the Koreans alone were reluctant that any compromise should be made with the enemy whom they so bitterly detested. Still graver obstacles, however, to the success of the negotiations were the complete mistrust with which each party regarded the two others, and the difficulty in bringing about any real understanding between the haughty Hideyoshi and a court whose sole idea of foreign relations then, and perhaps even now, was to accept graciously the homage and tribute of the outer barbarian, or to chastise his insolence when he proved contumacious. Nothing less would satisfy the Chinese than to place Hideyoshi in the position of a humble vassal, who sought by offering tribute to have his offences condoned, and Ikei was accused by the Koreans of systematically humouring the pride of his Government by keeping up the fiction that the Japanese were suppliants who offered their submission and

sued for pardon. He was said to have always substituted in his reports to his Government the word 'submission' for 'peace,' the word actually used by the Japanese, and a document brought over by an envoy named Konishi Hida no Kami, who accompanied Ikei back from Japan, was described to the Koreans as 'Hideyoshi's letter of submission.' Konishi proceeded with this letter as far as Laotung, where he was detained by order of the Chinese Government, who had heard of the expedition against Chiuchu and were unable to reconcile it with Hideyoshi's pacific assurances. It was suspected that the document which he bore was a forgery of some of the Japanese generals who were tired of the war, and longed to return to their own country. Ikei did his best to smooth matters over, and his efforts were seconded by the famine which continued to rage, and which made the stay of either Japanese or Chinese in Korea extremely difficult. Towards the end of the year (1594) the Chinese withdrew from the country altogether. Most of the Japanese were also recalled, a small garrison being left in and about Pusan, and the King of Korea was at last enabled to return to his capital and take up his residence there. About this time he received a Chinese official who had been sent to impress on the Korean Government the necessity of making peace. The following characteristic specimen of the language held by this officer is preserved in the pages of the Korean historian Riu:—

"The vehemence of the Japanese slaves when they invaded your country was like splitting bamboo. They established themselves in the cities of Pingshang, Kaishung and the Capital: they took possession of eight or nine-tenths of your land and people; they took your princes and ministers prisoners. Our Emperor in his indignation raised an army which in one battle took Pingshang and again advancing, captured Kaishung. At last the Japanese slaves abandoned the capital and fled, and sent back the captured princes and ministers. They have also restored your territory for two thousand *li*. Our money expenditure it is impossible to estimate, and our losses in men and horses have been very great. No further protection will be vouchsafed by the Imperial Government to its dependency: the extreme kindness of the Emperor has already been carried too far. It is needless any more to transport supplies or to wage war. The Japanese slaves, in dread of our might, have begged for peace and have asked permission to render tribute. The Emperor has been graciously pleased to accept their tribute, and to receive them into the number of his outer vassals. They will all be driven beyond the sea, and will not return to attack you. The most far-sighted policy on your part is to rest from war and to unravel confusion. Your supplies are exhausted: your people devour one another. On what do you place reliance when you wish for war? We will no longer supply your country with stores, and if we cease to accept tribute from the Japanese slaves, they will assuredly turn their wrath against Korea, and bring your country to ruin. Would it not be better to take counsel beforehand? When Kowtsien¹ was beaten at Kwaik, would he not gladly have eaten the flesh of his enemy Fucha? Yet for a time he bore his disgrace, and contained his mortification, awaiting the time for his revenge. In that case, the prince became a vassal, the wife became a concubine. But here we have made the Japanese slaves ask leave to accept the position of vassals and concubines to the Central Land."

The 'tribute' to be paid by Japan to China is explained by an allusion in another work to a proposition of Hideyoshi's for the opening of a 'tribute-market' at Ningpo. In other words, Ningpo was to be opened to Japanese commerce, in consideration of a payment by way of customs duties. This proposal was ultimately rejected.

The Korean Government, after long hesitation, at last consented reluctantly to make peace. Konishi Hida no Kami, who had been detained all this time in Laotung, was now permitted to proceed to Peking, where he gave his solemn adhesion to the three articles of peace thus briefly recorded by Riu.

I.—To grant investiture—not tribute.

II.—All Japanese to leave Korea.

III.—Never again to invade Korea.

Konishi's language on this occasion has been fully reported, and is eminently suggestive of the well-known witty definition of a diplomatist. One of his most astounding assertions was that the *Tennō* (Mikado) and *Koku-ō* (Shōgun) of Japan were one and the same person. In spite, however, of the so-called treaty signed by Konishi, peace was still far from being assured. The Japanese generals at Pusan apparently considered that they were not bound by it, for when the Chinese envoys arrived in Korea on their way to Japan to carry out the agreement by which Hideyoshi was to receive investiture as King of Japan, they found Pusan and some of the neighbouring towns still occupied by Japanese garrisons. The envoys protested against this failure to carry out the treaty, and said they were instructed not to leave Korea so long as a single Japanese soldier remained in the country. The Japanese consented to evacuate several of the castles held by them near Pusan, but insisted on retaining that city itself and one or two

¹ Vide Mayers' Chinese Manual, Part I, §139 and 276.

smaller places as a guarantee of the good faith of the Chinese, which on former occasions they had had reason to suspect. They agreed, however, to abandon Pusan also as soon as the Chinese ambassadors gave proof of their friendly intentions by coming into the Japanese camp. The junior ambassador did so in the 8th month of the year 1595, but the Japanese were not satisfied until the senior ambassador also trusted himself with them. No sooner had he done so than fresh difficulties were made. The Japanese general now refused to give up Pusan without renewed instructions from Hideyoshi, and Konishi Yukinaga went to Japan for the purpose of consulting him. Konishi did not return until the first month of the following year (1596), but as there was still no definite order to withdraw the troops, Ikei left the two ambassadors at Pusan and went to Japan with Konishi to arrange the ceremonies, as he said, for the reception of the ambassadors. Nobody knew what the real object of his visit was. During his absence, which was very protracted, the chief Chinese ambassador, who was a timid man, was persuaded by some one that the Japanese did not really want investiture, but that their object was to make prisoners of him and his friends, and to treat them with harshness and contumely. He was terribly alarmed, and fled from the Japanese camp at midnight disguised and unattended, leaving behind him even his seals of office. The next morning his flight was discovered by the Japanese, and parties were sent out in all directions in pursuit of him, but without success. He escaped by by-ways among the hills, suffering great hardships, until he at last reached K'ing-chu, from which place he journeyed back to his own country. His colleague remained quietly behind and reassured the Japanese, who at first did not know what to make of the sudden disappearance of the senior ambassador. On Ikei's return with Konishi, the castles of Sesukai and Takejima were given up to the Koreans, leaving only Pusan in the hands of the Japanese. With this concession the Chinese ambassador seems to have contented himself, for after a little further delay, caused by the unwillingness of the Korean Government to appoint an ambassador to accompany the Chinese envoy, the embassy at length sailed from Korea. It consisted of the junior Chinese ambassador, with Ikei, and two Korean officers who accompanied the latter in a subordinate capacity. They landed at Sakai near Osaka on the 16th of the 8th month, 1596, and proceeded a few days later to Kiôto, where they arrived shortly after the great earthquake of that year.

Great preparations had been made for their reception, and at first it seemed as if everything was about to pass off harmoniously. The first discordant note was struck by Hideyoshi taking umbrage at the circumstance that the Korean princes had not come in person to thank him for their release, but had allowed themselves to be represented by officers of inferior rank. These officers were not admitted to his presence, and were excluded from the audience given to the Chinese in the Castle of Fushimi on the 2nd of the 9th month, when the ceremony of investing Hideyoshi as King of Japan was performed with great state in the presence of all his court. It consisted in presenting to him the patent of investiture, with a golden seal and a crown and robe of state.

Hideyoshi gave a banquet on the following day to the two Chinese ambassadors, at which he wore his crown and robe, and sat on a raised dais, the ambassadors being seated on a lower platform. The members of Hideyoshi's Court who were present also wore the robes and caps of honour presented to them by the Emperor of China.

After this entertainment, Hideyoshi retired to a summer-house in the garden of the Castle, where he had commanded two learned priests to meet him to explain the Patent of Investiture. He was himself not only ignorant of the Chinese written character, but despised it, and once declared that when his scheme of conquering Korea and China was carried out, he would compel those countries to adopt the Japanese phonetic system of spelling. Konishi, who was now in Kiôto, having accompanied the Chinese ambassadors from Korea, looked forward with great apprehension to the reading of the Patent, which he knew well to be the critical moment of the whole proceedings. He took the precaution of having a private interview with the priests, and strongly impressed on them the expediency of modifying, in their translation of the document, any expressions which might seem calculated to wound Hideyoshi's pride; but they were too conscientious to accept this advice, and interpreted it faithfully. It ran as follows:—

"The influence of the holy and divine one (Confucius) is widespread; he is honoured and loved wherever the heavens overhang and the earth upbears. The Imperial command is universal; even as far as the bounds of ocean where the sun rises, there are none who do not obey it.

"In ancient times our Imperial ancestors bestowed their favours on many lands; the Tortoise knots* and the Dragon writing were sent to the limits of far Fusang (Japan), the pure alabaster and the great seal character were granted to the

mountains of the submissive country. Thereafter came billowy times when communication was interrupted, but an auspicious opportunity has now arrived, when it has pleased us again to address you.

"You, Toyotomi Taira Hideyoshi, having established an Island Kingdom, and knowing the reverence due to the Central Land, sent to the west an envoy, and with gladness and affection offered your allegiance. On the north you knocked at the barrier of ten thousand li, and earnestly requested to be admitted within our dominions. Your mind is already confirmed in reverent submissiveness. How can we grudge our favour to so great meekness?

"We do therefore specially invest you with the dignity of King of Japan, and to the intent issue this our commission. Treasure it up carefully. Over the sea we send you a crown and robe, so that you may follow our ancient custom as respects dress. Faithfully defend the frontier of the Empire; let it be your study to act worthily of your position as our minister; practice moderation and self-restraint; cherish gratitude for the Imperial favour so bountifully bestowed upon you; change not your fidelity; be humbly guided by our admonitions; continue always to follow our instructions.

"Respect this!"

The Patent was accompanied by the following letter of instructions:—

"We, in reverent obedience to the command of Heaven, rule over all countries. Our peaceful reign is not over the Central Land alone; we are not contented until there is none who is not happy throughout the whole world within and without the seas, wherever the sun and moon shine.

"You, Taira Hideyoshi of Japan, lately made war on Korea, a country which for two hundred years has been tributary to this Empire. The Koreans having appealed to us in their distress, our indignation flamed forth, and we despatched a body of troops to their assistance. But it was against our real wishes to resort to bloodshed, and when your general Toyotomi Yukinaga sent his messenger Fujiwara Yukiyasu (Konishi Hida no Kami) to explain the reason of your sending an expedition and making war, viz., that it arose in the first place from your desire to request investiture from this Empire, that you had asked Korea to prefer this petition on your behalf but that that country had thrown obstacles in the way, and would not consent to communicate to us your wishes. This you said had excited your opposition and was the cause of troubling the Celestial troops. You showed regret for your error, and retired, giving up the royal capital of Korea and sending back the captured princes and grandees. You also presented a respectful memorial embodying the above-mentioned request.

"The general purport of your communications was reported to us by our ministers. But your people again attacked the Korean town of Chinchu, conduct which betrayed a feeling contrary to your protestations, and we therefore declined to give you an answer. A short time ago, however, you reiterated your request through King Riyen of Korea and it was further reported to us that the Japanese at Pusan had given no trouble for years, but were awaiting the arrival of the envoy of investiture, and showed themselves thoroughly respectful and loyal. For these reasons we specially summoned Fujiwara Yukiyasu to our capital, where we assembled our civil and military officials in our Court, and caused them fully to investigate the facts. The original Treaty of the three clauses was amended, and it was stipulated that all the Japanese at Pusan should now be withdrawn, leaving not a single man behind; that the matter would be considered as settled by the grant of investiture, the claim for a tribute-market being dropped, and that you would not again commit a breach of friendly relations by a second time invading Korea. When the true facts of the case were manifested, your respectful loyalty was at length proved; and we felt compelled to abandon our suspicions, and to rejoice that you join with us in doing good. We therefore first instructed Chin Ikei* to proceed to Pusan, and to notify to your people that they must all return to their country, and afterwards sent a special embassy consisting of Ri Sosei* (李宗誠) as chief, and Hô Hôkiô* (楊方孝) as assistant ambassador, with due authority to invest you, Taira Hideyoshi, as King of Japan, and to bestow on you the golden seal and robe appertaining to that dignity. We have also bestowed dignities on all your subordinate officials according to their respective merits, making a liberal distribution of our favours. We also make proclamation to the people of your country and enjoin on them to be obedient to your orders: let none presume to disregard them! Let your dynasty dwell in the land from generation to generation and rule over its inhabitants.

"The investiture was first granted to your country by our ancestor, Emperor Ching-tsu (1403-1425), so that this is now the second time of doing so. Our favour to Japan may well be said to be of old standing.

"Now that you have received investiture, sedulously observe the three articles of the Treaty; steadfastly maintain your singleness of heart; show your gratitude to this Empire by your loyal behaviour; by sincerity and justice preserve peace with all

* Titles omitted in the translation.

* 善隣國寶記 gives several specimens of letters from the Emperor of China, among others one addressed to the Shô-gun Yoshinori, in which he is styled *koku ô* 國王 of Japan.

countries. In regard to the dependent savage tribes on your borders, be studious to apply measures of repression and restraint so as to prevent trouble from arising along your coasts. We trust that you will constantly endeavour to make the people of your sixty-six islands live together in harmony: let it be your aim to cause those who have been torn away from their proper avocations to settle down peacefully, and give them an opportunity of being reunited to their parents and families. By so doing you will carry out our wishes, and will act in accordance with the will of Heaven above. With regard to the question of rendering tribute (i.e., the opening of Ningpo to foreign commerce), it is indeed a proof of your respect and fidelity. But our officers by the margin of the sea understand warlike defence. Their movements are uncertain as the winds and waves; stones and gems are hard to be distinguished. Why should we exact a recompense from those who are already confirmed in the practice of submissiveness? Everything is now pardoned, and occasions of offence will be avoided in future.

"Respectfully follow our commands: let there be no deviation from them. Severe is the glance of heaven: resplendently bright are the Royal precepts.

"Respect this!"

The language of these documents at last brought home to Hideyoshi the real meaning of the *Hō-ō* (封王) or investiture. Konishi's fears that he would be displeased were realized to the full. He flew into a violent passion, exclaiming, "I don't want his help to be made King of Japan. What Yukinaga (Konishi) led me to believe was that the chief of the Mings was to acknowledge me as Ming Emperor." He tore off the crown and robes and flung them on the ground with the commission, and sent for Konishi, that he might cut off his head on the spot for his deception. He was somewhat pacified, however, by the priests, who pointed out to him that it was an ancient custom for the countries neighbouring to China to receive investiture from her, as she surpassed them all in civilization, and that it was really an honour to Hideyoshi that his fame and deserts had compelled so signal a recognition. Konishi, too, had no difficulty in showing that the three commissioners whom Hideyoshi had entrusted with the supreme control of the expedition were equally responsible with himself for everything that had been said and done, and he was accordingly allowed to escape; but the investiture, as Hideyoshi now understood it, was more than he could reconcile himself to. He ordered the ambassadors to leave Japan at once without any answer or even the compliments to themselves and their sovereign demanded by eastern diplomatic usage. On reflection, however, he judged it politic not to carry his quarrel with China any farther just then, and allowed himself to be persuaded to give suitable presents to the Chinese ambassadors. All his anger was turned against Korea, which as usual was made the scape-goat. He vowed that he would never make peace with that unhappy country, and at once gave orders to prepare a fresh expedition. Even the heads of the two Korean officers were for a moment in danger. The embassy left Kiōto on the following day. At Nagoya, where they were detained by contrary winds, they were overtaken by a messenger bearing a letter from Hideyoshi, which they hoped might be an apology, but which turned out to be nothing but an enumeration of the wrongs which that meek and inoffensive personage had suffered at the hands of the Koreans, viz., when the Korean ambassadors came to Japan some years before, they had concealed the state of things in China—offence No. 1. At the request of Chin Ikei, the Korean prince had been released, but they had not come to render thanks in person: they had sent instead two officers of mean position—offence No. 2. The Koreans had for several years impeded the negotiations of peace between China and Japan—offence No. 3. On the return of the ambassadors to Korea, in the 12th month of 1596, this document was communicated to King Riyeon, who in great alarm appealed again to China for assistance to repel the new invasion which now threatened him.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN DAILY MAIL."

DEAR SIR:—If "Enquirer" is not a *Home Ruler* Irishman, you can give him the following to keep off mosquitoes:—

Take a small quantity of Keating's Insect powder and make a cone of it. Light the top and it will smoulder like a joss stick,

*The meaning of this mysterious sentence is perhaps that the local mandarins of Ningpo were a turbulent, warlike class, who could not be depended on to conduct the commercial relations with the Japanese, and might mistake their peaceful traders for the pirates of that nation who then infested these seas.

giving off a fine blue smoke, which either drives away or sends the "varmint" to sleep. I saw it in "Field" five or six years ago, and put it into practice with success.

Yours,

"THIN SKIN."

Yokohama, August 2nd, 1878.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 23.—It is stated that the Italian Government is preparing a Memorial to the Great Powers, proposing a solution of the monetary problem.

London, July 23.—The French Chamber of Deputies has voted an additional 2,500,000 francs for Naval expenditure in the Gulf of Tonquin.

The Minister of Marine and Colonies disavowed a policy of annexation.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

There were few spectators but twenty-eight competitors at this year's second meeting of the Swiss Rifle Association, held on Monday, the 1st instant. The first prize was won by Mr. Doi, a Japanese, who tied Mr. Beretta in the first instance and beat him in shooting off. Colonel Murata, in spite of the choice of position, did not seem to shoot quite up to his old form and his European reputation, or else there are people that can beat marksmen the most renowned. It must be confessed that the score subjoined is not the best on record. Mr. A. H. Dare, declining to shoot for fifth prize, left it in the hands of Mr. Munsch. The records were:—

	Points.	Handicap.	Total.
Mr. Doi	45	9	36
" Beretta	47	11	36
Col. Murata	46	11	35
Mr. Feyerabend	43	8	35
" Munsch	40	7	33
" A.H. Dare	42	9	33

The *Straits Times* give the following particulars of the accident to the P. and O. steamer *Pekin*:—"The P. and O. Mail steamer *Pekin*, Captain Anderson, which left Singapore at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 16th instant, for Hongkong, broke her main shaft during the same night when about 65 miles to the northward of Pulo Aor. About twelve hours after the accident, the steamer *Carisbrook*, Captain Warton, from Hongkong for this port, came up and took her in tow, arriving here at seven o'clock a.m. on the 19th inst. The *Pekin* will have to go to the Co.'s wharf and discharge part of her cargo in order to replace her shaft, which will detain her here for some days. The mails will, however, be forwarded this evening, if possible, by the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Deucalion*, which vessel's departure has been accelerated for this purpose. We understand, also, that she has been liberally subsidised by the Postmaster-General to proceed at her quickest possible speed with the mails as far as Hongkong."

Russia, it seems, (says the *Straits Times*) is about to establish a line of subsidised steamers between the Russian ports of the Pacific, China and Japan. A Russian capitalist named Sheveleff, it is stated, has set out for England to purchase vessels or make arrangements for their construction.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—Pray allow me to offer a few brief remarks upon Sir E. J. Reed's second letter, which appeared in *The Times* of yesterday.

If I had mis-stated "1873" for "1876" in my previous letter, I should owe an apology both to you and Sir E. J. Reed; but on referring to my copy of *The Times* of the 28th ulto., the figure which Sir E. J. Reed charges me with misquoting still looks to me to be a 3, as I first read it. I now understand, however, that Sir E. J. Reed wrote "1876" and I regret that my misapprehension, however occasioned, should appear to him to merit such severe denunciation.

At the risk of incurring further reproaches from Sir E. J. Reed by venturing again to question his accuracy, I feel bound to correct another striking error, resulting doubtless from imperfect information, which appears in his second letter. He observes therein:—"But it must be confessed that the summoning of foreign men-of-war to enforce the demands of the foreign Ministers resident in Japan had been a matter of such frequent occurrence (the italics are mine) that the desire

of the Japanese Government to possess a few powerful vessels of defence may easily be forgiven them."

Now, the truth is that foreign men-of-war have never been summoned to enforce such demands against the present Government of Japan—certainly not, by myself, nor, as far as I am aware, by any other foreign Minister. The last occasion on which the protection of foreign vessels of war in Japanese waters had to be appealed to was at the setting in of the revolutionary troubles of 1868, when foreigners of all nations were attacked in force in their settlement at Kobe, and were threatened with similar danger at Yokohama.

I feel that I should misuse your valuable space by noticing Sir E. J. Reed's personal reflections or by continuing this correspondence. I do not understand his allusions to my honour, which I am quite prepared to vindicate in any authorized quarter, and his official experience must be different from mine if he believes that a Government is ruled by the wishes of its subordinates in determining what papers shall be laid before Parliament.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY S. PARKES.

Ohildown-cottage, Chertsey, June 11.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.
PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1881.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained JULY 1st.	Total Treated.
1st	1	1	1	0	1	2
2nd	0	1	1	0	0	1
3rd	6	2	3	1	5	8
4th	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	4	5	1	6	11

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Surgeon-in-Charge.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

His Majesty the Emperor of these islands has now left his capital on one of those annual progresses which serve the double purpose of instructing him in the condition of his people, and familiarize the latter with one of the best principles of the best forms of modern government—that the sovereign though the head is yet an integral part of the nation, with identical hopes, ambition and patriotism. And again, in Japan, the Emperor, as the chief of a progressive ministry, the fount from which in time must flow the full stream of constitutional freedom, is gradually coming to represent to his subjects the embodiment of that western civilization and progress which a postal system, telegraphs and railways, to say nothing of Kerosene and Cotton, are quietly spreading over the length and breadth of the land. On this, his fifth progress, in favourable weather and amid the respectful felicitations of the residents of Tokio, the Sovereign started for the North-Eastern provinces of his dominions on the morning of Saturday, the 30th of July last. At an early hour His Majesty received the Princes of the Blood, the Ministers of State, Privy Councillors, and such nobles as have official rank. He left the Palace at twenty minutes past eight. Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager, Princes Arisugawa and Kita-Shirakawa; their Excellencies Sanjo, Okuma, Saigo, and other Ministers and high officials of the Government, with naval and military officials, followed the Imperial carriage. Troops of the Imperial guard and the Tokio garrison lined the route by which the procession emerged from the city. The Imperial cortège arrived at Mr. Yoko-o Giroku's house at Senju-yeki at 10.10 a.m., and departed at 1 p.m., after the mid-day repast. Here the Empresses bade farewell to His Majesty and returned to the Palace with their suite. The Emperor, late in the evening, arrived at the post-

town of Kusaka, where he passed the night. In spite of the hot weather the entire line of road was thronged with spectators.

Next day, the 31st ultimo, His Majesty the Emperor, with his suite, started from Kusaka-yeki at 7 o'clock in the morning. The day being overcast, the stages of travel were made at great speed. At Koshigaya-yeki, which was soon reached, a villager of Masui-mura was allowed to present a peach-tree covered with fruit. After a short rest, the cortège again set-out and arrived at Kasukabe shortly before ten a.m. where the mid-day repast was partaken of in the house of Kaneko. About one o'clock the journey was resumed, and the route lay through Satc, which was entered early in the afternoon; and there His Majesty remained for the night in the abode of Mr. Nakamura Motoji. Messrs Fujikawa, Prefect, and Katayama, Chief Secretary of Tochigi Ken, were presented. To all the district and ward officials, and policemen in the places visited by the Sovereign, small grants of money are made. All the towns are joyously decorated with flags by day and lanterns by night. The illuminations in Satc were exceptionally tasteful and brilliant.

The Emperor started from Satc at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant. Fifty yen, with three *saké-cups* (sake cups) inscribed with the Imperial crest, and one roll of *nanaku* (a valuable silk stuff) were previously given to Mr. Nakamura, the master of the *anaisko* where His Majesty sojourned. The weather being very hot though cloudy, the Imperial carriage was veiled with white material. On the bank of the Toné river, distant several miles from Satc, where there is a stone monument, His Majesty stopped his vehicle while he listened to the history of the structure. Thence to the post town of Kurihaashi, where a short halt was made, the Imperial party skirted the stream. Fireworks were displayed on the opposite shore by villagers of Otsukato-mura. The Emperor crossed, on foot, a pontoon-bridge thrown across the current by the Engineers of the Tokio garrison. At the further side of the Toné His Majesty again took carriage, and escorted by the prefect of Ibaraki, proceeded to Furukawa, where he lunched. At half-past eleven, the cortège again resumed its route and reached Oyama-yeki, where His Majesty passed the evening and night, at a little before three o'clock in the afternoon. The same day General Yamada and his staff, accompanied also by several Koreans, arrived in the town on their way to Utsunomiya to be present at the approaching manoeuvres.

On the 29th ultimo, Admiral Yenomoto received permission from the Bureau of Decorations to wear the Order of the Lion recently presented to him by the Shah of Persia.

Mr. Watanabe Kioshi, Prefect of Fukuoka Ken, has been created a Senator.

It is said that Prince Higashi Fushimi and Mr. Ito will shortly go to the Arima hot springs.

Mr. Machino Gohachi, Superintendent of the Banking Section of the Finance Department, has tendered his resignation, having been selected Vice-President of the Osaka Exchange.

It is reported that His Excellency, Inouye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived at Hiroshima, Aki province, on the 21st ultimo, and is now staying at Miyashima.

The Government has allotted a sum of three thousand yen to Shidzuoka-Ken, for the relief of sufferers from a fever which now prevails in the various districts of that prefecture.

It is said that the meeting of the Local Governors will be held in the capital early in February next, under the presidency of His Excellency General Yamada.

Mr. Yoshida Masaharu, who was sent to Persia last year, and returned lately, after proceeding from that country to Turkey and England, was presented to the Emperor on the 25th ult., and had the honour of describing in part the countries he had visited.

Official announcement has been made of the birth of a daughter to the Emperor, who has received the news by telegram.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

We learn from a Tokio paper that the manoeuvres to be held in the neighbourhood of Utsunomiya, Tochigi Ken, in presence

of the Emperor, were held on the 3rd and 4th instant, and that Generals Saigo and Yamada, Colonel Asada, a French military officer, and several Koreans, with Mr. Hanabusa, Japanese Minister for Korea, went to witness the proceedings.

Captain Ito, Director of the Naval College, with some other naval officers, inspected the *Rinjo Kan* in Yokohama on the morning of the 1st instant. The vessel went to Shinagawa in the afternoon.

The Imperial yacht *Jingri Kan*, after undergoing repair at Yokosuka, has been sent to Oshima, Idzu, on a trial trip. The *Seiki Kan* arrived at Kobe on the 30th ultimo, en route for Korea.

It is reported that *kaké* prevails amongst the soldiers of the Utsunomiya barracks of the Tokio garrison, and in the Sendai garrison.

Admiral Kawamura, Naval Minister, with the Chief of the Eastern Admiralty Office, visited all the men-of-war in Yokohama harbour on Thursday.

The *Kongo-Kan*, which is to take the Emperor from Akita to Hokkaido, will leave Yokohama on or about the 11th instant. The *Amaki-Kan* arrived here from Yokosuka on the 3rd instant.

Two of the Korean visitors to the capital have paid a visit to Yokosuka, returning in the *Fumi-Kan*. Several evolutions were performed for their instruction.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

According to the *Choya Shimbun*, the applications of *shizoku* and farmers in the various prefectures, for permission to emigrate to the Northern island, are increasing day by day. Lately more than sixty peasants have started thither from Tokushima Ken, and about one hundred from Hiroshima Ken.

The works in progress for the improvement of the port of Nobiru, Miyagi, are expected to be completed in March next. It is said that His Excellency Matsukata, Home Minister, who has lately left for the North, will inspect them on his way.

It is said that the necessary Government permission for the construction of the contemplated new railways will soon be granted.

Inquiry instituted by the Taxation Bureau into the quantities of *saké* brewed in the 12th and 13th fiscal years has, a vernacular journal states, established that in the latter year the amount of liquor made had decreased by more than fifteen per cent in consequence of the rise in the price of rice, and the augmented tax on the beverage.

On the 31st July, the members of the *Homaisen Kwaisha* (sailing vessel company) held their semi-annual general meeting. It is said that the profits of the company are more than twenty per cent, and therefore more shares will be issued.

The Tokio terminus of the railways between the capital and Takasaki will, it is said, be at Nakanogo, Honjo.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* continues its comments upon the alleged proposed purchase of the Kaitakushi buildings and establishments by the Kwanse Boyeki Shokwai. It says that the division of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject still continues; and that it has been decided therefore to remit further discussion until the return of the Emperor. It is added that, at Senju on the 30th ultimo, during the progress of the midday meal, the inevitable "high official" informed the Sovereign of what was in progress in this negotiation, and then immediately retired from his master's presence. The *Hochi Shimbun* has substantially the same story; but, in place of one "high official," it mentions two and gives their names. The *Mainichi* loudly complains of a transaction which disposes of property, that has cost thirteen or fourteen million yen, for three hundred thousand, and that payable only in thirty years—in instalments—and without interest. The special point which the *Mainichi* would raise appears to be, that the trade of the Northern island, if abandoned by the Kaitakushi, should be left free to the competition of the nation and not disposed of for a merely nominal sum to a private monopoly.

The same paper adds that it hears that many of the present Kaitakushi officials will be transferred to appointments in the new *Kan*, while the others will become members of the Boyeki Shokwai.

The *Hochi Shimbun* writes that Mr. Matsudaira Shungaku, ex-Lord of Fukui Han, on the 1st instant assembled those of his former retainers and people who are now in Tokio, and recommended them to make such subscriptions respectively as they could towards the proposed railway in Echizen and the neighboring provinces. It is said that the line will be in length about sixty-four *ri*, and that, of the estimated Yen 4,500,000 required, one million and a half will be furnished by men of enterprise in Niigata.

A local paper states that, in Ogasawara and the neighbouring islands, lemon-trees grow and bear luxuriantly, and that it is proposed to utilize the fruit by making lime-juice.

Probably the operations on the Shimosa Farm will be continued, for some time to come at least, under Government direction.

An Agricultural Fair is spoken of as likely to be held in Kobe in October next.

His Excellency General Yamagata, now travelling in Etchū and the neighbourhood, is said to project the establishment of a silk factory in Fuzeki.

The *Akebono Shimbun* hears that the sugar plantations in Formosa have been considerably damaged by storms, and that the crop is seriously threatened.

The Governor of Tokiyo Fu has reported to the Government that coffee plants, imported from Hawaii last year, are growing luxuriantly in the Bonin Islands.

A native paper reports that a competitive exhibition of rice and cocoons will be held in Hokkaido in September next, under the auspices of the *Kaitakushi*. The prefectures of Akita, Yamagata and eight of the neighbouring Ken, are said, each, to have contributed Yen 2,010 to be distributed in prizes among the exhibitors.

The *Choya Shimbun* remarks that the dock now in course of construction in the Hiogo Engineering Establishment is designed on a great scale, and will involve in its completion an outlay of more than two hundred thousand yen.

The Government is said to have allotted a sum of Yen 119,064 to be expended in the prefecture of Niigata for the repair of embankments &c., damaged by the recent inundation.

We read that an application has been forwarded to His Excellency Kuroda, Chief of the Colonization Commission, through Mr. Nomura, Prefect of Kanagawa Ken, by Messrs. Ishibashi Kowaku, Director, and Asada Mataichi, Manager of the *Seirinsha* at Motomunacho, Yokohama:—

Our company, *Seirinsha*, which some time ago was established under the permission of the Kanagawa Ken authorities, and is composed of many hundred shareholders, is solely engaged in the sea transport of goods. We have already opened lines between Yokohama and Shimizu (in Suruga) and Yokkaichi (in Ise). We have three steamers, and our business is successfully developing. We therefore earnestly contemplate the extension of our line to Hokkaido. Lately it has come to our notice that your Department intends to dispose of all of such factories and appanages as can be managed by private enterprise. Should this be true of your steamers *Genbu* and *Kiorio*, we wish you would sell them to us at a fair price, as we would employ them on the northern route.

Improvements and additions are in contemplation at Yokosuka arsenal and dockyard, and, it is thought, will be conducted under the personal supervision of Admiral Kawamura.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Floods are reported to have occurred in Awamori Ken, with consequent damage to roads, dykes and bridges.

An official telegram announces that in Teshima, Sanuki province, an epidemic has broken out among the cattle, and that eleven head have already died from it.

Serious thunder-storms, involving loss of life and injury, are reported to have occurred in Shinshū and Kioto.

A man of forty years of age living in Ishikawa, Yokohama, caught cholera on the 28th ultimo and died next day.

It is reported that the three principal statues belonging to the *Gokurakuji* temple, in Katagi-mura, Adzuki district, Sanuki province, all of pure gold, and valued at fifty thousand yen, were stolen during the night of the 20th ultimo; and that due notice has been given to the police authorities.

Great trouble is said to have occurred with reference to the

route to be followed by the Emperor. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—In Akita the local authorities first announced that His Majesty would go through Rokugo-mura. Therefore the people along that line of travel repaired their roads and bridges and made every needful preparation for the reception of their Sovereign. Moreover, the Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household decided that that route should be taken. Notwithstanding this, in deference to a memorial from a local official, named Kitahara, it was resolved that the Imperial suite should pass through Tsumou-gawa-mura, instead of Rokugo. This caused great dissatisfaction among the people in several villages along the first selected itinerary. They went in bands to their *Kencho* to inquire why the route, which they had repaired and the officials of the Imperial Household had already decided upon, had been changed, and also to request that their Monarch would honor them with his presence. They were so demonstrative that police had to be summoned to quiet them; after which the villagers are said to have decided to send a deputation to attend the imperial cortège at a point through which it passes and where its route may diverge to one side or the other.

It is reported that in Nagakura-mura and the environs in Nagano province, *Kogane-mushi* (a kind of beetle), which made considerable havoc in the forests during the year before last, have re-appeared. They make a great noise when on the wing, and do serious damage to crops of grain and vegetables.

Report announces that in various parts of Chiba, Saitama, and Kanagawa *Ken* many disputes about water have arisen amongst the farmers; but that, in the neighbourhood of the Capital, the rainfall has restored the colour of the young rice plants, which were previously very dry.

The latest invention reported by a Tokio journal is not likely to be outdone for a lustre or two. A Shinshin man, whose name we are happy to be able, on the authority of our contemporary, to reproduce,—Mr. Otsuka Minakichi,—living in Shiba, Tokio, has after extensive experiments succeeded in making rifles—of silk. They are said to be as rigid as iron ones, while they are easy of carriage, and have a very long range. It was hard on the inventor that he should have had to take the trouble to apply for permission to sell so desirable an implement.

Some days ago an Aichi *ken shizoku* named Matsuhita Kunimitsu, now living in the Capital, forwarded a petition to the Governor of the *fu* asking that America's share of the Shimonoeki indemnity, which he hears has to be returned to Japan with increment by interest, be applied to the relief of distressed persons of his own class.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 31st July, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 11,775.21
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,038.98

Total..... Yen 12,814.19

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 9,484.59
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,057.95

Total Yen 10,542.54

Miles open 18.

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 31st July, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 14,211.68
Merchandise, &c.....	" 2,545.03

Total..... Yen 16,756.71

Miles open, 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 13,057.75
Merchandise, &c.....	" 2,560.16

Total..... Yen 15,617.91

Miles open, 58.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

London, 24th June.—Government states that it is intended to take immediate action on the subject of kidnapping in the South Seas, and that an international congress will define the means of counteracting the evil.

Paris, 30th June.—The Metallic Conference re-assembled here to-day. Nothing of importance transpired, and the meeting was adjourned until next Saturday.

Tunis, 30th June.—The Arabs to-day opposed the landing of French troops, and during the affray the French Consul was wounded.

London, 1st July.—The latest advices from Ireland state that owing to evictions being still carried out in Mitchelstown the riots there have been renewed, in the course of which 30 people were wounded.

The House of Commons last night resumed the debate upon the Irish Land Bill. The Government accepted an amendment that the Land Bill should apply to existing leases in cases where these are opposed to the spirit of the Land Act of 1870. The conservatives are exasperated at this.

London, 2nd July.—A long and animated debate took place in the House of Lords last night relating to the "Beaumont Land Commission." The Duke of Argyll strongly denounced the report of the Commission as being one-sided and unreliable. Lord Salisbury said the report was untrustworthy and formed the basis of the Irish Land Bill. Lord Graville said the discussion was a bad augury for the Land Bill.

A rise has taken place in the price of silver owing to rumours that the Bank of England is about to place a large amount of bullion in reserve.

Bank Shares:—Oriental Bank Corporation £21 10s.; Chartered Bank £23 10s.; Chartered Mercantile Bank £22 10s.; Hongkong & Shanghai Bank £45 10s.; Consols 101½.

Paris, 2nd July.—The Metallic Conference met here to-day. Mr. Thurman, the United States representative, made a long speech advocating a bi-metallic currency. The meeting then adjourned until Monday.

Prague, 2nd July.—The anti-German riots continue here.

St. Petersburg, 2nd July.—The Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the British Reserve Squadron, has arrived at Cronstadt.

New York, 3rd July.—The latest bulletin states that President Garfield is improving, and has been able to sleep. He has taken some nourishment and is cheerful, and the temperature of his body is normal. The bullets are not yet extracted.

Midnight.—President Garfield's condition is less favourable. The bullet has pierced his liver and is embedded in his abdomen. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Governor-General of Canada, have telegraphed messages of sympathy. Mr. Guiteau, the assassin, is supposed to be insane.

New York, 4th July.—This morning's bulletin states that President Garfield has had intervals of dazing. He complains of pain in his feet. Symptoms of tympanites have appeared.

From all accounts it is certain that Guiteau has been long insane.

London, 4th July.—It is understood that an exchange of communication has taken place between the Treasury and the Bank of England which has resulted in a promise by the latter to resume its former practice of taking silver as part of its reserve subject to an arrangement with France and America relative to free coinage in the ratio of 15½ to 1.

Mr. Thurman in his speech at the Metallic Conference on Saturday expressed the opinion that the offers made by England and Germany would not warrant the United States to allow the free coinage of silver.

In the House of Commons last night, the Premier made a statement concerning the business of the Session, and said the principal bills would have to be abandoned.

Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said he was not satisfied that stationery could be successfully obtained in India, but that the correspondence on the subject continues.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said the Government never had an intention of making the slightest alteration in the gold standard and the only question raised in Indian correspondence was in regard to the particular provisions of the Act of 1844 respecting the holding of a certain portion of silver bullion against notes.

Bank Shares:—Oriental Bank Corporation £22; Chartered Bank £24 10s.; Chartered Mercantile Bank £23; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £46 10s.

Constantinople, 4th July.—The Turks have re-entered Arts, which they lately evacuated under the provisions of the Turco-Greek convention.

Paris, 4th July.—At a meeting of the Metallic Conference to-day M. Dumas, on behalf of France, urged the necessity of adopting a 15½ ratio. Mr. Freemantle is expected to make a statement respecting the policy of England next Wednesday.

London 6th July.—The latest advices from the Transvaal state that the Boers charged with the murder of Captain Elliot and Mr. Malcolm have been committed for trial.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Merv, dated 22nd

June, stating that the Russians had occupied the entire north bank of the river Atrek, as far as Kuchan.

Athens, 5th July. The Greek troops have crossed the frontier and are advancing.

INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta, 22nd June.—The formal opening of the Darjeeling tramway is to be inaugurated with some ceremony on the 3rd or 4th of July.

The Lieutenant-Governor has set on foot a scheme for a European hospital at Darjeeling, with accommodation for well-to-do as well as poorer patients. A site has been given, and a grant of fifty thousand rupees promised.

Calcutta, 23rd June.—Under Government orders 66 of the refractory students of the Sechpore Engineering College, who have made submission, will be readmitted after rustication of six months. Certain complaints made by them as to dwelling accommodation will be satisfied.

The *Englishman* states that the inhabitants of twelve Sema Naga villages have raided, and burnt Lotha, a Naga village about fifteen miles from Wokha. Forty heads were taken by the Semas. A strong detachment from Kohima will probably be sent. It is feared that the raid will put the whole of the Lotha Nagas who are under our protection on the war path, and the country in a flame.

London, 23rd June.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that, although the statements made by the Indian Press respecting the treatment of prisoners in Bengal jails were exaggerated, there was too much foundation for them, and that the Indian authorities were investigating the matter.

Simla, 22nd June.—News from Kandahar dated 17th confirms the report of the defeat of Ayub's force at Kariz-i-Safed and of the death of General Sirdar Abdulla Khan. His body was brought into Kandahar and there buried; fifty-two prisoners had also arrived. The force under Ayub's General consisted of about 900 Cavalry and a force from Girishk had been in pursuit of fugitives in the direction of Noozad.

Allahabad, 22nd June.—It is reported that the Sartip has arrived in Washir with two regiments of regulars and four guns, and that Ayub is close behind at Farrah. This news has determined Sirdar Shamsud Din and General Gulam Asider to leave Kandahar immediately for Girishk with all the troops that can be spared, leaving Hashim Khan to hold the city with a few regulars and police.

On the body of Abdulla Khan, who was killed at Karez-i-Safed, were found several letters from Ayub, reproaching him with want of energy in advancing on Kandahar.

It is positively stated that the Ameer was to leave Kabul on the 15th, but it is doubtful whether he would be able to do so. The Kabul reinforcements are reported to have reached Mushaki on the way to Kandahar. Although up to the present it would appear that the Ameer's troops have had the best of the fighting, it must be remembered they have yet to meet the trained regulars of Ayub's force.

Simla, 26th June.—Letters from Kandahar dated the 21st, contradict the report that Sirdar Muhammad Hasani Khan was wounded at Karez-i-Safa. He escaped unhurt and has retired in the direction of Sialbund. Hashim Khan is said to have retreated towards Farrah.

Simla, 4th July.—Last reports from Herat are to the effect that Ayub Khan left Herat on the 25th June with cavalry, infantry, and guns.

A letter from Candahar dated June 27th reports that the people of the districts west of the Helmund who had joined Hashim Khan have come in to Kandahar; they are said to have been formally pardoned for their rebellion and dismissed to their homes with presents.

Simla, 5th July.—It is reported from Kandahar that the Amir has ordered troops to advance on Farrah and that a reinforcement of sows has been sent to Taiwara; some infantry from Ghagani was expected at Kandahar.

AUSTRALIAN ITEMS.

The Commander of H.M.S. schooner *Renard*, which has arrived at Gladstone, reports that the leader of the party who murdered Lieutenant Bowers at the Solomon Islands has been executed. Another native connected with the murder has also been caught, and will be executed, but several escaped, and the Chief's son has been retained as a hostage for their delivery. Bowers' skull, his watch, and several other articles have been recovered.

Adelaide, 9th June.—The P. and O. Company's R. M. S. *Cathay* arrived at Albany early this morning, and sailed again at a later hour. The Princes Albert Victor and George are passengers by this vessel, and it has been arranged that they shall land at Adelaide. Steps are being taken to accord them a fitting welcome.

Later.—A telegram from Albany says that the Royal Princes will remain at Adelaide for a few days, and join H.M.S. *Bacchante* at Melbourne; the Princes will arrive in a strictly private manner.

June 12th.—The royal princes arrived to-night, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, per the P. & O. Company's R.M.S. *Cathay*, and were conveyed to the city by special train. Thousands of peo-

ple congregated at the railway station to see them, and they were driven at once to Government House amidst deafening cheers.

June 13th.—The royal princes have visited the Post Office and other public buildings, and will probably leave for Melbourne overland on Monday.

Advices from Albany report that the *Bacchante* and the *Cleopatra* both left there on Saturday to join the remainder of the squadron in Hobson's Bay.

June 14th.—The royal princes proceeded to Wallaroo by special train to-day, and there inspected the copper mines. They will be present at the mayor's reception ball at the Town Hall on Friday night.

June 15th.—Princes Albert Victor and George visited the Moonta mines yesterday. They descended the shaft after having attired themselves in miners' clothes, and showed considerable interest in the working.

Adelaide, June 23rd.—The royal princes are proceeding overland to Melbourne. They attended a splendid kangaroo hunt, and witnessed a great native corroboree of six tribes.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

When comes my first
With heat, and thirst,
And flowers, and sunshine glowing;
Ourselves we take
To this cool Lake
And mountain breezes blowing.

1.

With lips apart
And beating heart
We hear of risk and death;
But when at last
The peril's past
Then comes this long drawn breath.

2.

If your desire
Is to aspire
To be in all extreme:
Of me be fond,
For I'm beyond
The limit you esteem.

3.

Of men beware
When this they wear,
"They are not what they seem:"
Beneath a smile
They hide their guile
That none may of it dream.

4.

You smoke a "weed"
At eve; you need
Some rest from work and care:
With hateful "ping"
And vicious sting
I come—and don't you swear!

5.

Above his head
'Midst dying and dead
This flag he'll proudly wave:
And give his life
In all the strife,
His banner fair to save.

6.

But should he fall,
His comrades all
With fury will arise;
With *this* wild cry
On, on, they fly
To scourge his enemies.

SAYONAMA.

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, and 4.15 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

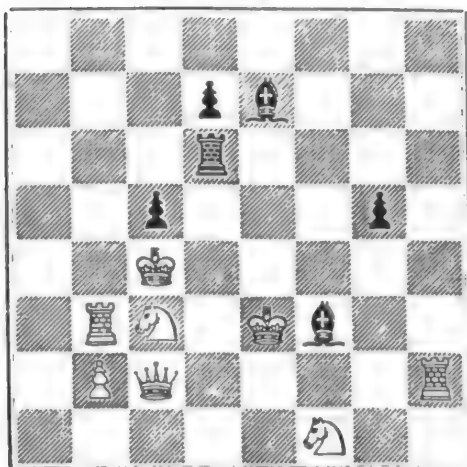
DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.00; 1.30 and 4.03 P.M.

CHESS PROBLEM,

By W. O. FISKE.

(From American Chess Nuts.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JULY 30TH, BY E. B. COOK.

White.

1.—Q. to K. B. 3. ch.

2.—Q. to Q. R. 8.

3.—Q. to K. R. 8. mate.

Black.

1.—R. to Kt. 7.

2.—K. takes P.

if 1.—K. takes P.

2.—Anything.

Correct solutions received from Omega, Tosa, W. H. S., and Q. W. H. S.—For Problem of July 23rd, please try Black's defence of 1.—R. to K. B. 8th.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

July 30, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Davison, 524, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 July 31, Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 July 31, American ship *Paul Reece*, Mullen, 1,736, from Kobe, General, to John Middleton.
 Aug. 1, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Wynn, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Aug. 3, British steamer *Agamemnon*, J. Wilding, 1,200, from London via Hongkong, General, to Butterfield & Swire.
 Aug. 3, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 945, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Aug. 3, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
 Aug. 4, French steamer *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
 Aug. 4, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Walker, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Aug. 4, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,012, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
 Aug. 5, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.
 Aug. 5, English barque *Gurstan*, Yarnall, 301, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
 Aug. 5, Japanese barque *Sumanoura Maru*, Spiegelthal, 925, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, from Hakodate:—20 Japanese in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru* from Kobe:—Mr. E. C. Kirby in cabin; and 150 Japanese in steerage.
 Per American ship *Paul Reece* from Kobe:—Captain Carter.
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. J. Colwano, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Nakamura and son, Mr. and Mrs. Kasuga, Miss Nakamura, Mrs. Sagimoto in cabin; 1 European, 2 Chinese and 68 Japanese in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru* from Hakodate:—100 Japanese in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Agamemnon* from London via Hongkong:—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Vaudry and 2 children, Miss Towers and Master Towers in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Lieut. Comd. Carey, R.N., Mr. J. Stoddart, Miss M. Linden, Miss Chaplin and Wang Wah Choon in cabin; and 6 Chinese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tanis* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Marmont, Okubo, Kawashima, Mizushima, Okatore, Iwaga, Osaka, Tanaka, Bogliacino and Whittall in cabin; 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—For Yokohama: Messrs. E. Shinagawa, Japanese Consul, Shanghai; Inouye, W. Lang and servant, Kleinwort, Lehman, Prichard, A. K. Noble, Onita, Nishi, Hidaka, Yamaguchi, Takaki, Dr. J. W. Browne, in cabin; 246 Japanese, 4 Chinese and 2 European, in the steerage. For San Francisco: Mrs. S. J. Holmes.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* from Hongkong:—Dr. and Mrs. Jessel in cabin.

OUTWARDS.

July 31, French steamer *Volga*, Guiraud, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 Aug. 1, British ship *Frank Carril*, Garratt, 1,489, for San Francisco, General, despatched by M. M. Co.
 Aug. 2, German barque *Prin*, Lauenken, 433, for Burrard Inlet, General, despatched by P. Bohm.
 Aug. 2, Japanese steamer *Hio*, Ma n. Thomas, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Aug. 3, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 908, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Aug. 3, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
 Aug. 3, American barque *Flurence Treat*, Venz, 769, for Burrard's Inlet, Ballast, despatched by Mollison, Fraser & Co.
 Aug. 4, British gunboat *Mosquito*, Hon. F. R. Sandilands, 430 tons 4-guns, 60 H.P., for Hakodate.
 Aug. 5, French barque *Mayellan*, Landard, 480, for Burrard's Inlet, Ballast, despatched by Mollison, Fraser & Co.
 Aug. 5, British barque *Excelsior*, Hutton, 664, for Burrard's Inlet, Ballast, despatched by Mollison, Fraser & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—Messrs. A. Schaffer, Paul Nauhardt, Harris and Miss Brown in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hio* for Hakodate:—Messrs. Chamberlain and Dimock.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Prince de Lisle, Baron B. Maclin, Mr. Guikl, Mr. Degnier, Mr. Oku, Mr. Miski, Mr. Tenda, Yamamoto, Mr. Kido, Mr. Wamamura, Mr. C. Cottett, Mr. G. K. Grant, Mr. A. H. Rathbone, Mr. Themaki, Mr. and Mrs. Hachika and child, Mrs. Morika, Mrs. Crosby, Mr. Inai, Mrs. J. Grigor and two children, Mr. Iwanashi, Mr. Yoon, Mr. Causit, Mr. Kaji-Shika, Mr. Daito, Mr. Furmichi, Mr. Hill, Mr. Shenmaker, Mr. Mimino.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—

Silk, for France	24 bales.
" " London	12 " "

Total ... 325 bales.

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—

Merchandise	432 pkgs.
Sugar	6,501 bags.
Sundries	2,638 pkgs.

Total ... 9,571

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* reports:—Experienced very heavy weather on the voyage from Kobe to this port.

The British steamer *Agamemnon* reports:—Sailed from London June 10th, and Hongkong July 28th, from Hongkong variable winds, with much heavy rain. Very heavy and confused seas, heaviest from N.E. Arrived in port 3rd August.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports:—Fine weather on the passage from Kobe to Yokohama.

NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 5th August, 1881.)

		Discount on Yen Sets.				Silver Subsidiary (Yen.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A.M.	Noon.	Closing.	Good Yen.	Shane.	
1881							
Saturday	July 30	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	—	—	—
Sunday	Aug. 1	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	—	—	—
Tuesday	" 2	64	64 1/2	64 1/2	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 3	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	—	—	—
Thursday	" 4	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	—	—	—
Friday	" 5	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	—	—	—

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	Aug. 12th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Aug. 24th
HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 14th
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 15th
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 11th

1.—Left San Francisco, July 23rd, *Oceanic*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	Aug. 12th
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	Aug. 26th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 9th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	Aug. 14th
HAKODATE.....	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 6th
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	Aug. 14th
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIogo, & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 10th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Jan. 31	Huguenot	CARDIFF	Yoko. & Hiogo
Mar. 11	Rosario	SAN FRANCISCO	Hiogo
" 28	Belle of Bath	LIVERPOOL	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 31	L. J. Morse	CARDIFF	Nagasaki
April 2	Frank Pendleton	"	Yokohama
" 7	Forest King	NEW YORK	Hiogo
" 11	Nancy Pendleton	"	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 14	Santon	ANTWERP	Hiogo
" 24	B. F. Watson	NEW YORK	"
May 9	Forward Ho	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 9	J. A. Thompson	NEW YORK	Yokohama
" 18	Panay	"	Nagasaki
" 21	McLaurin	PENARTH	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 23	Antonio (s.s.)	HAMBURG	"
" 29	Laurence Delap	NEW YORK	"
" 30	Carondelet	CARDIFF	"
June 1	Charlwood	LONDON	"
" 7	Ada Melmore	M'dlesbrough	"
" 7	Cora	NEW YORK	Yokohama
" 11	Alice	ANTWERP	"

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
June 24	Cenarvonshire (s.s.)	LONDON	Yoko. & or Hiogo
" 24	Pauline	"	" "
" 24	Castello (s.s.)	"	" "
" 24	Helene	HAMBURG	" "
" 24	Freedom	NEW YORK	Japan
" 24	W. J. Roth	"	"

CHURCH SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Sunday Morning.....	11 A.M.
" Evening.....	5.30 P.M.
E. CHAMPNEYS IRWINE, M.A., The Parsonage, 101.	

UNION CHURCH, No. 167.

Sunday Morning.....	11 A.M.
" Evening.....	8 P.M.
REV. LUTHER H. GULICK, Pastor M.D.,	

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0
8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0
8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

THE CITY OF LONDON

Fire Insurance Company,

(LIMITED.)

101, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Capital £1,000,000.

CHAIRMAN.—ALDERMAN H. E. KNIGHT, 10 Love Lane, E.C.
(Chairman of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co.)

VICE-CHAIRMAN.—LIGHTLY SIMPSON, Esq. (Director of the Great Eastern Railway).

Sir HENRY BARKLY, K. C. B. (Governing Director of the Standard Bank of South Africa).

Lord COLIN CAMPBELL, M. P.

The Hon. REGINALD CAPEL (Director of the Great Northern Railway).

SPENCER GORE, Esq. (Messrs. Smith & Gore, Whitehall Place).

RICHARD BASIL RUTH, Esq., (Director of the Alexandria Water Company).

W. H. MATHEW, Esq., C. B., (Director of the Bank of South Australia).

ROBERT MORLEY, Esq., (late of Messrs. W. & B. Morley & Gray).

ALDERMAN G. N. NOTTAGE, 2 Bow Churchyard.

EDWARD LEIGH PEMBERTON, Esq., M. P. (Director of Land & Mortgage Company of Egypt).

W. J. THOMPSON, Jun., Esq. (Messrs. W. J. & H. Thompson, Mining Lane).

VINCENT BISCOE TRITTON, Esq., (Director of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company).

GENERAL MANAGER, L. C. PHILLIPS. BANKERS—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN TRITTON & Co., Lombard Street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. BADHAM & WILLIAMS, 3 Salter's Hall Court, Cannon Street, E. C.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent at this Port for the above Company, and is authorized to accept RISKS on almost all descriptions of Property at Current Rates.

W. J. S. SHAND,

AGENT,

82, Water Street.

Yokohama, July 11th, 1881.

PROVIDENT CLERKS
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Agent of the above Association, is prepared to receive proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE at

HOME RATES.

W. J. S. SHAND,

Agent.

Yokohama, April 19th, 1881.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
STEAMERS.						
Agamemnon	J. Wilding	British steamer	1,200	London via Hongkong	Aug. 3	Butterfield & Swire
City of Peking	Berry	American steamer	5,079	Hongkong	Aug. 5	P. M. Co.
Menzalch	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	July 22	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Walker	Japanese steamer	1,914	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 4	M. B. Co.
Niigata Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,603	Hongkong via Kobe	Aug. 1	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong via Nagasaki	Aug. 3	P. & O. Co.
Tanals	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 4	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Benjamin Seawall	Seawall	American ship	1,463	New York	July 13	Smith, Baker & Co.
E. M. Young	McMicken	British barque	345	Nagasaki	July 1	J. Middleton
Garutang	Yarnall	British barque	301	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 5	Walsh, Hall & Co.
James Wilson	Holmes	British barque	403	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 23	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Marie	Clausen	German barque	464	Antwerp	June 30	Carl Rohde
Mora	Bell	British barque	502	London	July 11	E. Whittall
Otto	Koch	British brig	600	Takao	July 15	Hudson & Co.
Paul Revere	Mullen	American ship	1,736	Kobe	July 31	John Middleton
Prospector	Anthony	British barque	225	Takao	July 16	Soon Ho
Woodbine	F. Steel	British barque	251	Nagasaki	July 27	Japanese Government

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert	4	1,020	600	Gunboat	Bonin Islands	Huntington
Monocacy	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
DUTCH.—Koningin Emma der Nederlanden.	10	2,130	2,670	Corvette	Nagasaki	le Chev. R. de Bovier
GERMAN—Hertha	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Samoa	von Kall

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong via Kobe...	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	August 6th, at 6 P.M.
Hongkong via Nagasaki...	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	August 8th
New York	Antonio	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York	Metapedia	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Kobe, China ports & Suez Canal.	Agamemnon	Butterfield & Swire	Quick despatch
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	August 12th, at daylight
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About August 26th
San Francisco	Paul Revere	John Middleton	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports	Nagoya Maru	M. B. Co.	August 10th, at 6 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.



NOTIFICATION.

ACTING under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by Art. 10, Subsection 2, of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1878, I have this day appointed Mr. RUSSELL ROBERTSON Her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa to be ACTING JUDGE of Her Majesty's Court for Japan, during the absence of Mr. RENNIE, on leave.

Mr. MARTIN DOHMEN will continue to act as Consul at Kanagawa and Assistant Judge of the Court for Japan until further notice.

J. G. KENNEDY,
Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

Yedo, 28th July, 1881.

CHEAP BOOKS.

60 Cents per Vol.

DOCTOR SYNTAX: his three Tours.

Moore's Poetical Works.
The Swiss Family Robinson.
Lockhart's Spanish Ballads.
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works.
English and Scottish Legendary Ballads.
Robinson Crusoe. Illust. by Grisct.
Longfellow's Poetical Works.
White's Natural History of Selborne.
Mackay's Poetical Works.
Herbert's Works, in Prose and Verse.
Wordsworth's Poetical Works.
Gray, Beattie and Collins' Works.
Scott's Poetical Works.
Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry.
Shakspeare's Works: Poems, Glossary &c.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

CARLYLE'S REMINISCENCES.

'THE SOVEREIGN' MACKINNON PEN.

KELLY & CO.

Yokohama, August 2nd, 1881.

H. MacARTHUR,
SHIP-BROKER AND CUSTOMS
AGENT,

NO. 70, Yokohama,

(Opposite the Old British Post Office).

Yokohama, 4th May, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Great Reduction.

BASS' PALE ALE AND XXX STOUT

IN KILDERKINS,

\$14.50,

CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Blood Wolfe's Stout,

6 doz. pints for \$ 8.00.

Melvin's Ale,

4 doz. quarts for \$8.50.

NEUROTONE.

*A fresh supply of Curcier and Adet's Clarets
and White Wines.*

CLARETS, from \$3 per dozen.

CHATEAU LAROSE, LAFITTE and LATOUR, in
quarts and PINTS.

LOUPIAC, (White wine) \$ 4 per dozen.

BARSAC, \$ 8 "

HAUT SAUTERNES, \$11 "

LANE, CRAWFORD Co.,

No. 75, Main Street.

Yokohama, July 15th, 1881.

KEATING'S POWDER.

KEATING'S POWDER.

KEATING'S POWDER.

KEATING'S POWDER.

**KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,**

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS

to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT

a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.



ELLWOOD'S

PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.**

Beware of Useless Imitations.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL),
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.



July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

ONE CENT PER POUND,

If taken at the Works from 7 to 9 A.M. or from 6 to 8 P.M.

In quantity, per ton \$15.

YOKOHAMA ICE WORKS,

No. 184, Bluff.

Yokohama, July 27th, 1881.

FOR SALE.

BEST

English Cement.

WILKIN & ROBISON, .

Yokohama, August 1st, 1881.

**ASTHMA.
FOR
DIFFICULT
BREATHING
&c**

**SAVORY & MOORE'S
DATURA
TATULA**

Cigar, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FLUID MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

April 10, 1880

1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Five Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

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April, 1880.

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Yokohama, 26th February, 1881.

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A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

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Vol. V. No. 32.]

Yokohama, August 13th, 1881.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER:

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 8TH MONTH, 31TH DAY.

BIRTH.

At Yokohama, on the 10th inst., the wife of E. A. SARGENT of a daughter.

On the 11th August, at 4, Yamato yashiki, Tokio, the wife of O. KORSCHULT, Esq., of a daughter.

'We also call a Council of the officers of Our Provincial Governments, that so the feelings of the people may be made known and the public interest contrived. By these means we shall gradually confer upon the State a constitutional form of Government, in the blessings of which it is Our Will that We, as well as all of you, our subjects shall participate.'

Such is perhaps the most noteworthy phrase contained in the Imperial Rescript of 1875, by which the "Assembly of Local Officials" was called into being, to hold its first session in June of the same year.

The origin of an assembly of this nature can however be traced as far back as 1872, when H. E. Inouye, then Acting Minister of Finance, summoned the Governors and Prefects of all the provinces for the purpose of deliberating upon questions of local administration. This indeed was the first assembly at which affairs affecting the country at large were discussed, but the debate was of course confined to matters connected with the functions of the Department to which Mr. Inouye belonged. The Council created by the Imperial Rescript of 1875 was therefore of a more truly representative character; a fact, for the rest, clearly demon-

strated by the words His Majesty employed when promulgating the *Law of the Assembly*, viz.:—*'The provincial officials are summoned in place of the representatives of the people in the various provinces that they may express their opinion in behalf of the people.'*

The subjects brought up for debate at the first session of the Assembly—on which occasion the late Privy Councillor Kido presided—had reference to the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, embankments, &c., as well as to the means of defraying the expenses of such works. Another question, and one of some importance, also came upon the tapis:—should the Provincial and Divisional Assemblies—which it was then intended to organize—be purely elective bodies, or should they, for the time being, consist of magistrates and head-men of the various localities? The Assembly recorded its vote in favour of the latter method.

It is needless to say that the birth of this Assembly was hailed at the time with great enthusiasm. Some indeed refused to see in it anything more than a subtle attempt on the part of the Emperor and his advisers to evade the pledges they had previously given the people, but persons who looked more closely and with less prejudice, pronounced it the first step in a direction where temerity of advance was above all things to be deprecated. Certainly there was no difficulty in predicting that it might one day develop into that which is the essence of a nation's well-being—a constitutional government.

The Assembly, however, fell on times that were hostile to the growth of such institutions. The law of its constitution provided that its sessions should be held annually, as a general rule, but 1876 and 1877 were blank years in its calendar; the former because of the Emperor's first Progress, and the latter owing to the memorable Satsuma Rebellion.

If fell out therefore that the second session was not held till April, 1878. H. E. Privy Councillor Ito presided and the occasion may justly be reckoned one of the most memorable in Japan's national history. For the Bills then presented were the drafts of what men afterwards called the *'Three Great Laws'* (Sandai-Shimpō); laws by which for the first time the right of participating in the local administration was conferred on the people of this country. The first of these measures had reference to the *'rearrangement of Urban and Rural Divisions'*; the second, to the *'City and Provincial Assemblies'* (elective), and the third, to *'Local Taxation.'* Having passed the Assembly and undergone certain amendments in the Senate, the *'Sandai-shimpō'* were promulgated in July of the same year. They constitute the foundation stone of a representative fabric of Government, and to them is due the genesis of the representative Assemblies, City, Provincial, Divisional, District, &c., that have lately occupied so large a share of public attention.

In 1879 the Assembly did not meet, its members, the local officials, being too much occupied in carrying out the

provisions of the 'Three Laws,' but in 1880 the third session was held, under the presidency of H. E. Kono, then Vice-President of the Senate and now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. On this occasion the subjects of debate were certain revisions and amendments of the *Sandai-shimpo*—suggested by practical experience of their working during the preceding year—and a 'Famine Relief Fund Law,' which is now in force.

The present year is another interlude, but the fourth session of the Assembly is expected to take place in the spring of 1882. H.E. Privy Councillor Yamada will probably act as President, and the subject of debate will be—here we find ourselves to a certain extent in the regions of conjecture. If indeed the future may be gauged by the past our ideas assume a tolerably definite shape. The measures hitherto discussed and passed by this *Chihō-kwan* Kwaigi have indicated a steadily progressive tendency to constitutional government. Thus, in 1875, we find the Assembly placing on record an opinion that the people of Japan were as yet quite unfitted for elective representation, while three years later the same assembly unanimously declares that this disability may be held to have disappeared so far as local government is concerned. Nor has experience belied that estimate of the people's moral condition. It is true that certain revisions and supplementary enactments were subsequently found necessary in order to provide a palliative for the attitude of unreasoning opposition so often assumed by the local assemblies towards the officials of the Central government, and it is also true that a Board of Adjudication has lately been established to arbitrate in cases of dispute, but still the fact remains that the Assemblies have on the whole worked well and harmoniously, while the testimony of competent eye-witnesses strongly emphasizes the business-like regularity of their proceedings as well as the decorous and pertinent nature of the speeches delivered at their sessions.

Shall we then be over sanguine if we give some credence to the gradually growing opinion that the principal measure laid before the Assembly next Spring will be a draft of the National Constitution? Certain persons indeed maintain that such a step would still be premature, and that the business of the Assembly at the fourth session will be confined to a revision of the 'Three Great Laws,' with a view to extending the scope of the functions assigned to the Local Assemblies as they now exist. Possibly the latter course may be more consistent with prudence and expedient for Japan in her present condition, but upon this point it would be presumptuous for us to offer any opinion. One thing only we have no hesitation in declaring: every day that separates the summoning of a National Assembly from the disappearance of the obstacles to its existence, will be a day of heavy loss to Japan.

A case well worthy of their consideration who uphold the independence of foreign journalism in Japan is that of the Japanese newspaper editor who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for inserting an article translated from the *Japan Gazette*. The proprietors of the latter, having the right to live in certain parts of Japan under the provisions of a treaty of commerce and friendship (!) have also of course the right to defy the laws Japan considers essential to her social well-being, but the former is liable to a criminal prosecution if he treads in the same paths. Can anything be more unjust or illogical?

Suppose also that we supplement this by another case. The *Levant Herald*, a journal published in English and owned by an Englishman, has been three times suppressed

and its plant once confiscated for violations of the Social Press Laws. Will any one kindly point out the difference between this case and that of the *Japan Gazette*, say, when it published the article for copying which a native editor was incarcerated.

But neither our local contemporaries nor any other sophist can possibly cajole the public into giving a false verdict in this matter. When we conquer Japan and take military possession of her territory, then and not till then can British subjects claim the right to enjoy here every privilege their own constitution confers. The fact is that this particular question is more or less confused by the feeling that press censorship is a bad thing in the abstract; that the expression of opinion ought to be perfectly free, and that any restraint put upon it is an evidence of backward civilization. But if this argument be admitted it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that *everything* we esteem civilized may be similarly imported *vi et armis* into Japan. If we have a right to publish newspapers not submitted to any censorship, then we have also a right to send copies of those newspapers to every house in Japan, and so render the Japanese Press Laws a dead letter. And if the press Laws, why not any other laws that differ from ours?

Nobody, however, goes so far as this. Nobody pretends that we claim the privilege of exemption from the Japanese Press Laws on the general grounds that such laws are vexatious and improper. What certain people say is simply that Englishmen here are subject only to English laws, and are therefore entitled to act as though they were in England. Very well! Let us admit this and see where it leads us. Englishmen have this claim upon the extra-territorial clauses of their treaty with Japan. The same rule then necessarily obtains in the case of any country possessing similar treaty rights. Portugal is such a country. But by the laws of Portugal public gambling houses are permitted. A Portuguese subject residing in Japan may therefore open a gambling house in Tokiyo and that gambling house may be frequented by Japanese in direct contravention of their country's laws. The Government of Japan can, it is true, forbid its subjects to visit the gambling house, but it cannot arrest them there. They may live upon the premises from year's end to year's end, or, in short, until the Portuguese codes are revised!

"Oh! but that would be obviously sinful," somebody will exclaim. "Gambling is an immoral act and it would be most improper to countenance it in any shape and form." Very true, Mr. Moralist, but where will you draw the distinction? Who is to be the arbiter of what may or may not be permissible in Japan? So far as the treaties are concerned Portugal or Peru has just as much title to the position as England or France. And so by eliminating from the list Japan, who alone has the right to determine what is best for herself in her own territory, you come back to the old dilemma; your free press is not warranted by treaty but by the traditions you have carried with you from your own country. You are an Englishman and everything English is therefore right. You will have nothing immoral, you proudly say, but you yourself will be the judge of morality and immorality. You dare not go to France or Germany and publish there an English paper criticising the Government and the constitution of the country, but you do it unhesitatingly in Japan, because—well because it is profitable and you are a fearless advocate of a free press. These are quite sufficient reasons to justify you in setting an example of law-breaking and in pursuing a course which the Government of the country declares to be dangerous to the public peace.

Yet another consideration. Two French papers are published in Yokohama. They are of course subject to the French Press Laws, which in spirit at least are similar to those of Japan. If they should violate those laws here, ten thousand miles away from Paris, their editors would be liable to fine or imprisonment. Nevertheless these editors are perfectly free to set at naught the cognate laws of the Japanese Government within whose territory their journals circulate and whose metropolis is within an hour's ride by rail of their printing offices. How is this to be explained? France and Japan both agree that Press Laws of a similar scope and based upon similar reasons of State are necessary for the maintenance of peace and good order. France makes a treaty of amity with Japan, and then tells Frenchmen they may go to Japan and there, if they please, perpetrate offences that would render them liable to a criminal prosecution in their own country *provided always that such offences are violations of Japanese not French codes and that the injury they are calculated to do is hurtful to Japan only, not to France.* So long as our notions of right and wrong remain unchanged this is an anomaly no casuistry can explain. It springs from the unwarrantable assumption that the treaties entitle us to exemption from any and all provisions of Japanese law that do not exist in our own codes. A right to such exemption can only be conferred by conquest, and would only be demanded from a nation whose head was bowed even to the dust.

The future of the South American States is anything but rosy. Uruguay, for example, is decidedly retrograding. Santos, the Minister of War there is Master of the situation and has lately demonstrated the justice of their opinion who pronounced him a violent agitator, capable of the most lawless acts, and declared that his election to the Presidency of the Republic would be a political calamity. He has already, under the dictatorship of Latorre, taken a willing part in many odious affairs, as for example the secret release of criminals for political purposes. The actual President, Vidal, a person not gifted with too much strength of character, does not dare to shake himself free of Santos, fearing, not without reason it is said, that any attempt of the sort would bring his own neck into danger. The only official in Uruguay capable of holding this haughty soldier in check is said to be the late Dictator, Latorre, who, after his retirement, lived for some time full of wrath and uttering many threats against Santos, near the Uruguayan frontier in Brazil. Latorre was, however, put out of the way of doing mischief by a measure as strange as it was unexpectedly successful. Margarinos, Minister of the Home Department in Uruguay, was sent to Rio de Janeiro with a request that Latorre should be constrained to "move on;" to betake himself, in short, further into the interior. Contrary to all expectation the Brazilian Government yielded to Margarinos' representations and Latorre had no choice but to accept a sentence of banishment.

Santos' first act of violence was directed again Judge Feio, a gentleman of German origin. The latter protested because his prisoners—almost all murderers—were removed from jail without his permission and draughted into the ranks of the army, and the result of his protest was that he was received at the Government Palace with a volley of invectives, Santos making himself conspicuous in opposition, and openly threatening the Judge. This affair ended in a duel between the General and the Judge, because the latter had the audacity to carry his complaint before the Supreme Court.

The latest news seems to show that something like a reign of terror has begun in Uruguay. The other day some

officers of the army openly attacked and ill-treated an esteemed lawyer, while on the same night soldiers in disguise entered the printing offices of three opposition papers, destroyed the plant, wounded several persons, and killed one, of the proprietors. Such are the amenities of republican existence.

In our issue of May 14th, we epitomized an 'Outline of the course of Education in Elementary Schools,' promulgated about that time by the Minister of Education. On the 27th ultimo regulations of a similar nature for the 'Middle Schools' (Chiu-gakko) were issued by the same authority. Their provisions are briefly as follows:—

The Middle Schools are to contain two classes, viz. Junior and Senior. In the former the subjects studied will be—Moral Science, Japanese and Chinese Composition, English Language, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, History, National History, Zoology, Phytology, Philosophy, Chemistry, Political Economy, Book-keeping, Writing, Drawing, Music and Gymnastics: while in the latter, in addition to the first, second, third, fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth items of this list, instruction will be given in Trigonometry, Metallurgy and Japanese Law.

Besides, or in lieu of the Senior Class, Middle Schools may—according to the requirements of the locality,—contain classes for general literature or science, and also for Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.¹

Graduates of the Junior Classes will be entitled to join not only the Senior Classes, but also those of Literature and Science, as well as the Normal Schools and other special institutions; while those of the Senior Classes will at once be admitted into the University or the High Schools where special courses of study are pursued. Before admission to the University, however, a student must have acquired the foreign language in which his particular subject is taught there. To be eligible for admission to the Middle Schools a student must either have graduated at the Low or Middle Class Elementary Schools, or have acquired a corresponding amount of knowledge elsewhere.

The number of years required to complete the courses at the Middle Schools is to be six—i.e. four in the Junior Class and two in the Senior Class. This term may be either lengthened or shortened, but the difference in either direction must not exceed one year. Students will be required to attend for at least thirty-two weeks in each year, and, as a general rule, for 28 hours *per* week in the Junior and 26 in the Senior, Class, but these hours may be varied, according to circumstances, between limits of 22 and 30.

We mentioned the other day the formal closing of the Land Tax Revision Bureau, and we now learn that some of the officials attached to that office have lately received Decorations of different orders, while other have been presented rolls of silk-crepe &c. as a reward for their services in connection with the revision.

The Army Department shows a most praiseworthy disposition to economize. Some time ago it ordered that hot water should be drunk instead of tea in the various offices.

¹ This provision clearly assumes for the Educational Department the control of schools where Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures constitute subjects of study: while, on the other hand, that control is by another enactment (vide P. 389, *Japan Mail* 1881) equally clearly vested in the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. It would seem therefore that a conflict of functions has arisen, and representations on the subject have accordingly been made, we understand, by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to the Privy Council.

under its control, and also that an inferior kind of paper known as *nezumi bankiri* should take the place of the "superior cream laid note" previously supplied. We now learn that a fragment of cotton cloth for wiping rifles and bayonets, hitherto issued once every month, will in future be required to do duty for twice that period. Insignificant as this process of paring seems, it will nevertheless effect an economy of 3,000 yen per annum. Our Japanese friends suggest that possibly the next step will be to issue barley instead of rice to the troops.

THE BUDDHISTIC THEORY OF MERCY.

(Continued from our issue of last week).

As regards a merciful heart and opposition to murder, the *Kau-go-to-roku*, says that it is plain that all mankind regard life as the principal thing. If a wicked or dangerous person is seen, they run away and hide instinctively for the purpose of protecting life. Therefore the holy writings say,—"Among all men there is not one who does not prize life. Do not use a stick, but treat others as yourself." As before said, all men set a value on life. Those who fear danger to life and take measures to protect themselves, may be different in outward appearance, but they are all alike in the way they value life. In heaven and earth—everywhere the love of mercy, benevolence and life is regarded as first. Therefore in the bestowal of his great mercy, Buddha has enacted commandments forbidding murder and the eating of meat. In the *Hommō Riyo*, the priests of India were forbidden to trample on green grass. According to other religions (Christianity)—birds and beasts were created for the nourishment of man; therefore their followers cut and slash these birds and beasts as though they were "daikous" or squashes and think it is no sin to do so. But how can this conduct be reconciled with pure, universal love and kindness? In the *Nehan-kiyo* the following story is told. When Sakayamuni and his disciple Shari Buddha dwelt in the castle named Tan-hata of Makada, it happened that a dove being pursued by a hunter, sought protection in the shadow of Shari Buddha, but it trembled with fear and could not rest. Afterward it came to Sakayamuni's side where it immediately ceased to tremble with fright. We learn from this that the great mercy and benevolence of Buddha produces effects which are almost miraculous.

But some one may doubtfully inquire, if Buddha enjoins mercy on all and prohibits the taking of life, does not your sect (Monto Shu) which allows the eating of meat violate these precepts, and incur great sins? Furthermore if one believes in the Buddhist theory of mercy will it not be impossible for him to serve as a soldier and take part in bloody battles?

To this I reply that the founder of the Monto sect, Shari, one of Sakayamuni's disciples, permitted the eating of meat, but forbade the taking of life. Therefore, the eating pure meats are allowable, but impure are forbidden. Also, Buddhist believers cannot avoid the duty of making war in behalf of one's own country; but does this constitute an obstacle to going to heaven? In the *Sho-an-nehan-kiyo-sō* (collection of Buddhist precepts) we find the principle set forth, that to save a thousand lives it is right to take one life. For example; I have formed the murderous intention of taking a thousand lives, but a kind benevolent man puts me to death. Now as the man who purposed to murder the thousand was himself killed before he effected his intention he escaped the crime connected with this act. Therefore the person who in behalf of the thousand men destroyed their would-be

murderer, not only merits the virtue of having saved a thousand lives, but that of preventing this man from doing murder, so that he has in reality saved a thousand and one persons. This is indeed a great act of mercy. The founder of our sect (Shin-ran-Shonin) said that he was destitute of mercy and benevolence and could not regard existence as in any way profitable. By our own power we are totally unable to practice the pure way of mercy. Therefore there is no other way of reaching heaven and of attaining to the practice of large mercy and kindness than by trusting in the original desire of Amida to save and help. In these days, when mankind inhabits a corrupt world, how can we practice the pure laws of the former age of Buddha? If one cannot observe the precepts of Buddha when will he be able to practice mercy and benevolence? If one only trusts in Amida, he will not only reach the desired country but will quickly experience the highest Nirvana, which is the attainment of great mercy.

Our original teacher also says that "to be born into paradise is easy, but to become a Buddha is difficult." Sakayamuni, in order that those who desired to become Buddhas might attain their desire, established very minute and severe regulations. Shinran, the founder of the sect which permits marriage and eating of meats, constantly urged those who firmly desired to become Buddhas to seek to enter paradise. In this life he had a body which subsisted on meats, when he entered paradise he became filled with mercy and benevolence, and through all coming time his purpose is to save those who are merciful. On this account he of his own accord took a body adapted to the condition of this world. For example, in order to save those things which are in the water, one must be able to pass through the water; and in order to save those who are fond of meat and have wives, he also became an ordinary man. If he had not done so, it would have been impossible to save the world of mankind. This should be regarded as a very merciful act. Also it is to be understood that if one puts to death those who disturb the peace of the country and inflict great suffering on the people at large, this does not become an obstacle to entering paradise. When Confucius seized the Chinese Government and put to death China's enemies, this was an act of kindness to the people. In my sect, the eating of meat is not in any sense a violation of the Buddhist precept which enjoins mercy and forbids the taking of life. Buddha has already permitted the eating of the three kinds of pure meat, but the taking of life he has forbidden. According to the teaching of Shinran, there is a slight difference between the meaning of mercy as relates to this world and the next. The way of mercy as relates to this world, demands that mercy and kindness be extended to all things, but it is impossible to perfectly conform to this requirement. The doctrine of mercy as relates to the future world, or paradise, enjoins that every one should strive to attain Buddhahood and a great Merciful heart as soon as possible, for this will be a great benefit to mankind. In the present life, however deeply we may sympathize with suffering, it is impossible for one to render aid as he would wish to do, but mercy is everlasting, and if one earnestly prays to Buddha there is no doubt but it will be attained, after which one will be able to manifest this great principle of benevolence in accordance with his desires. This is the doctrine of my sect.

Korea, as is pretty evident now, is not so wealthy as was supposed when filibuster Oppert started on his futile search for regal coffins of gold. It is questionable even whether a

great commercial Power would find its account in entering into direct relations with her. Perhaps the experiment is worth trying by those who can afford to lose more or less in the attempt. At present, according to recent accounts, Japanese trade with the people of the peninsula is languishing: official returns occasionally published show how modest it has always been. Correspondents aver that ever since last Spring commerce has been deplorably dull in Fusan. Fears of drought have entirely arrested the export of rice and other grain; and in consequence the usual amount of business done has been reduced by one half. Notwithstanding the July rainfall, the supply of water has been wholly insufficient. Indeed, the price of cereals of all kinds is said to be higher in the producing districts than it is in the settlement. Seventy or eighty per cent of the Japanese resident merchants are said to be involved in pecuniary difficulty. Litigation—principally by Japanese against Koreans for breach of contract—is on the increase; and the number of criminals has greatly augmented.

The three new "Alphabetical gunboats," *Iota*, *Kappa*, and *Lambda*, a formidable addition to the Chinese fleet, have arrived safely in Shanghai under the charge of English officers.

Some curious fossils appear to have been discovered by a traveller who writes to the *Mainichi Shimbun* from the island of Iki. He calls them *biobu-iwa* or "sercon-rocks." Their texture is rough, and resembles, generally, that of bone. They are cut without much difficulty and take a polish under friction which reveals a parti-colored surface—grey and brown—beautifully illustrated with leaves, branches and sections of trunks of trees, and several varieties of fresh-water fish. Hence they are also known as *ye-iwa*, or picture rocks, to the inhabitants. Among the quaint stories which profess to explain their origin is one to the effect that on the *Choya-bara*, the plain near which the stones are found, once dwelt in far-remote time a certain *choya*, or wealthy personage, who constructed a beautiful pleasure rich in garden, wooded hill, and stream and pond teeming with fish. During some seismic disturbance, mound and plain and water got confounded with the result that these fossils were formed. In support of this hypothesis the islanders profess to find, in addition to the vegetable and animal figures in the stone, outlines of knives, swords, cups, kitchen utensils, and even statues of *Daijoku-jin*, gods of wealth—fit decorations for the mansion of a millionaire. Perhaps these evidences of the civilization of a past age, always providing that they do not exist only in the imagination of one of those travellers of whom Shakespeare said they "never yet told lies: 'tis fools at home that doubt them," would be usefully compared with similar relics in the possession of European Archaeological societies.

It would seem to be beyond doubt that cholera or one of the diarrhetic diseases scarcely less dangerous has broken out in Kagoshima. And there are rumours, more or less reliable, of the appearance of some of the many forms of cholera in other parts of the empire, as close to us as Tokio and Yokohama. It behoves, now, the sanitary authorities to enforce the most stringent of their regulations.—*Japan Daily Mail*.

A POINT IN THE VISTA.

IT does not require any very accurate knowledge of history to affirm that no free nation can contentedly endure to see its posts of trust and responsibility occupied by aliens. Of all countries England perhaps has been at once most bigoted and most liberal in this respect. Every change of dynasty called forth a fresh and if possible bitterer display of hostility to foreign favorites, while at the same time there has been no period when men of merit have failed to find a substantial welcome either at her Court or in her universities. On the roll of names that have made her honored among nations foreigners are represented to an extent elsewhere unexampled. Englishmen will be rightly indisposed to admit that without this process of grafting, their trees of art and science would have borne indifferent fruit, but none the less will they seek to ignore the benefits derived therefrom. According to Mr. Gladstone's theory the fame of our painters has been localized by the national wealth which refuses to let their productions fall into the hands of strangers. It may be that justice would attribute to the same cause our liberal welcome of foreign competition, but however this may be, we have been invigorated not a little both politically and scientifically by the process.

But of Japan, what are we to say in this connection? That she has turned away from her shores, after longer or shorter intervals of trial, almost every one of those she might have made permanent servants, so that the idea of finding here an appreciatory field for industry or attainments no longer exists in any but the least experienced minds.

This is a curious fact and its bearings are more important than appear at first sight. If Japan is never to be a home, but only a temporary lodging-house for foreign ability and experience, the time when she will be able to take the rank she aspires to among nations must be long, if not indefinitely, postponed.

To the Japanese themselves this statement may seem harsh and arrogant, but we speak without a fraction of prejudice. It is impossible to suppose the people of this country at once so versatile and so discerning, that they will abandon the habits of centuries for the teaching of a decade, and continue of their own free motion to follow a groove into which others have been hardly forced by necessity. Yet this is what we are expected to believe to-day. Japan has not acquired even a tittle of what she professes to think essential, and the faith that has hitherto made her seek to acquire, is still confined within narrow limits. It is as true in her case, as in that of any other nation, that political and social reforms can never be permanent till the conditions under which they exist are somewhat assimilated to those that gave them birth. To trust that the unaided action of those reforms will bring about the disposition they require, without any efficient machinery to direct their application, is surely a baseless confidence, and when we see Japan indiscriminately discharging her foreign assistants—declaring in effect that she is ready to finish alone what she has with difficulty commenced under guidance—we cannot but predict that the imported plant must remain for a long time exotic, if it ever indeed becomes completely indigenous.

Perhaps it would be just to preface any remarks on this subject by a frank recognition of the financial difficulties to which the result we describe is approximately due. Japan's specie revenue, her customs duties, is a comparatively insignificant sum. For some years it has proved quite insufficient to cover her specie expenditure and when, a few months ago, she resolved to bring the latter within the limits of the former, she did nothing more than duty dictated. The plan then pursued, we believe, was to apply the pruning knife in equal proportions to all items of outlay that were estimated in coin, and the allotment for foreign employes naturally suffered with the rest. Beyond this the changes we have lately witnessed mean nothing. To suppose, as some have done, that they imply a sudden access of anti-foreign feeling, seems an entirely unjustifiable conclusion. Whether indeed the details of the retrenchment were wisely carried out is another question. The general opinion seems to be that a considerable want of discrimination has been displayed. No doubt the desired result has been attained so far as the total is concerned, but many items are still left standing which might well have been erased; while others have been subjected to a proportionately excessive reduction. In a word the economy practiced in Japan is too often of the "penny wise, pound foolish" description. Here, however, we find ourselves on the threshold of an old and well-recognised difficulty. A budget in the true sense of the word only exists in countries which are subject to parliamentary régime. Elsewhere it is either a pleasant fiction, a work of ostentation made to throw dust in the eyes of the public, or an estimate so essentially approximate that any temporary expediency justifies a departure from its provisions. In Japan at present there is an unmistakably earnest desire to economize, but the result is sadly disproportionate to the effort. Large reductions of her foreign staff may have been unavoidable, but an examination of the items that still survive inclines one to be decidedly sceptical as to the discrimination exercised.

These considerations are, however, incidental. Granting that the late exodus of foreign employes is attributable to a financial pressure which had by degrees become intolerable, we cannot be blind to the fact that from the very first the aid imported from the West was regarded here as a purely temporary convenience, to be dispensed with so soon as anything like a reasonable occasion offered. There were not wanting advisers who pointed out to the Japanese at that time the inevitable outcome of such relations between employers and employed. Need we here recapitulate? Need we say that none but an inferior class of men can consent to dislocate their career by accepting temporary employment abroad; that the most conscientious servant, finding himself so circumstanced, will lose all interest in his work other than that dictated by a stern sense of duty; that in short the system is based upon a sacrifice of *morale* to money, which must inevitably produce a minimum of result with a maximum of expenditure. The Japanese indeed have not fared so badly as this diagnosis suggests. Two circumstances have saved them from the results of their mistaken policy. The first is the delusive estimate of their resources and character. Europe has persisted in forming; the second, their own attitude towards their foreign employes. Under the influence of

the former, men found it impossible to believe that a people who had exhibited such a resolute desire for reform could deliberately adopt a policy calculated to paralyze the instruments they employed. The Japanese Government's professed resolve not to form a permanent foreign civil service could be nothing more, said the disciples of this creed, than a temporary concession to the old fashioned spirit of a recluse nation. Time would soften that prejudice and so render possible the establishment of a system more in accordance with the people's real tendencies and material ability. It was an unwarrantable faith perhaps, but it still exists intact in the minds of some, while with others it has been preserved from complete annihilation by the second cause we have mentioned, Japan's demeanour towards her foreign employes. Almost without exception they have been treated as guests rather than as servants so long as they remained on the hither side of that weary period of indifference, that time of scarcely acknowledged existence, which in every case preceded the end at an interval proportionate to the amount of previously enjoyed favour. True it is that when that period arrived, it often proved capable of effacing what had gone before, but still the latter must always occupy a prominent place in every dispassionate record of this country's relations with its foreign servants. Of their treatment by individuals with whom they have been brought in contact, it will not be too much to say that there is no ground of complaint, and this it is which has kept alive a hope that must otherwise soon have perished. Hitherto therefore Japan has fared better than she deserved and very much better than she can hope to fare in the future.

Some will say perhaps:—"What good purpose can be served by discussing these things now? Japan has fully made up her mind to do without Western aid. She is getting rid of her foreign employes as fast as possible and it is mere waste of words to question the wisdom of the decision." To this we reply that, whatever Japan's mood may be, she *cannot* dispense with foreign assistance unless she means to stop short in the career she has hitherto pursued so successfully. And to stop short means to retrograde. The fact is not to be disguised. Under the circumstances it might be theoretically predicted with confidence even though it had not already been practically demonstrated. When we can record even one well authenticated case of progress steadily continued in this country after the removal of the motive force, or even a case where the standard reached under the influence of that force has afterwards been independently maintained, we will gladly amend our verdict. But for the moment there is little choice of conclusions. The machinery alone has been imported: the hands to work it do not yet exist, and can never exist without assistance. If this sentence of dismissal is to be carried out in its integrity, half the time Japan has taken to attain her present condition will more than suffice to bring her back within sight of the point from which she started.

We do not speak with any hope of influencing the general result. Japan will surely recognise her mistake sooner or later, but to-day her mood is not very susceptible of persuasion. One special case, however, demands immediate consideration. From the beginning of next year there will come into operation a criminal code modelled upon those of France and Italy. Is it conceivable that the

Japanese law officers will be competent to carry out the provisions of such a code without assistance? Suppose the Judges and the senior members of the Bar suddenly deported from Great Britain, and all the places on the Bench filled by young lawyers who had but just "finished their Dinners," should we not justly consider that a great national calamity had overtaken us? Yet Japan will find herself in a very much worse plight next year, for while in our case tradition and precedent would always remain to guide us, in hers, these will be either altogether wanting or effective only to mislead. So far as the people of this country are concerned, they will of course have the benefit of a vastly improved code. The inexperience of its administrators will no doubt lead to many miscarriages of justice, but on the whole there will be a partial change for the better. To make that change complete however, and to obtain the legislative independence for which Japan is in duty bound to strive, it is absolutely necessary that the new code should be applied with some degree of accuracy, and this result is unattainable without foreign aid. We see nothing for it but that the Government should import a certain number of European or American barristers to act as consulting judges. This would at once remove a great part of the difficulty and would also be accepted by the Western world as the best possible guarantee that Japan is in earnest.

But how is it to be done? Is the old method to be pursued, the method of temporary employment and no promotion; the method which makes a man always remember that his permanent interests lie outside his occupation? If so, men of superior ability will be totally unobtainable, and men of medium ability only at an immense outlay. Japan can no longer trade upon her reputation in this respect. Her latest acts indisputably prove the cursory nature of the employment she offers. If she is prepared to pay such salaries that their recipients will be able to retire on a competency after half-a-dozen years' service, then she may hope perhaps to attract persons whose ambition is chiefly pecuniary. But from a financial point of view alone it would be more profitable to offer something permanent, while in other respects the advantages would be incomparably greater. Granted that she is imbued with a very natural prejudice against a foreign invasion of her high places; granted that the state of her finances justifies her in gratifying that prejudice sooner than she would otherwise have done, would not the action we suggest have all the more force as a special concession to a special necessity? However late in the day, we would fain advocate a similar modification of the conditions under which the few remaining foreign employes hold office, but in their case the benefit to Japan herself is not so easily discernible. Some day or other it will be palpable enough, no doubt rendered so by an unhappy contrast between the "is" and the "might have been."

JAPAN'S FOREIGN EMPLOYÉS.

IF it were possible to obtain an honest record of their feelings who during the past two years have left the shores of Japan never in all human probability to return, we should not fail to find a remarkable similarity of sentiment. Common to all would certainly be a sense of regret more or less poignant, not for prospects unrealized

or opportunities forfeited, but for the fair scenes and light-hearted people they have left behind. Nine out of ten would come back if they might. The sunshine is scantier, they say, and the stern realities of life more prominent in the old country. They miss the placid existence of unconcern; the days that trod in each others footsteps so quietly and uneventfully, that they scarcely left a trace behind; the morrows that took thought for themselves and the seasons that never forgot to be genial. For all these things are characteristic of Japan, and the impression they produce is only really appreciable by the contrast their absence affords.

It is not, however, with this regret for a pleasant past that we have to do at present, but with another feeling perhaps equally common and much more important. Ask any one of these men how it has fared with him morally during his residence here. Whether his ambition has been sharpened, his self-respect strengthened, or his capabilities of doing good utilized, and he will reply with a negative, emphatic in proportion to the residuum of energy and faith that survive the enervating process he has undergone. He will tell you that he came to Japan full of high resolve and forecasting an illimitable opportunity, but that, like the prisoner in the dungeons of the Inquisition, he found the walls of restraint and apathy gradually closing in upon him, till at last his best chance of safety lay in an utter absence of effort, in the perfunctory service that obeys but never anticipates.

Such, it may be predicted, would be the almost universal verdict, but of the reasons that justify it an equally unanimous analysis need not be expected. Some—and these perhaps the very men least justly liable to such a charge—will say that the fault lay with themselves. That they misjudged the Japanese character or were incapable of adapting themselves to it, so that, failing to excite sympathy, they necessarily failed also to produce any permanent impression. Others again,—and these by far the more numerous portion—will say that anything like genuine success was never attainable. That the longer they remained in Japan the less consideration and confidence they won. It would almost seem, they declare, as though the people of that country were incapable of constancy where a foreigner is concerned. They can be faithful enough to their own traditions, loyal enough in their social relations, but the Occidental palls on them let him serve them ever so diligently. They get tired of him; find that he is no more competent to show them a royal road than his fellows; that his science is methodical, and that he either needs a greater number of adjuncts than they can afford to make his ability practically effective, or that he is independent at the cost of being incomprehensible.

It will justly seem strange that there should exist any doubt about the cause of this failure, but stranger still is the unquestionable fact that, after twenty years intercourse, Japanese and foreigners are still aliens to each other. Socially they have never mingled. Not that there has been any neglect of conventional codes, any forgetfulness to play the parts of guest and host; to exchange most careful hospitalities. But there is a point apparently that can never be passed. Friendship, as we understand the word, does not seem possible. Perhaps this was to be anticipated. It is easier to change fashions

than the dispositions upon which they have been grafted. The Japanese have in part adopted Western forms of life, but their minds still run in the old groove. We fail to win their sympathy because our processes of thought are incapable of exciting it, and to men whose service is not merely that of the hand and eye, this is intolerable. Let the workman be ever so zealous, ever so capable, if his efforts elicit only set formulae of approval, he must drift before long into a mechanical routine.

And here we may remark that a foreigner in the Japanese service is little if at all more happy with his own countrymen than with the Japanese in this respect. He is a solitary man so far as his work is concerned. Nobody asks him how it fares. He may be an architect whose buildings have been a labour of love and enthusiasm: he may be a man of varied attainments who has organized an institution that would win him respect and reputation anywhere else: he may be a professor who has devised new and brilliant methods of teaching, but to Europeans and Americans resident here, he is merely the recipient of so many dollars a month, or the principal *employé* in such and such a Department. Never was there a better illustration of the aphorism that a "prophet is not without honour save in his own country." He is a speaker without an audience, an actor in a darkened theatre.

How much this enhances the difficulty and detracts from the pleasure of success, experience alone can teach. The best and most stout-hearted among us needs a word of sympathy at times. Without it we must sooner or later become listless and unambitious.

And whatever share foreigners take to themselves of their failure to win fame and position in Japan, must be primarily attributed to the mood this sense of isolation induces. Insensibly effort has relaxed and zeal been superseded by indifference. There may have, and probably has, been no failure of duty, but the mere steady satisfaction of obligations has no merit in the eyes of the Japanese. They look always for something novel, something out of the common when a foreigner is in question, and so soon as they discover anything of sameness or repetition they immediately infer exhaustion of ability. In this there is very little excuse for them; but still there is some. In the early days it happened only too often that the foreigners who entered their service—men picked up indiscriminately here and there—had but a short distance to go before their progress was arrested by incompetence. Their examples suggested the notion of a limit of capability, and it was a pleasant fancy to the Japanese to think, that they were shrewd enough to discern that limit. Hence it has come to pass that with them length of service proves rather a disadvantage than a recommendation. The new man is everything. He is courted, fêted and his opinion respected, while the old servant is either forgotten altogether or remembered only by courtesy. Those that have consulted their own convenience and sent in their resignations before the expiration of their agreements, have gone away with flying colours. Their depths had not yet been sounded; and, besides, they showed themselves independent of anything Japan could offer. The mere fact of their willingness to leave was accepted as a proof that they were capable of better things. Those, on the other hand, who became attached to their duties, interested in the country and reconciled to the idea of mak-

ing Japan their home, soon saw themselves neglected and were obliged either to accept a diminished salary, and perhaps an inferior post, or to turn their backs on Japan with the miserable consciousness that they had been bought and sold like so much merchandise.

And this brings us at once to the point we desire to emphasize. The fact that not one of Japan's foreign servants has left behind him an enduring reputation, that not one has been able to win permanent confidence, is almost entirely due to the Japanese themselves. Straightened finances have no weight in this calculation. The mistaken policy was inaugurated long before any question of income and expenditure came upon the *tapis*. It was very well no doubt to treat the stranger with studied politeness, to lodge him sumptuously, entertain him from time to time at the public expense, and present him to the Emperor on set occasions; but the very punctilio of all this served to mar its effect. More indelible than the passing impression produced by any studied display of kindness or courtesy, was the over-present consciousness of ostracism from friendship and confidence, the sense of being regarded as an alien, whose claims extended to nothing beyond the receipt of a fixed salary. Social rank was never granted to any foreign *employé*. The same ignominious term—hireling (*yatoi*)—applied to one and all, from the humblest mechanic to the most responsible officer. China, Turkey, Egypt, all countries in short where foreigners are deemed worthy to be employed as instructors and advisers, pursue the obviously just plan of according them a social status equal to that of natives similarly occupied. It was reserved for Japan to show herself the least liberal and the least generous. But this is a small matter some will perhaps say. So no doubt it would be but for its significance. A salient feature of the system that told foreigners they were only in Japan on sufferance, it has been deservedly commented on with much severity, and the fact that its full bearing is better appreciated by the Japanese themselves than by any one else, does not help to palliate their fault. Plate-layers and glass-blowers may be content to measure their duties by their salaries, and to believe that the one is discharged by the payment of the other, but this equilibrium ceases when the sphere is changed. To suppose that it holds universally has been Japan's cardinal error.

We do not make these remarks with any hope of bringing about a better state of things. Japan is not in the mood to-day to set store by such remonstrances. Judged, however, by the number of vacancies it has created in the Government's foreign staff, this year may be reckoned the date of that staff's decease, and in writing the latter's epitaph, we have preferred to dwell less upon the magnitude of its achievements than upon the obstacles that have prevented them from being what they might have been. The day will come, we are fully persuaded, when Japan will recognise not only the mistake she has made, but also the necessity of remedying it. Meantime it is well that she should be told in what that mistake consists from a Western point of view.

CONSULS AND NEWSPAPERS.

THE *London & China Express*, in placing these two substantives at the head of an article, tells us that there is no general reason for their juxtaposition. In the

particular case under consideration, however, we are disposed to join issue with our contemporary, who might have been saved from leaning on a sadly bruised reed had his knowledge of the Consular Archives in Japan been a little more accurate,

There have happened from time to time in Yokohama things of which this community must always feel heartily ashamed. Pre-eminent among these was the language employed by a local contemporary on the occasion of Mr. Martin Dohmen's appointment as Acting Consul at Kanagawa. Under different conditions such language would have been quite intolerable, but it happens unfortunately that journalistic license has very elastic limits in this settlement. Its one efficient restraint, public opinion, is in a curiously perfunctory condition. The foreign residents, however keenly sensible they may be of the difference between propriety and its violation, give little if any united expression to their sentiments. Strangers and sojourners in the land, they feel that it concerns them not a jot into what rude extravagance the local newspapers may drift, while of the newspapers themselves, those that might protest are perhaps forced to maintain silence by their repugnance to cross weapons with an adversary who, perhaps, has proved himself incapable of discriminating between sober argument and gross personality. In the special instance to which we allude another consideration helped to substitute contempt for indignation. The author of these scurrilous diatribes was believed to be a gentleman whose just title to fame and success had been hopelessly marred by indiscretion that almost amounted to mania. He had already given unequivocal evidence of a strong personal bias against the object of his abuse, and it was felt that in renewing his attack, he only reminded the public of his own misdemeanours. It was better, people said, to let these evil humours find their natural vent. But let them also be covered up after effervescence; hidden away, treated in short to anything but the dignity of refutation. So it fell out that the matter drifted unnoticed into oblivion, or at any rate left no impression other than a consciousness that whatever the journal in question might have to say in the future about Mr. Martin Dohmen must be taken *cum grano*. It would probably have much to say, seeing that, in the absence of reason, pertinacity was its only alternative; and seeing also, that human nature chooses rather to justify than to retract even what it knows to be unjust.

When, therefore, after a decent interval, an anonymous correspondent renewed these virulent and intemperate attacks in the columns of the same journal, this community was not at all surprised. The *Japan Gazette*, they said, has been fortunate in its generation. Somebody afflicted with a *furor scribendi* has come forward to prove that the event in a measure justified the original extravagant forecast. Of course there was some speculation about the personality of '*British Subject*;' speculation which might have remained without a clue had that gentlemen taken his precautions better.

But with pen and tongue alike he was equally injudicious and before he left Yokohama his identity was so thoroughly established, that we have no difficulty in recognizing his hand now in the columns of the *London and China Express*. Naturally he tells us that the *Gazette's* '*correspondent*' (i.e. himself) '*seemed to put his case very moderate-*

ly and, all things considered, if the facts he referred to were correctly set out in his communication, it was for the public benefit that they should be known and discussed.' Mingled with our amusement at this effrontery is a feeling of regret that the *London and China Express* should have been made the victim of such an imposition, and that the sometime indifference of this community should have borne fruit so undesirable.

But even as those scissor-grinders—whose villainous voices make tropical nights terrible—are roused from temporary silence by the harsh note of a pertinaacious comrade, so '*British Subject's*' buzzing has evoked a kindred torment. Mr. Pfoundes, who before he adopted an "f" called himself by a commoner title, a title which (Omoi Tetsunosaki or Mr. Heavy-iron) had once as much terror for Japanese merchants as the name of Cour de Leon had for the Saracens; Mr. Pfoundes, whom sometime ago we compared to the young earwig that looked for nothing better in life than the chance of creeping into the parson's ear; Mr. Pfoundes has taken up the key note struck by the writer in the *London and China Express*, and set himself to cry out about the '*annoyances that our compatriots have to endure. A British subject in the East,*' he says, '*is almost at the mercy of the Consul and his subordinates.*' Mr. Pfoundes speaks feelingly, and in one respect we can endorse his utterances. A certain class of British subjects is almost at the mercy of the Consul, and it very often happens that the respectable members of an English Community residing in the East find that mercy a good deal too long suffering. But beyond this Mr. Pfoundes' statement means nothing but a renewed attempt to creep into the parson's ear. He has essayed many rôles, and his last, that of the charlatan, seems to suit him best. It would be an excellent thing for him to be appointed a member of the Committee of Inquiry he proposes as a remedy for Consular abuses, but when these abuses justify such a step, we trust that some more fitting Commissioner may be forthcoming than an ex-Consular Constable. In the meantime Mr. Pfoundes—alias Pounds—alias Omoi Tetsunosuke—is right to take advantage of the British public's credulity. His opportunity cannot be very long-lived, and is never likely to recur.—*Japan Daily Mail*.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

NOTIFICATION No. 67.

TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE, MINISTERS, SENATE, COLONIZATION COMMISSIONS, CITIES AND PREFECTURES.

It is hereby notified that the following report upon the estimated accounts of the Revenues and Expenditures for the 14th fiscal year, beginning with the seventh month of the 14th year of Meiji (July 1881), and ending with the sixth month of the 15th year of Meiji (June 1882) has been drawn up by the Finance Department and examined and verified by the Board of Auditors according to the seventh article of the Law of Financial Proceedings, and has been approved.

(Signed) SANJO SANETOSHI,
Daijo Daijin (First Minister of State.)

Tokio, 14th year of Meiji, 7th Month, 29th day.
(29th July, 1881.)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS TO THE ESTIMATES FOR THE 14TH FISCAL YEAR, 1881-1882.

Before proceeding to specify the causes of increases and decreases in the various items appearing in these estimates as compared with those of the preceding year, there are a few points which require special explanation. They are as follows:—

In the estimated accounts for this year the total of revenues both ordinary and extraordinary amounts to yen 68,573,995. This sum compared with the corresponding sum in the estimates for last year, which was yen 52,933,507 shows an increase of yen 8,640,488. The causes of such increase are the reformation of the tax on brewage inaugurated by Notification No. 40 issued during last year, the new tax on *Shōyu Koji* (a kind of Malt) established by Notification No. 41 also issued during last year, and the repayment of the loan made to the Colonization Commission by the same bureau. On the expenditure side a considerable reduction (yen 3,500,000) has been effected by the curtailment of the expenses of all the Ministries to the amount of more than yen 1,000,000 by the Decree of February of this calendar year, and by transferring the sum of yen 2,500,000, which formerly belonged to the National Treasury, to that of various localities, according to Notification No. 48 issued during last year. The increase of the revenue mentioned above, and the sum thus economised from the current account of national expenditure being added together, there remains more than yen 12,140,000 to the credit of the National Treasury, in accordance with the spirit of financial reform as decreed from time to time since last year and the dictates of our financial necessities. This surplus has been appropriated as follows:—

The sum of yen 3,500,000 is to be applied to the reduction of the paper money in circulation. (Besides this, yen 3,500,000 is to be liquidated in accordance with the regulation for the reduction of the national debt: therefore the whole amount of the reduction of paper money during this year will be yen 7,000,000.) The rest has been appropriated in part to repay the sum of yen 4,500,000 which had been lent out of the reserve fund to various Ministries, etc. as capital for carrying on public enterprises according to the Act for the conduct of Public Works, and in part has been allotted to the construction of batteries under the War Department, to the expenses of dock-yards and gun-powder factories under the Navy Department, and to the expenses of railways and telegraphs under the Public Works Department, etc.

The receipts and disbursements of the Fund for the Encouragement of Industries are mentioned in the appendix of estimated revenue and expenditure for the 11th fiscal year of Meiji, and the condition of these accounts was specially reported upon by the Finance Department, although some of the industrial undertakings, such as the railway between Kyoto and Otsu, and the mines in Kamaishi and Aburatsubo, upon which a portion of the said fund was disbursed, produced a certain amount of profit, yet these profits, being mixed with those which accrue on other funds advanced for other enterprises, cannot be treated separately. Moreover, a certain sum was disbursed from the fund in question to meet the expenses of the construction of the railway between Yonehara and Tsuruga, and for improvements in the coal mine of Iwachi, and the Ishikari river. These works have not been yet completed. Consequently, a certain sum is required to make good the deficiencies, and is to be paid as ordinary expenditure. Such receipts as those above mentioned, will hereafter be included in the estimates.

The whole amount of the reserve fund held by the Government was yen 51,325,515.144 in the last financial year. The corresponding fund has increased by more than yen 4,064,000, and the total reserve fund is in this year yen 55,390,096.221 (This was on the 15th of May, 1881). This increase was caused by the following facts. Although during the last fiscal year a certain sum had been paid out from this fund for the reduction of the national debt, yet there were considerable receipts from the interest on public stock held by the commissioners of the sinking fund. Subtracting the sum paid from that received, we find more than yen 762,000 and more than yen 3,302,000 as the surpluses of the 11th and 12th fiscal years and these two items have been received into the fund in these estimates.

During the previous fiscal year, there was an actual decrease of yen 5,618,322.700 in both Domestic and Foreign Loans. must be noted, however, that the new grant of hereditary

pension bonds to some people in Kochi and Kagoshima kens who were entitled to claim their pensions, and the additional issue of a new loan in order to satisfy reasonable claims, amounted to yen 203,270. However, over yen 4,982,000 of the Domestic loan, and over yen 839,000 of the Foreign loan, were paid back in conformity with the regulation for the reduction of the national debt, while the decrease of the paper money in circulation was over yen 2,621,700, of which sum yen 2,000,000 was withdrawn from circulation to be cancelled: yen 64 being in paper money whose figures had been altered and which was destroyed. Yen 621,700 was withdrawn in exchange for bonds payable in gold. Now the amount of this last item is much less than that which appears in the estimates published at the beginning of the previous fiscal year. This is due to the fact, that many people who proposed to subscribe to this fund have abandoned their first intention.

The amount of yen 1,200,000 was placed under the heading "Relief of Agricultural Distress," in the estimate for the 12th fiscal year of Meiji. Yet the plan which it had to serve was not put into execution until the 1st month of the 14th year of Meiji: therefore the remainder—over yen 845,000, as mentioned in the latter part of this report—was entrusted to the Finance Department under the name of "Central Fund for the Relief of Agricultural Distress," after deducting more than yen 354,000, which had been disbursed in the shape of advances towards the support of the poor during the 12th fiscal year. Including then, this balance from the appropriation of yen 1,200,000, the fund in question—after subtracting the sums paid for the support of the poor in the first half year, and the amount distributed among Fu and Ken in accordance with the said plan, in the latter half of 13th fiscal year—would amount to at least yen 500,000. It cannot, however, yet be included in the "Central Fund for the Relief of Agricultural Distress," as it has not been exactly calculated.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA, FOR 1880.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Kanagawa, June 20th, 1881.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for transmission to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Annual Returns of the Trade and Shipping, numbered 1 to 6, of this Port for the year 1880, and to make the following observations upon the same:—

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports amounted to \$44,921,021, being an increase of \$2,714,739 as compared with 1879. The Imports exceeded the Exports by \$7,765,195.

The share of each of the leading nationalities in the trade with this country, calculated upon the Imports of all the open ports, is determined by the following percentage:—

For Imports—

	1879.	1880.
Great Britain and possessions	57 %	58½ %
China (including Hongkong)	17½ "	15½ "
France	10½ "	10½ "
United States.....	10 "	7 "
Germany	3½ "	5 "
Belgium	— "	1 "
Switzerland	— "	1½ "
All other Countries	1½ "	1 "

For Exports—

	1879	1880
United States.....	39½ %	46 %
France	21 "	20½ "
China (including Hongkong)	19½ "	21 "
Great Britain and possessions	15½ "	8 "
Italy	2 "	3½ "
All other Countries	2½ "	1 "

It will thus be seen that while Great Britain keeps the lead among the importing countries, her share in the Export Trade is rapidly decreasing, owing, as will be explained elsewhere, to the silk trade, of which in former years

the London Market had the monopoly, being taken out of her hands by France and America.

With the last named country the reverse is observable, for while Imports from America have decreased, the Exports thereto have almost attained one half of the whole Export trade of Japan.

It should, however, be borne in mind that English merchants of Japan are largely interested both in the silk and tea trade (which make up nearly the whole of this large percentage) carried on between this country and the United States, and that the three million pounds of tea shipped direct to Canada, are included in the returns of the Exports to America. It is probable also that some of the silk shipped to France is afterwards forwarded to England.

IMPORTS.

To the Foreign merchant the business in Imports, generally, of the year 1880, must have been exceedingly unsatisfactory.

Among the chief causes of this important result must be placed the state of the paper currency, or *satsu*, which again fluctuated violently, leaving at the end of the year, a still further depreciated value.

It will be remembered that at the beginning of the year paper was quoted at 132½ as against 100 silver, but it soon commenced to more or less steadily decline, until in March the movement became continuous and rapid, and the quotation of 160 was reached. Business was paralyzed in consequence, and native dealers came to an agreement to buy no goods for a fortnight, hoping thereby to put the currency into a better position. In May there was an improvement, but it failed to restore steadiness in business. In September another rapid fall commenced, which continued till October, when the depreciation had reached 180 silver. At the end of November there was a partial recovery, and the year closed with a quotation of 165.

When it is considered, as pointed out last year, that Imports are paid for by the native dealer in silver and sold by him for paper, it will be easily recognized that trade must indeed be elastic to fit itself to such disturbances.

In *Cotton Yarns*—the importation of which amounted to \$7,224,128, as against \$6,023,478 in the previous year—the proportions attained by the volume of business done, must at least be considered satisfactory. Taking the figures of deliveries as given in the Chamber of Commerce Circular, which may be assumed to represent the greater part of the sales,

I find delivered:

	1880	1879
16/24's	135,741 piculs	127,928
Bombay	27,406 "	51,525
28/32's	55,465 "	48,333
38/42's	14,264 "	12,613

Total 232,876 „ against 240,399 piculs.

The figures of the two years approximate very closely, except that Bombay yarn has suffered, probably from its high cost, compared with the production of Manchester. There have been, however, some considerable fluctuations during the year. Taking a good current quality as the best representative of the whole class of 16/24's, the course of prices may be illustrated by quotations for this quality.

At the commencement of the year it was worth \$32½ to \$33 per picul. In February this market became somewhat excited by a considerable advance in Manchester (stocks here, also, being moderate), large purchases were made in Yokohama by foreign speculators, and by the end of the month the price was put up to \$36½ to \$37. Then came a check in Manchester, and a reaction here; speculators commenced to re-sell; the heavy decline in currency assisted at demoralization, and prices dropped from point to point till when in June business became at all current, it was at \$31 to \$31½, or a fall of \$5 per picul since February. Nor did the fall stay here, as notwithstanding a good business in July, importers so freely met the market that prices further fell; viz to \$29.

In August and September an active demand brought quotations back to those of June, but in November the collapse of the paper currency lowered them again to \$30. From November there was again a recovery stimulated by another advance in Manchester, and some speculative buying here, and prices closed for the year at \$31 to \$31½.

The business in 28/32's has never been brisk and demand has run very much on special qualities. The range of prices in January was from \$35½ to \$38 and closed in December at about \$1 less. This class was dragged into the advance of February, and for special quality as high as \$43½ was quoted at the time, but this was only for a brief period, and many qualities only nominally shared the improvement. The excitement once over, prices dropped and business has been for the most part dragging throughout the year.

The 38/42's shared to even a smaller extent in the February movement, the quoted advance in price being only \$3. On the other hand some portion of this advance was never lost, and when in June and July the article became scarce and there was a fair demand, prices again rose, and in August \$43½ was reached for good spinnings. Moderate supplies of course soon brought down the value; nevertheless these numbers closed for the year at \$40½ for good spinnings—say \$1½ to \$1½ higher than at the commencement of the year.

In Reverse and Double Twist moderate business has been done throughout the year at prices more or less assimilating to those of usual yarn.

Grey Shirtings. The volume of business done in this article has also been considerable, and in the aggregate shown a diminution of only ten per cent as compared with that of 1879. The features are that this decrease is due almost entirely to 7 lbs and 8½ lbs.

Indeed the experience of the last six months of the year seems to show that 7 lbs are going out of consumption. In 8½ the diminution is 35 per cent.

I quote again from the figures of deliveries given by the Chamber of Commerce Circular—

	1880.	1879.
7 lbs.	25,852 pieces.	50,759 pieces.
8½ "	151,359 "	234,459 "
9 "	615,949 "	622,378 "

Total..... 793,160 pieces. against 908,096 pieces.

Values have not fluctuated much: there has at no time been any excitement, and the somewhat eventful course of the market for these goods has been influenced mainly by the general course of trade.

Prices have at no time varied more than 5 to 10 cents per piece either way, from January quotations.

These were:—

8½ lbs	\$1.85 to \$2.25/30
9 "	\$2.15 to \$2.60

The lowest point was reached in May, when 9 lbs were quoted \$2.05 to \$2.50, and the highest in September \$2.25 to \$2.65. The closing prices were just a trifle higher than in January.

In *Indigo Shirtings* the amount of sales is not inconsiderable, but probably many of these were contracts for long delivery, since the market has been very quiet, often dull, and prices have steadily declined in all 20 to 25 cents per piece during the year.

Among other plain cottons there has been a fair business in *T. Cloths*. Drills, on the other hand, have almost gone out of consumption.

Prints and Chintzes of various sorts show likewise a good average of sales; so also, but in a less degree, *Cotton Italians*, but the general tendency of prices has been downwards.

Turkey Reds, towards the end of the year, were brought into a good position by the exhaustion of stocks and the smallness of supplies; the result was an advance on prices and the transactions left some margin on cost prices.

Black Velvets. Sales have been on a fair scale. Prices which at the commencement of January were \$8.50 for fair current quality, were pushed up to \$9 before the end of that month, but quickly fell again to \$8.50. In May a further decline occurred, the quotations being \$7.60/70, but in August a recovery of 20 cents took place, and for the rest of the year prices have kept steady, but in December closed weak at \$7.50.

Victoria Lawns. The demand for Corea has benefited this article, and an increasing business has been done. The season for these goods is the Spring, and in the best of the demand—in April—85 to 90 cents per piece was reached,

being an advance of 10 cents from the beginning of the year. After this prices drooped, and in December were nominal at about 70 cents.

The trade in *Woolens* has been unsatisfactory on the whole. The best that can be said is, that at one time or other during the year, most articles had a short turn of current business at prices which may be supposed to have given a fair return. That over, the general course of values has been downwards.

In the important article of *Mousselines de Laine* the sales show a considerable falling off. It is probable that only about two-thirds of the quantity sold in 1879, were disposed of in 1880, though the Customs returns show an increase of about 800,000 pieces, but a decline in value of \$150,000.

It may be supposed that the consumption of an article of finery of this kind, largely used by women and girls, would naturally be specially checked by the advance in cost entailed by the low value of paper currency, and this doubtless goes to account for the reduced amount of sales.

Another disturbing cause must also be mentioned. Native dealers buy considerably on this market for transshipment to Osaka, and the Osaka market has been greatly disturbed, during the latter part of the year, by the formation of a native association established for the purpose of monopolizing the purchase of many classes of foreign goods. The association is called "Tôbutsu Orimono Shôsha," and is composed of 75 members, and four or five managers have been appointed to make the purchases from foreign merchants, of goods required by the members. One manager buys *Mousselines* and *Tafachelass*, another Italian cloth and Turkey Reds, &c. &c., and so on.

Some few of the native dealers refused to join the association, but apparently it will be virtually difficult for these independent men to carry on their business. This method of trammelling trade will probably fail in its object when business is active, and already some of the more large-minded begin to be restive under its dominion.

Crapes, in standard colors, were worth at the commencement of the year from 17 to 17½ cents per yard. The highest point was reached in July, when the improvement amounted to ½ to 1 cent, but from that time till near the end of the year the market was dull and weak, closing, however, with a rather more cheerful appearance, but with prices rather lower than in January.

Printed *Mousselines*, viz: *Nashime's* and *Yuzens* came into special request in June and July, and remained so, more or less, until September, and at good prices. Supplies then began to come forward, prices became nominal, and as all buyers were fully, and more than fully, supplied by purchases to arrive, this class of goods by the end of the year was next to unsaleable.

Cloth. In the usual season, viz: early Autumn, there was promise of some business. Good "Presidents" became worth 60 to 65 cents per yard, and Pilot Cloth from 40 to 50 cents.

After September the demand fell off, and by the end of the year actual prices were about 10 cents lower. It is this cheap mixed cloth which is chiefly wanted in Japan, and I am informed that the Senji Factory (see my report of last year) does not manufacture low quality of the kind.

In *Woolens* of the class of *Orleans* the year has been equally unsatisfactory. In March there was a decided move among those that were in season in response to the enhanced home cost, but the movement died away very soon, and the latter half of the year has been dragging with declining prices.

Italian Cloth. Best qualities have fairly maintained their value, but low qualities have fallen into great depression, even 20 cents per yard not having been obtainable for those of the lowest kind. This article shows an increase of a million yards.

Blankets had a fair share of attention during about the same period as cloth, and prices advanced to 43½ cents per lb. for 6 lbs assorted; by the end of the year, however, the quotation was 3 cents lower.

Woolens of all classes exhibit a falling off of \$153,323. Half woolens, on the other hand, show an increase of \$221,829; so that on the whole the importation of this article exceeded that of 1879.

Metals also show an increase of \$172,175 due entirely to increased arrivals of manufactured *Iron* which was imported to the extent of 238,072 piculs valued at \$630,530,

against 179,426 piculs valued at \$427,223, in the previous year. I find it extremely difficult to obtain reliable information relative to the trade in metals. For instance the "Statistics of Trade" of the Chamber of Commerce return the deliveries for the year under review of manufactured iron—i.e. flat and round and nail rods—at 108,353 piculs; estimated stocks on 31st December 53,393 piculs, making a total of 161,746 piculs, which is scarcely 68% of the total quantity, on which, according to the Customs Returns, duty was paid by the importers. What became of the 76,326 piculs which are not accounted for?

It must be supposed that the Chamber of Commerce experiences the same difficulty as I do in obtaining accurate information about the iron trade, owing no doubt to unwillingness on the part of those engaged in the trade, to disclose their transactions; but this being the case, it seems to me that it would be better to publish no statistics at all, than to mention figures which are utterly misleading.

Of the quantity of manufactured iron imported, about 25% come from Belgium and the remainder, as usual, from England.

The quotation for flat and round rods was highest in February, when \$3.45 to \$4.10 per picul was obtained. In March and April prices kept steadily at \$3.25 to \$3.90, but in May they commenced to recede, and the year closed at \$2.60 to \$3.10.

Miscellaneous Foreign. The principal item is again *Kerosine*, though this article shows a diminution of \$181,147. The stocks at the end of the year probably amounted to 600,000 cases of 10 gallons. In August an improvement in prices at length set in, which steadily developed until November, when it was quoted \$2 per case. At the end of the year, however, prices had lost a little of this advance.

The following articles show an increase as compared with 1879, namely:—

	1880	1879
Clocks	\$ 219,400	against ... \$ 165,413
Drugs	" 253,270	" ... " 106,700
Dye-stuffs	" 276,465	" ... " 156,945
Leather... ..	" 286,881	" ... " 218,790
Machinery	" 458,891	" ... " 337,375
Medicines	" 522,410	" ... " 296,906
Silk & Cotton Mixtures	" 847,826	" ... " 167,421
Umbrella frames ...	" 195,547	" ... " 177,483
Watches	" 291,522	" ... " 205,374
Wines and spirits...	" 210,235	" ... " 180,350

As was the case in the previous year, *Formosa* and *Canton* sugar, imported chiefly by Chinamen, makes up nearly the whole amount of the *Miscellaneous local*.

Prices for *Brown Takao* varied between \$4.20/30 per picul in January, and \$45/50 in December. The quantity imported amounted to 547,883 piculs valued at \$2,721,080.

EXPORTS.

The total value of the Exports amounted to \$18,577,913, being a decrease of \$302,359 as compared with 1879.

Silk. A reference to my last report will show that the year 1879 closed with an upward movement. The year 1880 opened with some further advance in quotations. Supplies had considerably lessened; silkmen had sold pretty freely, and had, moreover, witnessed a more or less continuous rise in prices for sometime, and, consequently, at the opening of the new year they made a stand for a further advance of from \$30 to \$50 per picul. Some few buyers were sanguine enough to partially concede the demand thus made, and quotations in the first fortnight of January ruled as follows:—

Medium Hachoji Hanks	\$ 610/20
2½ Maibashi	" 630/50
Filatures 2nd class, about.....	" 720
" desirable current quality, about.....	" 750
" best special quality, about.....	" 775/800
Kakida, good and best, about	" 670
" best and extra, about.....	" 720/50
Oshiu, good current	" 650/70
Hanatsuke	" 600/30

Quotations from the European markets at this time were:—19s. to 20s. in London for 2½ Maibashi, and in Lyons f. 63 to f. 68 for good and best Filatures, and f. 60 to f. 65 for good and best Kakida; so that home values were appreciably below the Yokohama range. As might be ex-

pected, therefore, there was little demand at such cost and the market became quiet and prices weakened somewhat.

In February some important purchases again strengthened rates, and in both that and the following month there was a notable demand from America, running on Kakidas and Filatures. A sale of a small parcel of the Tomioka Filature was reported at the end of March at \$890 for the average of three sortings. Supplies of available silk were reduced to a small compass, and indeed from the middle of January to the end of the season, the whole business done was comprised in about 3,500 bales; so that not much opportunity remained for important changes.

In the first part of April an increased premium on dollars induced silkmen to concede \$20 to \$30, and small sales resulted. By the end of the month quotations were further lowered, but with very little business doing. They stood then at about—

\$ 570/80 for 2½ Maibashi.
 „ 540 „ Medium Hachoji and,
 „ 680/720 „ good and best Filature.

The progress of the new European silk crop began now to attract attention, and as the month of May wore on, it became evident that there was a fair prospect of a good *raccolto*. At the same time the home markets were inundated with telegrams from Shanghai advising that the crop of silk in China promised to be unusually large, and to this were added telegraphic advices from this port that the Japan supply would also be large. Meanwhile stocks of Asiatic silk at home were excessive; the silk piece goods trade was by no means lively, and as had long been the case the orders given indicated that the proportion of fancy stuffs mixed with cotton and spun silk, was again very large in comparison with pure silk goods. The prospect of such a superabundant supply of the raw material naturally deterred manufacturers from entering the market; prices at home became first nominal, and then steadily gave way. Of China silk it was said in a London circular of 9th July that “most descriptions had reached the lowest point known for 25 years” (to which may now be added that another fall of 1s. per lb. was then yet in store), and although the same could not be precisely said of Japan silk, it indicates, nevertheless, the extreme depression in the trade generally.

Before passing on it may be remarked that the prospects for supplies were subsequently more or less fulfilled. The cocoon crop of Europe, when computed in September, was put at 35½ million kilos, a full average and double that of the preceding year, and an exceptionally heavy export from Shanghai is now a certainty. From Japan the export will evidently be a full one, although native consumption has apparently taken more than its usual share for home use.

To return to the course of the Yokohama market; the season was too nearly closed for the altered range of prices to be particularly noticeable, and silkmen, moreover, did not press their small remaining stocks.

The first of the new silk came to market after the 19th June, and prices opened at \$500 for 2½ Maibashi and \$480/82½ for 2½ Hachoji Hanks. But as there was little competition, prices fell in a few days to \$480/95 for Maibashi, and \$450/60 for Hachoji, being a drop of about \$150 per picul since the commencement of the year. However, low as these prices were, this silk upon its arrival at home two months afterwards, showed a loss to the shippers.

From this time to the middle of November business was of a generally dragging character: American buyers alone gave any tone to prices. From the European markets the advices were discouraging enough: Italian silk was plentiful and cheap; shipments from Shanghai were considerable, while consumption was uncertain and languid, and manufacturers supplied their wants on the most advantageous terms. London quotations, during this interval, ranged chiefly between 15s. and 14s. 6d. for 2½ Maibashi, prices being often quite nominal, and the market greatly depressed. In Lyons good to best Filatures ranged about francs 50 to 55 and Kakidas 2 or 3 francs less, prices there being equally weak. Of the shipments of these first months, more than one-third was for New York; but that market, too, gradually reached a stage of depression.

Notwithstanding this atmosphere of general gloom, the prevailing disposition of silkmen was that of firmness, more particularly in Hank Silks. On these sorts some \$10 to

\$15 was conceded in August, more nominally than actually. Then again, in September, prices resumed their former level.

At the end of October and the beginning of November there was again some decline; the lowest prices reached were—Common to Medium Hachoji Hanks \$435 to \$440; 2½ Maibashi \$470 to \$475. Filature Silk and Kakidas ran rather a different course; they started in the new season—

Filatures, good current and best... \$620 to \$680
 Kakidas, medium \$550 to \$580
 „ best up to \$640

But although favoured by a considerable American demand, more particularly for special qualities, prices were not sustained, and by November had receded fully \$50. Good current Kakida was sold as low as \$520/30 and ditto Filature \$540/70, special qualities, however, still commanding exceptional rates.

In the middle of November there came a change. The telegraph then reported some reaction in the European markets, followed by a brisk business at advancing prices. The effect in Yokohama was immediate: active buying at once commenced, one buyer alone taking 700 bales at one coup, and between that time and the end of the year large settlements were made, and quotations had been raised, in average, \$40 to \$50 as compared with those of the beginning of November. The year closed with considerable buying at these advanced prices.

It remains for me to remark upon some general features exhibited in connection with this staple; and as the business done during the first half of the year was so small, reference will be made principally to the period commencing with the new season.

The extraordinary firmness exhibited by silkmen must again be noted. They have tenaciously held to their stocks even in the times of the greatest depression. This was the case especially with Hank silks; it seemed as if the bottom price below which holders were determined not to sell had been reached in July, and, accordingly, all through the depression of the Autumn, no material concessions could be obtained from them: such as were obtained were due very much to an increased premium on dollars. Filature and Kakida silks having started from a higher proportionate level, had more room to decline. A considerable demand for silk for native consumption prevailed during the earlier part of the new season, and this, naturally, assisted holders to maintain values.

Operating in the same direction has been the feature of direct shipments—i.e. shipments made by Japanese without the intervention of foreign merchants, and to their own people in America or Europe.

The Chamber of Commerce circular returns the amount of such shipments for the year as rather over 2,000 bales. What the financial arrangements of these operations are, seems to be uncertain. From New York especially have come loud complaints of the way in which Japanese importers have forced off the silk shipped in this way; and seeing what considerable support American demand has given to prices in Yokohama, one is reminded of the fate of the goose which laid the golden eggs.

In Hank silks best quality has been very scarce, and even good parcels have not been abundant, the bulk of the supply having been little better than good medium to medium quality. This may be partly accounted for by the supposition that the best of the Cocoons have been largely devoted to the production of Filature silk. By a table annexed it will be seen that the proportion of Hank silks among the settlements for the six months of the new season, is very much below that of the corresponding period in 1879. It must, however, be added that of the silk classed among Filatures, a considerable quantity is Re-reeled Hank silk. The production of this class—which possesses some of the advantages of Filatures, and is made up in the same style—has increased of late.

Fine silk in Filatures has also been unusually scarce, and the supply of any, reeling not more than 10 to 13 drs., has been most limited. This is the outcome of the augmented American demand and the preference given to it by full-sized silks. To reel cocoons into coarse sizes is naturally a much easier and cheaper process than that of preparing fine silk, and when to this has been added the fact that the customers who would pay the highest prices preferred the coarser silk, the inducement to every reeler to discard the

production of fine silk has been overwhelming; while many of them, heedless of the special sizes required for America, have reeled a good deal too common and coarse to be suitable for any market. The result has been that the market has been insufficiently supplied with silk such as is in favour with French buyers, while over and above the good quality of suitable size required for America, there has been a superabundance of immoderately coarse quality.

The following table compiled from the Chamber of Commerce Circular, gives the division, as estimated, of silk sold, into classes—the periods taken being, July 1st to 31st December:—

	1880.	1879.
Hank Silks	5,100 bales	8,000 bales.
Filatures and Re-reeled..	3,750 "	3,700 "
Kakidas and Oshius	1,550 "	1,700 "
	10,400 " against	13,400 "
	(Exclusive of Japanese shipments.)	(Inclusive of about 650 bales Japanese shipments.)

And in the same Circular the destination of the exports for the whole year is thus divided:—

	1880.	1879.
England	2,748 bales.	5,969 bales.
France	7,584 "	9,309 "
America	5,788 "	4,511 "
Other Countries.....	58 "	146 "

Total 16,178 bales against 19,935 bales.

This distribution shows a considerable decrease in the shipments directed to England, but an increase in those for America. It should, however, be borne in mind that many of the shipments which appear as for France, are for "Marseilles optional" and are thence ordered on to Lyons, London, or elsewhere.

The Custom House Returns and those of the Chamber of Commerce do not agree. The former give the quantity of silk exported during the last two years, as follows:—

1880.	1879.
14,616 piculs.	16,372 piculs ;

thus showing a diminution, in 1880, of only 1,756 piculs, whereas the Chamber of Commerce Circular records the decrease as 3,757 bales, which, if taken at the average weight of 106½ lbs a bale as estimated for 1879 in the Circular, would represent a falling off of fully 3,000 piculs. The discrepancy is too considerable to admit of the explanation which has been suggested to me, namely, that silk passed through the Custom House, say at the end of December 1878, may possibly appear in the Chamber of Commerce Returns as exported in January 1879. Such an explanation might seem plausible enough if there were only question of a difference of a few hundred bales, but it is insufficient to account for a disparity of 1,250 piculs.

I would suggest to the Chamber of Commerce to adopt weight instead of bales for its future statistics, as owing to the considerable difference in weight of the bales now shipped by the various firms, it is impossible to establish any reliable average. The Chamber gives the average weight of a bale for 1880, and also for the current year, as 113½ lbs, but I happen to know as a fact that one firm, which does the largest silk business, makes all its bales of 60 kilos= 132 lbs., or very nearly a picul. I think, therefore, that the average weight for 1880 may be fairly set down at 120 lbs.

Waste Silks and Pierced Cocoons were exported as follows:—

	1880.	1879.
Waste Silks	15,518 piculs	16,037 piculs
Pierced Cocoons	1,479 "	5,280 "

The average value of Waste silk is estimated at about \$85 per picul, and the same for the cocoons. Wastes have enjoyed the same favour as remarked last year, and have been in good demand at high prices. The business is a speciality with a few firms, and is largely done by contracts made up country. Prices range from \$85 to \$50 for common Kibitso; up to \$120.40 for the Filature long waste.

In the first six months of the year values fell in sympathy with silk, and in July the best Filature waste was quoted \$115.30. A speedy recovery, however, followed and gradually an advance of \$15 to \$20 was established.

The falling off in the Export of Cocoons is remarkable, and may be accounted for partly by the fact that holders have refused to sell, and partly by reduced production.

Natives have held out for \$100.20 per picul, while the ideas of buyers have ranged \$20 less, and this the more that quality has been inferior.

The diminished manufacture of *Silkworm Egg cards* (the Returns show the quantity exported to have been 530,452 cards against 813,949 cards in 1879), accounts for lessened production of pierced cocoons.

Tea. The Export amounted to 178,183 piculs valued at \$4,725,961, being an increase of 12,994 piculs in quantity and of \$162,964 in value as compared with the previous year.

The business of the year must be considered as very unsatisfactory; with the exception of a few purchases made early in the season, which left some profit, the shipments (almost exclusively to the United States) show in average a serious loss to the exporters.

For the first four months the transactions were very limited only some 13,000 piculs being bought at about \$18 to \$20 for good medium, and \$20 to \$23 for fine Teas.

The first parcels of the new crop were received early in May and found eager buyers at \$42 to \$47 for choicest Teas, or say at \$2 higher than was paid for the same class in 1879. At the end of May prices ranged from \$25 to \$26 for Good Medium and \$27 to \$30 for Fine grade, and settlements amounted to 39,000 piculs. The Teas sent overland (i.e. by Railway from San Francisco to New York) during May, realized on an average about cost without commissions.

The settlements for June amounted to 28,000 piculs, and the shipments during that month, via England, showed good results, prices having been somewhat lower than in the preceding month.

In July the market advanced about \$2 per picul, and a large speculative business was done, settlements for the month being 32,412 piculs. These teas showed very heavy losses to shippers, and it may be said that all purchases made up to the middle of November, were attended with the same unfortunate result. During the latter part of November and December, there was some improvement; 11,700 piculs were bought, the better classes of which left some profit, while, however, the low grades, as before, proved serious losses.

Prices began to decline about the beginning of October and at the close of the year quotations were:—

Good Medium	\$17 to \$18
Fine	\$19 to \$22
Finest.....	\$24 to \$26

being about \$10 lower than at the commencement of the year. This decline in values must be attributed solely to over production, and unless the production be checked, still lower prices must be expected.

The quality of the teas produced in 1880 was again poor, and it is to be feared that the increasing carelessness attending the preparation of Japan teas, must eventually interfere with their consumption in America.

The production of Black teas, namely Congous, has been practically suspended, but samples of Oolongs of desirable quality have been shown, and it seems probable that these might be successfully made from Japan leaf, as they require less care in preparation than Congous.

The distribution of the shipments for the year is as follows:—

To New York, Boston &c... ..	14,444,540 lbs.
" San Francisco	3,560,427 "
" Chicago &c.	2,926,187 "
" Canada	2,924,456 "
" England... ..	370,123 "

Total 24,225,733 lbs.

Of that quantity 16,115,296 lbs. were carried in English bottoms, 10,502,592 lbs of the same passing through the Suez Canal.

The above figures, it will be noticed, show a large increase in the direct shipments to Canada.

The larger portion of the tea business continues to be in the hands of British firms.

In the returns of the Exports of Tea, too, there is a discrepancy between the figures of the Custom House and

those of the Chamber of Commerce, the latter being 470,172 lbs in excess of the former, but in this case I have succeeded in tracing a considerable portion of the difference to a shipment of tea by the barque *Anna*, which appears in the Custom House Returns as having been exported in 1879, whereas the Chamber of Commerce has included the same in the exports for 1880.

Tobacco continues in favour at home and the export shows again an increase. The leaf as purchased costs \$7 to \$9 per picul for good average quality, but the value is much increased before shipment by removal of the stalks, and by the expense of sorting and packing. Notwithstanding every precaution on this side, damage by fermentation during the voyage is a common occurrence. Like all other Japanese produce prices are kept at such a high level compared with the prices which can be realized in the markets of consumption, that with the added risk of damage in transit the trade gives little satisfaction to exporters.

Of the principal other articles of Export the following show an increase:—

	1880	1879
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	\$ 329,282	\$ 182,921
Fans ...	167,991	87,767
Lacquered ware ...	400,725	233,649
Dried fish ...	404,720	381,727
Matches ...	256,710	78,881
Mushrooms ...	106,315	88,200

Copper, on the other hand, decreased from \$307,025 in 1879 to \$204,338 in 1880.

EXCHANGE.

The fluctuations have not been violent, starting from 3/9½ per dollar for 4 months' Bank drafts in January, the highest point was reached in April and May when the rate attained 3/11. From that time to the end of the year there was a slow and more or less steady decline to 3/8½. In February of this year the news telegraphed that a bi-metallic conference was to be held in Paris, has given the rates an upward tendency.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

The general shipping return shows little difference either in the number of ships, or in the tonnage as compared with the previous year. British shipping, however, increased by 18 vessels and 18,077 tons, while the American shipping decreased by 17 vessels and 14,600 tons. Of the total entries of 295 ships of 365,965 tons, 162 ships of 176,460 tons were British.

For further information I append a shipping report which has been prepared by the shipping clerk of this Consulate.

POPULATION.

The number of foreign residents of all nationalities, inclusive of women and children, but exclusive of Chinamen, was 1366 (of whom 567 were British) against 1394 in 1879, being a decrease of 28 persons.

The return of British residents shows again an increase, while the number of other nationalities, except that of the Germans, which was the same as in the previous year, exhibits a diminution.

The Chinese population increased by 260 individuals, not counting those in foreign employ of whom no record appears to be kept, and may again be set down as fully double that of the Europeans and Americans taken together.

The registered native population of Yokohama (Kanagawa not included) amounted to 46,456 inhabitants, being an increase of 4,504 persons since 1878, or in two years. The number of people registered in other places, but temporarily residing at Yokohama, was 17,830, so that the total native population on the 1st of January of this year amounted to 64,226 inhabitants.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) MARTIN DOUMEN,
Acting Consul.

To J. G. KENNEDY, Esquire,

H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires,

BRITISH SHIPPING REPORT OF THE PORT OF KANAGAWA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

VESSELS ENTERED.

The number of British vessels which entered this port during the year was 162 of 176,460 tons, viz:—100 steamers of 136,550 tons, and 62 sailing vessels of 39,910 tons, being an increase of 18 vessels and 18,077 tons upon the preceeding year.

From Great Britain.

49 vessels of 60,032 tons, viz: 37 steamers of 50,340 tons, and 12 sailing vessels of 9,692 tons arrived from Great Britain being an increase of 10 vessels (7 steamers and 3 sailing vessels) of 12,481 tons on the previous year.

All the steamers and five of the sailing vessels brought general cargoes from London. The remaining seven sailing vessels were from various ports in Great Britain, as follows:—Two of 1,248 tons from Middlesborough, one of 750 tons from Liverpool, one of 547 tons from Sunderland, one of 1,497 tons from Penarth, one of 1,294 tons from North Shields and one of 445 tons from Bristol. The first four vessels brought general cargoes and the other three brought coals.

From Hongkong.

The number of vessels entered from Hongkong was forty of 50,806 tons; thirty-eight of 48,635 tons being steamers, and two of 2,171 tons sailing vessels. Of the steamers, 26 of 26,945 tons were Peninsular and Oriental steamers, 11 of 20,304 tons were steamers of the Occidental and Oriental line, and the other steamer was the *Glenfalloch* of 1,389 tons, which came here in ballast to load tea for New York.

The two sailing vessels were the *Lady Aberdour* of 287 tons and the *Oilerman* of 1884 tons: the first named arrived in ballast, and the latter vessel put into this port in distress having been dismantled in a severe typhoon on the 3rd of October last in Latitude 29.11 North and Longitude 132.20 East, while on a voyage from Hongkong to San Francisco.

From Australia.

12 Sailing vessels aggregating 5,982 tons, arrived from Australia. All of them, with one exception sailed from the Colony of New South Wales, viz: 9 of 4,517 tons from the port of Newcastle and 2 of 1,227 tons from the port of Sydney. These vessels all brought cargoes of coal.

The other vessel was the *Vivid* of 238 tons with a cargo of Coals and Wood from the port of Melbourne.

The amount of tonnage for the year 1880 is about the same as for the preceeding year.

From the United States.

12 steamers of 22,744 tons and 4 sailing vessels of 5,136 tons arrived from the United States. All the steamers belong to the Occidental and Oriental Line of steamships trading between San Francisco and Hongkong via this port. The four sailing vessels were from New York with general cargoes principally kerosine oil.

The tonnage shows a slight decrease upon the previous year.

From Europe.

Fourteen vessels of 10,797 tons, viz: Two steamers of 1,841 tons and twelve sailing vessels of 8,956 tons arrived from Europe as against three vessels of 1,574 tons for the previous year, thus shewing an increase of eleven vessels of 9,223 tons. With the exception of one vessel of 851 tons which came from Hamburg, all the above vessels were from Antwerp with general cargoes.

From China.

Seventeen vessels of 7,287 tons entered China ports, as follows: 2 steamers of 2,274 tons, being one steamer of 652 tons from Newchwang with a cargo of Beans, and one steamer of 1,622 tons from Shanghai, in ballast, with a small portion of general cargo.

The remaining 15 vessels of 5,013 tons were all sailing vessels with cargoes of sugar from Takow, Formosa, except one vessel of 263 tons from Newchwang with a cargo of beans.

The tonnage from China Ports in 1880 shews a falling off of about 5,000 tons upon the previous year, the decrease in sugar cargoes from Takow being over 2,500 tons and in bean cargoes from Newchwang over 1,500 tons.

From Japan.

Eight steamers of 9,947 tons entered from Hiogo in Ballast or with a portion of homeward cargo, all being en route for New York via Suez Canal with tea and general cargo.

Five sailing vessels of 2,960 tons entered, 3 of 1,480 tons from Nagasaki laden with coal, one of 730 tons from Hiogo in ballast, and the remaining one the "Scottish Fairy" of 750 tons, which put into this port in distress, having been dismasted off this Coast on the 4th of October last.

From other Ports.

Only one vessel entered from other ports besides those enumerated above namely the steam ship "Cleveland" of 769 tons which brought a cargo of rice from Saigon.

Vessels Cleared.

The total number of British vessels cleared from this port during the year ended December 31, 1880 was 155 of 171,672 tons, being 101 steamers of 138,083 tons and 54 sailing vessels of 33,589 tons. The amount of tonnage as compared with 1879 shows an increase of 6,924 tons in steam tonnage, but a decrease of 2,650 tons in sailing vessels, thus making an increase of 4,274 tons for the year 1880.

For Great Britain.

Eight steamers of 10,810 tons cleared for London via other Treaty Ports in China and Japan with a small amount of general cargo. Four of these belong to the Ocean Steamship company of Liverpool, 2 to D. Jenkins & Co.'s Shire line of steamers of London, and the other two to the Glen line of steamers of London.

One sailing vessel the "Oleander" of 341 tons cleared for London via Hiogo with general cargo.

The amount of tonnage cleared for Great Britain shows an increase of 5,305 tons upon the previous year.

For Hongkong.

41 vessels of 53,275 tons cleared for Hongkong, viz: 39 steamers of 50,722 tons and two sailing vessels of 2,553 tons.

Of the 39 steamers, 27 of 37,978 tons represented the departures of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship company's steamers, and the other 12 steamers of 22,744 tons belong to the Occidental and Oriental line of steamers. These vessels all carry general cargoes from this port to Hongkong. The Peninsular and Oriental steamers have called at Nagasaki and occasionally at Hiogo also for cargo during the past year.

The two sailing vessels were the "Clydesdale" of 1,823 tons and the "Flecher" of 730 tons: the former vessel cleared in ballast and the latter took kerosine oil.

The amount of tonnage is about the same as for the preceding year.

For Australia.

Two sailing vessels of 849 tons cleared for Australia, viz: the "Clyde" of 562 tons for Melbourne with general cargo, calling at Hiogo to fill up, and the "Lady Aberdour" of 287 tons for Melbourne direct with general cargo, principally rice.

For the United States.

27 vessel of 41,798 tons, being 24 steamers of 38,807 tons and 3 sailing vessels of 2,991 tons cleared for ports in the United States of America.

Of the steamers, 12 of 22,744 tons were steamers of the Occidental and Oriental line bound to San Francisco with general cargoes, mails and passengers. The other 12 steamers of 16,063 tons cleared for New York with part general cargoes, calling at ports in Japan and China to complete loading.

In 1879, nine steamers of 12,347 tons cleared for New York via ports, giving an increase of 3 steamers of 3,716 tons for the years under review.

The 3 sailing vessels left for San Francisco, 2 of them in ballast and 1 with a cargo of tea.

For China.

Seven vessels in ballast of 2,810 tons cleared for ports in China, viz: three of 1,325 tons (one being a steamer of 652 tons) for Newchwang, three of 938 tons for Takow and one of 547 tons for Taiwanfoo.

For Japan.

Sixty four vessels of 57,697 tons or about two-fifths of the year's clearances and about one third of the tonnage for the year cleared for ports in Japan.

Of these, 48 of 51,437 tons (of which 28 of 36,323 tons were steamers and 20 of 15,114 tons were sailing vessels) arrived from Great Britain and Europe with original cargoes for this port and Hiogo.

Of the remaining sixteen, eleven of 4,500 tons (being one steamer of 769 tons and 10 sailing vessels of 3,731 tons) cleared for Nagasaki in ballast in search of employment. Two sailing vessels of 691 tons cleared for Hiogo in ballast, having been chartered to load there for Australia. Two sailing vessels of 749 tons viz: the "Chili" of 445 tons and the "Chingtoo" of 304 tons cleared for Hakodate the former with a cargo of coals, and the latter with materials for a fishing voyage. The remaining vessel was the "Cuba" of 320 tons which cleared for Kuchinotsu (a non-treaty port) in ballast having been chartered by a Japanese Company to load coals at that Port.

For other Ports.

Five sailing vessels of 4,092 tons cleared for other ports as follows:—

Name of vessel.	tonnage.	Port cleared for.	Cargo (if any).
"Don Enrique"	1,334	Manila	Ballast
"Ophelia"	1,184	Zebu	Do.
"Nimrod"	694	Moulmein	Do.
"Clyde"	562	Guam	Do.
"Alex. Newton" ...	308	Do.	Do.

VESSELS SOLD.

Two vessels have been sold at this port during the year 1880, viz:—the "Chili" of Bristol, of 445 tons, sold to a German subject and the "Madame Demorest" of Sydney N. S. W., of 432 tons, sold to a Japanese.

The price paid for the former was £3,000, sterling, and for the latter \$14,000.

*ALL TONNAGE QUOTATIONS ARE NET**RETURN OF BRITISH SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR 1880.*

From	ENTERED.					
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	37	50,340	12	9,692	49	60,032
Hongkong	38	48,635	2	2,171	40	50,806
Australia			12	5,982	12	5,982
United States	12	22,744	4	5,136	16	27,880
Europe	2	1,841	12	8,956	14	10,797
China	2	2,274	15	5,013	17	7,287
Japan	8	9,947	5	2,960	13	12,907
Other Ports	1	769			1	769
	100	136,550	62	39,910	162	176,460
	CLEARED.					
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	8	10,810	1	341	9	11,151
Hongkong	39	50,722	2	2,553	41	53,275
Australia			2	849	2	849
United States	24	38,807	3	2,991	27	41,798
Europe			6	2,158	7	2,810
China	1	652	35	20,605	64	57,697
Japan	29	37,092	5	4,092	5	4,092
Other Ports						
	101	138,083	54	33,589	155	171,672

ENTERED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Years.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
1871	173	99,420	209	279,116	382	378,536
1872	132	80,218	189	316,387	321	396,605
1873	140	101,316	210	326,378	350	427,694
1874	155	123,965	202	310,115	357	434,080
1875	155	132,995	175	302,618	330	435,613
1876	148	152,107	135	211,374	283	363,481
1877	151	151,641	158	216,114	309	367,755
1878	173	183,021	142	213,761	315	396,782
1879	144	158,383	149	205,451	293	363,834
1880	162	176,460	133	189,505	295	365,965

It will be seen that while British shipping has been steadily on the increase Foreign tonnage has as steadily decreased

**I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF
KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER
31ST, 1880.**

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Article.	Quantity.	Value \$
Cotton Manufactures—\$11,200,918.		
Brocade	yards 347,712	40,375
Lawn	" 3,639,029	186,920
Printed Cotton and Chintzes	" 3,539,497	249,632
Cotton Yarn... ..	" piculs 269,629	7,224,128
Drills	yards 329,371	30,510
Handkerchiefs	dozen 31,179	28,102
Ginghams	yards 39,434	4,433
Raw Cotton... ..	" piculs 11,134	123,898
Shirtings, Grey	yards 33,835,940	1,633,788
" White	" 745,160	44,402
" Dyed	" 2,801,290	216,625
" Twilled	" 1,694,278	122,953
Singlets and Drawers... ..	dozen 11,002	35,445
Taffachelass	yards 103,920	17,545
Satins	" 2,622,013	274,872
" for Umbrellas	pieces 12,015	51,912
T. Cloths	yards 1,377,582	53,171
Turkey Reds	" 3,178,622	196,242
Velvets	" 3,124,487	597,655
Cotton Fabrics (Sundry)	" 391,575	32,485
Cotton Thread	" piculs 63	5,825
		\$11,200,918

Woolen Manufactures—\$2,307,784.

Blankets	" piculs 4,004	190,291
Buntings	yards 31,780	3,385
Cloth	" 122,082	167,742
Flannel	" 82,762	23,743
Long Ells	" 24,803	7,769
Laestings	" 5,527	1,826
Mousselines	" 11,639,207	1,821,388
Serges	" 48,870	25,205
Spanish Stripes	" 2,431	1,892
Singlets and Drawers... ..	dozen 161	14,303
Taffachelass	yards 84,097	11,141
Yarn	" piculs 39	1,512
Woolen goods (Sundry)	yards 226,808	37,587
		\$2,307,784

Mixed Woolen and Cotton—\$1,326,517.

Alpaca	yards 204,923	26,509
Italian cloth	" 3,426,643	723,311
Lustres	" 176,362	18,884
Orleans	" 577,589	68,966
Singlets and Drawers	dozen 253	1,074
Cotton and Woolen goods (sundry)	yards 1,638,268	487,773
		\$1,326,517

Metals—\$1,191,327.

Brass	" piculs 38	951
" Ware	" 680	8,837
Copper	" 26	15,667
" Nails... ..	" 26	762
" Ware	" 238,072	5,960
Iron (Manufactured)	" 34,210	630,330
" Pig	" 15,092	30,910
" Wire	" 15,092	57,812
" Piping	" 1,378	84,905
" Roofing... ..	" 705	15,096
" Screws	" 28,306	9,634
" Kentledge	" 17,068	4,844
" Broken	" 3,480	456
" Rails	" 1,236	38,334
Lead, Pig	" 332	41,902
" Sheet	" 28	17,815
" Piping... ..	" 7,577	6,178
Nickel	" 8,649	1,936
Quicksilver	" 283	18,647
Spelter and Zinc	" 988	1,473
Steel	" 11,556	47,564
" Wire	" 1,450	43,924
Tin plates	" cases 1,450	1,529
Yellow metal	" piculs 1,450	1,984
		\$1,191,327

Arms and Ammunition—\$187,399.

Cannon	No. 69,323	49,519
Cartridges	" 7,218	2,681
Gunpowder	" 13,347	7,218
Rifles	" 13,347	127,951
		\$187,399

Miscellaneous Foreign—\$6,608,481.

Articles de Paris... ..	" 1,187	15,269
Anchors and Cables	" 91,889	4,166
Beer and Porter	" 48,015	58,036
Blacking	" 2,648	34,614
Blue (Prussian)	" piculs 867	6,516
Books	" 2,101	3,926
Brushes	" 254,097	43,468
Butter, Milk and Cheese	" 1,576	23,641
Buttons... ..	" 63	3,892
Boots, Shoes and Slippers... ..	" pairs 17,710	19,330
Canvas and Duck	" yards 245	9,218
Candles	" 87	4,363
Carmine	" 45,031	20,788
Carpeting	" 13,820	219,400
Carpet (tapestry)	" No. 79,440	4,138
" Rugs	" 9,458	4,272
Carriages and Harness	" 21,285	153,861
Cattle, Head	" 464	8,016
Cement... ..	" piculs 254	2,383
Clothing	" 81,529	39,155
Clocks	" No. 3,356	4,879
Cloth (elastic)	" 5,934	263,270
" (oil, floor)	" 7,509	276,165
Coal	" tons 7	1,502
Coffee	" piculs 11,830	42,766
Confectionary	" 129	13,799
Coral (beads)	" 36,977	1,564
Cordage	" piculs 173	3,942
Corks	" Cases 24,435	84,733
Cutlery	" 84,809	54,809
Drugs	" 2,065	1,616
Dye Stuffs	" 429	493
Fishing Lines	" 4,879	10,329
Flour	" piculs 90	636
Furniture	" 25,126	2,019
Fowling pieces	" No. 194	264
Furs	" 41,165	18,095
German Silver	" piculs 4,787	28,566
Glass (window)	" Cases 39	1,076
" ware	" 508	7,903
" beads	" 1,274	7,390
Gambier	" 8,012	2,394
Gamboge	" 132	65
Glue	" piculs 4,679	46,752
Gloves	" dozen 10,568	10,568
Gun	" piculs 18	824
" ware	" 24,036	1,099
Gold and Silver Plates	" 32	57,855
Gypsum	" 10,935	11,707
Handkerchiefs	" piculs 134	26,954
Hemp	" 96,743	1,910
Hemp (Hemp)	" 236,881	3,225
Hides	" yards 45,588	8,685
Hoofs	" 387	453,391
Horns	" 1,004	522,410
Horses... ..	" Head 6,206	552
Horse Cloths	" 831,938	5,318
Hats	" dozen 1,882	18,438
Implement and Tools	" 1,333	20,681
India-rubber, crude	" piculs 352	3,507
" ware	" 2,725,438	8,870
Indigo, dry	" 4,265	37,459
Instruments, Scientific	" 69,008	20,305
" Surgical	" 2,263	481
" Musical	" 2,993	10,405
Ivory	" 74	100,691
Lamps and fittings	" 4,144	82,069
Lead (Red, white and yellow)	" 1,903	6,820
Leather... ..	" 7,610	8,318
" Cloth	" piculs 1,770	34,153
Linen	" 10,445	30,500
" and cotton mixture	" 17,489	347,326
Machinery	" 453,391	1,004
Matches	" 522,410	6,206
Medicines	" 552	831,938
Mirrors... ..	" 3,507	8,870
Oats	" piculs 352	37,459
Oil, Kerosine	" 2,725,438	8,685
" Salad	" 4,265	37,459
" Castor	" 69,008	20,305
" Turpentine	" 2,263	481
" Various	" 2,993	10,405
Opera glasses	" 74	100,691
Painters colours	" 4,144	82,069
Paint Oil	" 1,903	6,820
Paper	" 7,610	8,318
Perfumery	" piculs 1,770	34,153
Pictures	" 10,445	30,500
Pitch and Tar	" 17,489	347,326
Plated ware... ..	" 453,391	1,004
Porcelain and Earthenware	" 522,410	6,206
Provisions and Stores	" 552	831,938
Quinine	" piculs 352	37,459
Ropes... ..	" 2,725,438	8,685
Saddlery	" 4,265	37,459
Salted meat in casks... ..	" 69,008	20,305
Shawls	" No. 7,610	8,318
Silk Satins	" piculs 1,770	34,153
" Manufactures	" 10,445	30,500
" and Cotton Mixtures... ..	" 17,489	347,326

Small	piculs	24	5,605
Scales and Balances	—	—	6,746
Seeds	—	—	5,434
Soap	—	1,831	10,877
Scented	—	—	46,898
Socks and Stockings	dozen	4,545	7,434
Soda	piculs	1,266	4,037
Solder	—	37	722
Spectacles	—	—	1,206
Sponges	—	—	3,191
Stationery	—	—	40,537
Stoves and Fittings	—	—	2,820
Sugar, loaf	piculs	502	6,352
Table covers	No.	597	1,027
Teeth, Sea horse	piculs	104	12,700
Thermometers	—	—	3,102
Thread	—	—	11,912
Timber and planks	—	—	15,973
Tobacco Cigars	piculs	215½	31,471
Cigarettes	—	—	3,857
Sundry	—	5	7,172
Tortoise Shell	—	215	95,308
Towels	dozen	2,014	2,591
Travelling Bags	No.	9,487	19,391
Trimnings	—	—	11,081
Trunks	—	—	291
Umbrellas	—	—	1,584
Umbrella frames	dozen	254,813	195,547
Sticks	—	1,498	2,525
Utensils for table use	—	—	4,775
Varnish	—	—	6,554
Verdigris	piculs	14	281
Vermilion	—	452	25,791
Waterproof Coats	—	—	3,016
Watches	No.	45,342	291,512
Fittings	—	—	2,777
Wheat	piculs	2,332	2,844
Woods (Aloe, Red Sandal, Sapan)	—	1,578	5,951
Wines and Spirits	—	—	210,235
Ships, Sailing	No.	1	14,000
Steam	—	1	103,000
Sundries	—	—	296,100

\$6,608,481

Article	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Miscellaneous Local—\$3,520,682.</i>		
Alum	piculs	1,877
Cloves	—	741
Cochineal	—	64
Cotton goods	yards	391,606
Ginseng	piculs	8,310
Gum, Dragons blood	—	1½
Horns (Rhinoeros)	—	—
Liqueurs	—	—
Mangrove Bark	—	219
Matting	yards	12,920
Mats (Packing)	—	—
Musk	piculs	84
Oil (ground nut)	—	1,311
Cake	—	35,443
Paper	—	—
Peas and Beans	—	24,324
Paper	—	36
Rattans	—	2,683
Rice	—	151,068
Safflower	—	739
Salt	—	403
Salted Fish	—	43
Saltpetre	—	4,367
Shoes	pairs	1,245
Silk Crape	pieces	130
Sugar (Candy)	piculs	2,946
White	—	67,482
Brown	—	477,455
Tea	—	334
basket	—	—
lead	—	19,927
firing pans	—	—
Sundries	—	219,397

Total \$3,520,682

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	11,200,913
Woollen do.	2,307,781
Mixed Cotton and Woollen	1,326,517
Metals	1,191,327
Arms and Ammunition	187,399
Miscellaneous (Foreign) do.	6,608,481
do. (Local)	3,520,682

Total... .. \$26,343,104

RE-EXPORT.

Miscellaneous	\$379,023
Imported on Government account and included in the above	\$285,658

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

EXPORT TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Article.	Quantity.	Value \$	Value \$
Silk (raw)	piculs	14,616	8,606,867
(floss)	—	169½	32,559
(noohi)	—	4,835	605,294
(tama)	—	3	423
(floss waste)	—	1,418	36,340
(waste)	—	9,095	681,396
Silk-worm eggs	cards	530,452	991,021
Tea	piculs	157,669	4,629,616
Bancha	—	3,658	25,289
Dust	—	16,856	71,057
Copper (ore)	—	7,740	127,660
(alabs)	—	875	15,441
(ware)	—	—	22,014
fit for remanuf're.	—	2,095	39,223
Tobacco leaf	—	11,026	102,854
various	—	—	233
Wax (vegetable)	—	625	9,448
(bees)	—	29	980
Dried fish, various	—	6,097	33,768
Irico (boche de mer)	—	418	13,808
Cuttle fish	—	3,838	69,232
Sharks' fins	—	249	5,906
Shell fish	—	440	2,620
Shrimps	—	111	1,564
Awabi	—	8,661	211,047
Shell	—	6,433	66,653
Rice	—	13,763	47,551
Aniseed	—	3,610	47,551
Bamboo Ware	—	—	14,429
Bronze	—	—	20,532
Camphor	—	63½	38,685
Coal	ton	1,980	1,595
Cocoons (pierced)	piculs	939	11,932
(unpierced)	—	3	—
waste	—	533	14,335
Clothes	—	—	105,439
Cotton manufactures	—	—	17,733
Coral	—	—	10,506
Drugs	—	592,243	3,048
Earthenware & Porcelain	—	—	120,229
Fans	—	—	329,282
Flour	—	453	167,991
Furs	—	37,866	1,897
Furniture	No.	—	16,029
Gall nuts	piculs	285	1,404
Horns (deer)	—	139	2,975
Ginnang (Icho)	—	229	4,456
Isinglass (Kanten colle)	—	—	730
vegetable	—	604	—
Iron ware	—	—	15,726
Ivory	—	—	1,244
Jinrickisha	—	—	3,403
Laquered ware	—	—	781
Lanterns	No.	481,259	400,725
Lily bulbs	—	—	9,185
Matches	—	—	5,609
Mushrooms	—	—	256,710
Medicines	—	—	106,315
Oil (fish)	piculs	4,699	6,251
peppermint	—	21	—
Paper	—	—	13,450
Peas and Beans	—	1,627	32,607
Plants	—	—	3,122
Potatoes	—	8,589	2,034
Provisions	—	—	6,040
Rags	—	1,881	49,986
Photographs and Pictures	—	—	3,135
Screens	No.	5,388	5,025
Seaweed	piculs	8,582	17,403
cut	—	15,570	45,797
Shippoki	—	—	64,524
Silk manufactures	—	—	46,800
and Cotton do.	—	—	40,082
Soy	—	76	2,543
Sulphur	—	5,237	296
Tooth powder	—	—	6,118
Tortoise-shell ware	—	—	2,127
Umbrellas	—	—	2,005
Vermicelli	—	441	61,321
Wheat and Barley	—	878	1,928
Sundry	—	—	3,224
			89,853

\$18,577,913

REIMPORTS.	
Miscellaneous	\$3,481
RECAPITULATION.	
Silk	\$9,962,879
Silk-worm Eggs	991,021
Tea	4,723,961
Copper	204,338
Tobacco	103,107
Wax	10,428
Dried fish	404,720
Rice	47,551
Miscellaneous	2,127,908
Total... ..	\$18,577,913

III.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British, General	124	126,771	116	120,950
" Mail Steamers	38	49,689	39	50,722
American, General	48	47,254	45	43,690
" Mail Steamers	17	86,334	19	91,932
French, General	—	—	—	—
" Mail Steamers	27	42,640	27	42,864
German, General	28	9,793	29	10,344
Russian	5	1,278	6	1,774
Danish	3	548	2	231
Swedish	—	—	—	—
Dutch	3	97	2	61
Norwegian	1	416	1	416
Belgian	1	1,125	1	1,125
	293	365,965	287	364,109

IV.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR 1880.

Imported from England and other countries... ..	\$1,481,981
Imported from open Ports in Japan	6,400,422
Total Imported... ..	\$7,882,403
Exported to England and other countries	\$11,312,220
Exported to open Ports in Japan	2,171,203
Total Exported... ..	\$13,483,423
Total Imported and Exported \$21,365,826.	

V.—DUTIES UPON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SHIPPING DUES, STORAGE CHARGES, AND MISCELLANEOUS CUSTOMS FEES COLLECTED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR 1880.

Export Duties	\$620,132
Import	1,256,043
Storage and warehousing fees	9,117
Shipping fees (entrance and clearance)	8,201
Miscellaneous	1,834
Total... ..	\$1,895,347

VI.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AND FIRMS, AND THE RESIDENTS AND FIRMS OF EACH FOREIGN NATIONALITY ESTABLISHED AT KANAGAWA ON DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

Nationality.	No. of Residents.	No. of Firms.
British	567	53
Austro Hungarian	6	1
Belgian	11	1
Chinese (exclusive of those in foreign employ)	2,505	—
Danish	12	1
Dutch	51	5
French	102	34
German	200	24
Hawaiian	—	—
Italian	14	4
Peruvian	—	—
Portuguese	45	—
Russian	42	1
Spanish (Maula men)	30	—
Swedish and Norwegian	14	—
Swiss	32	11
United States... ..	250	21
Total... ..	3,871	159

NOTE. The word "Firm" is misleading. In the return of British Firms only Merchants properly so called are included, whereas the other Nationalities include also tradesmen in their returns of Firms.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 5th August, 1881.

The recovery of General Garfield is now assured.
The Transvaal Convention has been signed.
The House of Lords has read the Irish Land Bill for the second time.

Lieut. Francis H. Haygarth, H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, has been appointed to the command of the *Lapwing*, vice Scott deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Owing to the intense heat last Saturday afternoon the Cricket match was not a great success. At 3.30 side were chosen for a scratch game when only nine on each sides mustered on the ground. (Thanks to visitors from the blue-funnel steamer in port for even that number). The bowling on both sides was good and the fielding lively, as will be seen by the number run out. We were particularly pleased with the throwing in from long-leg and long-off by a new member of the Club, who has youth in his favor towards making him a good all round player. Thomson, Stephens and Veitch each drove the ball over the fence, the latter twice.

We hope the Cricket Club will keep up the practice of the game during the latter half of this season; for very shortly they may be called upon to meet a strong naval eleven with considerable experience gained since leaving the home turf.

The following are the scores:—

	1st INNINGS.	2nd INNINGS.
C. E. Stephens, b. Duff	8	0
C. D. Moss, run out	7	0
A. Hearne, b. J. H. Thompson	0	run out
G. T. Veitch, run not	20	0
T. L. Boag, c. and b. J. H. Thompson	2	0
Capt. Wikling, b. Duff... ..	0	run out
T. F. Talbot, run out	0	0
G. W. F. Playfair, not out... ..	2	0
W. B. Thomson, absent	0	not out
Byes	0	31
	39	44

	1st INNINGS.
—Duff, c. Boag, b. Thomson	4
E. J. Moss, b. Stephens	1
J. H. Thompson, b. Thomson	1
H. Barlow, b. Stephens	0
J. D'Almeida, run out	2
Dr. Briggs, not out	16
J. L. Thompson, b. Stephens	1
C. Martin run out	1
—Cameron, b. Thomson	0
Byes	9
	33

The German schooner *Annie*, which put in "distressed" on Saturday night last left Shanghai for Hiogo on the 21st of July. On the 30th when the vessel was off the Bungo Channel the wind began to blow heavily, and continued for two days E.N.E., N., and N.E. The vessel sustained considerable damage, made much water, and was driven out of her course for about 250 miles to the Eastward; and so, when the weather held up, the captain deemed it advisable to put into Yokohama and have repairs effected.

A serious fracas occurred last Tuesday night among sailors in the vicinity of those grog-shops which abound in the Honmura Road. A man was stabbed and taken to the General Hospital, where he is still under treatment. An English and a Spanish subject are concerned in the assault. Both men have been remanded, at the request of the police, for time to produce evidence.

With reference to the electricity which generates and accumulates, to a damaging extent, in the metallic sea-going vessels of to-day, Mr. Leduc in *Comptes Rendus* studies the question of the currents of electricity generated in the sides of such ships, in which the covering of iron is separated from the copper sheathing by a layer of wood, the latter being rendered conductive by reason of its humidity. He thinks that one application of his discovery might take the shape of an automatic fire alarm for vessels.

Some three hundred members of the United Service Club having asked that Colonel Valentine Baker—Baker Pacha—be re-admitted to the club, his name has been put up for re-election, and the balloting will take place shortly.

Brief states that another small planet was discovered at Vienna by Herr Palisa, Director of the Observatory at Pola, on May 19th. This is the first discovery of the kind made since September 30th (also by Palisa), and will reckon as No. 220 in the list of small planets, several of which are still anonymous.

NAGASAKI.

(From the *R. S. and Nagasaki Express*).

On Tuesday night an attempt to rob the Eureka Hotel was frustrated just in time to prevent the coveted goods, consisting of wines and spirits of various descriptions, from being carried off the premises. It seems that the proprietress was awakened by hearing a noise in the bar, and, accompanied by several of the servants, proceeded to find out the cause, when it was discovered that the cupboards and bar had been ransacked of most of their contents in the shape of liquors. An alarm was raised, and upon further search being made, the missing articles were found upon the verandah, where they had evidently been placed ready for speedy removal, and in which act the thief must have been interrupted. It is suspected that the party implicated was well acquainted with the premises and the habits of the occupants; and it is not at all improbable that it was some one who has, at sometime or other, been employed in the hotel.

A fire is reported to have occurred on board the Mitsui Bussan Co.'s S. S. *Hideyoshi-maru* in Kuchinotsu harbour. It was, however, confined to the vicinity of the lamp-room, where it commenced, but was not extinguished before the majority of the lamps were destroyed.

Not the least conspicuous amongst local consular ensigns is that of the latest addition to the number, recently hoisted by the newly appointed representative of Portugal, T. B. Glover, Esq.

The principal of the unusual length of time occupied by the Mitsui Bussan Co.'s schooner *Awajishima Maru*, on the voyage from Kobe to this port recently, was not difficult to discover, nor had it far to be sought after; for upon beaching her at Inasa her bottom was found to be in a fearful state, considering the time that had elapsed since docking, which, added to the strong head currents and almost incessant calm that was experienced, the greatest matter for surprise is that she succeeded in making the passage at all.

HIOGO.

(From the *Higo News*).

Two stowaways were discovered on board the *Nagoya-maru* shortly after the vessel left Nagasaki on her last voyage to Kobe. The men claimed to be American citizens, and on the steamer's arrival on Sunday were taken by the Japanese police to the Municipal gao, where they were naturally refused admission. The Japanese authorities then took charge of them for the night, and next day introduced them to the United States Consul. General Stahel objected to interfere with the men; the Japanese declined to keep them in custody any longer, and so they were released to shift for themselves as best they might.

In consequence of the stormy weather prevailing on Monday and yesterday (2nd) telegraphic communication with Yokohama was much impeded. Matters improved considerably after five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the arrears of work were rapidly cleared off. The Nagasaki line was not affected.

C. H. Merton, the proprietor of one of the so-called "saloons" which have given the ports of China and Japan such an unenviable reputation, was yesterday arrested on the information of a Japanese woman and charged with rape. General Stahel ordered the man to be detained in custody pending further proceedings.

An official invitation to take part in the Yokohama regatta was replied to on Saturday by the Hon. Secretary of the K. R.

and A. C. The local club has intimated an intention of competing in the following events:—Canton Fours, Pair Oars, Double Sculls, Single Sculls, and Canoes. It is also not at all improbable that Kobe will be represented in both the yacht races.

SHANGHAI.

(From the *Shanghai Courier*.)

With regard to the *Hochung-Lapwing* collision case, we learn that the plaintiffs in the original suit and the defendants in the cross action have determined to appeal to the Privy Council; and leave to appeal will be immediately applied for in the Supreme Court here. Two of the foremost leaders of the Admiralty bar, at home, have been retained by telegram on behalf of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

A prospectus has been issued for the formation of a "Shanghai Tannery Company," with a capital of Tls. 150,000, in 1,500 shares of Tls. 100 each. The object of this Company is to acquire from Mr. R. Mackenzie the property and business known as the Pootung Tannery, lately owned by Mr. Henry Lazarus, and it is proposed to take the property over on the 1st September next and to commence business from that date. The provisional committee is an influential one, and Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, and Co. are agents.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's repairing steamer *H. C. Oersted*, named after the great discoverer of the influence of the galvanic current on the magnetic needle, is about to leave these waters to be stationed in Europe as repairing steamer for the company's cables in the Baltic and North Sea. The company's new repairing steamer *Store Nordiske* will take her place. A short statement of her performances may prove interesting. The *H. C. Oersted* was built in 1872 for the G. N. T. Co., at Messrs. Burmeister and Co's works at Copenhagen, and fitted out with all the necessary machinery for cable laying and repairs, electric testing apparatus, etc., and having taken on board in London a double-core cable manufactured by Mr. W. T. Henley, she arrived at Hongkong on the 8th January, 1873. The cable she brought out was to connect Amoy with the company's cable laid between Hongkong and Shanghai in 1871. Owing to the strong N.E. monsoon blowing in the Formosa Straits during the winter months, this cable could not be completed till the 22nd February; the same day the Amoy Station was opened for transmission. The cable had a length of 40 nautical miles and was spliced into the Hongkong-Shanghai cable about 270 miles from Hongkong. It is of a double-cored heavy shore end type. Since that time the *H. C. Oersted* has been stationed at Shanghai, a central position for repairs to the cables running between Vladivostok and Hongkong, total length about 2,200 nautical miles. During the first years the *H. C. Oersted* had a lot of repairs to do, especially in the neighbourhood of Outslaff, where fishing boats fouled the cable with their anchors and injured it. Sometimes they cut it maliciously and sold a part of it. But in latter years these accidents have become considerably fewer after the position of the cables and their nature had become sufficiently understood by the native fishermen and shipping. The *H. C. Oersted* has always been able to effect repairs in a remarkable short time, as the steamer, without regard to expense and with a full technical and nautical staff on board, has always been kept in readiness to proceed to sea at a moment's notice, as soon as a cable broke down. In 1874, the steamer *H. C. Oersted* laid two cables across the Tatar Straits for the Japanese Administration and in 1878 and 1880 two short cables for the Hongkong Government.

Mr. E. Shinagawa, Consul-General for Japan, left by the *Nagoya Maru* on the 27th of July. During his absence, Mr. Y. Midzuno, First Secretary, will take charge of the Consulate.

We learn that Judge Denny, United States Consul-General at this port, objected at the meeting of the Consular body to the introduction of tramways into Shanghai, in view, we believe, of future contingencies.

At about half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 29th of July, the stillness of the evening was broken by the sound of a bugle, followed immediately afterwards by ringing cheers. Various conjectures were hazarded as to what it all meant, but

this morning it became known that it was the Rangers cheering their captain at his residence. The cheering could be heard a long way down Hongkew. The Rangers and their friends had been out earlier in the evening to the Grand Stand where they had invited Captain J. J. Keswick, who shortly leaves for home, to a farewell dinner.

We understand that the Imperial Maritime Customs are about to place first-class lights upon Steep Island Pass and Bonham Pass, and that their construction is to be immediately commenced.

We learn that the German fleet in Chinese waters, consisting of the *Hertka*, *Stosch*, *Ilia*, and *Wolf* will rendezvous at Chefoo in September.

H.M.S. *Lapwing*, homeward bound, left her moorings abreast of the Settlement at half-past five o'clock on the 1st instant. As she passed down the river, the crews of all the men-of-war in the Lower Reach cheered her lustily. The *Lapwing* went alongside the Naval Yard to coal and proceeded on her journey.

We hear that a meeting of the heads of the various Marine Insurance Companies in Shanghai was held a few days ago to take into consideration the question of undermanned ships; and a resolution was agreed to, to the effect that, in future insurance should be refused to all ships which were insufficiently manned.

AMOY.

(From the *Amoy Gazette*.)

Referring to the report of the steamer *Euphrates* in our issue of the 21st instant, we publish the following report of Capt. Albert Crood of the steamer *Fayew* sent in to Foochow, to the Harbour Master.

BEARINGS.

Heohu.....N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.
High ChikokN. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
Soudan.....W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

On 22nd instant, Lat. $28^{\circ} 17' N.$, Long. $121^{\circ} 53' E.$, at noon, observed a wreck on the port bow surrounded by Chinese boats; stood for her, and sent Mr. Williams (2nd officer) away to get information. At 1 p.m. he returned and reported that his men could not talk to the Chinese boatmen. The vessel was a 3-masted schooner with foremast and jib-boom standing, the decks and sides burst in and both anchors down, the tide running past her so that she is a great danger in the track of ships. The natives were taking out beans, the vessel was nearly on her beam ends with starboard side out of water; letters were visible on her stern, { S. HALL. } also an American flag.
ON.

By this, we presume that the vessel should be the American 3-masted schooner *Annie S. Hall* of Boston, Captain Nelson.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Our latest account quoted from the Japanese papers left His Majesty the Emperor at Koyama-yeki, whence he started at 7 a.m. on the 2nd instant. The sum of one hundred and fifty yen was given to the proprietor of the place where he lodged—Takahashi Manahi. On the eve of the Emperor's departure, Mr. Fujikawa, Prefect of Tochigi Ken, applied for permission to present to His Majesty some cotton cloth, woven by an old lady of the village. The requisite permission was given and the donor was rewarded. Her age is eighty-seven years, an epoch which she hopes her sovereign will attain. The rain continued and the roads were very dirty, much impeding the progress of the imperial party. Koganei was reached at half-past eight in the morning. There His Majesty took a short rest in the house of Okoshi Tojiro, who received a gratification of yen 35. The *cortège* arrived at Ishibashi-yeki at ten o'clock, and there His Majesty took the mid-day repast in Mr. Izawa's house, which was beautifully ornamented. After lunch Mr. Fujikawa exhibited to His Majesty some silkworms reared by a resident of Hanekawa; an Imperial edict of Go-Daigo-

Tenno (the 96th Emperor, who reigned in this country about 460 years ago), and many ancient curios, of a private collection. It is said that the most valuable of these objects was a sword, which Shunaku Tenno (the 61st Emperor) gave to Tawara Toda Hidesato, in acknowledgment of his exemplary service in defeating Musakado. His Majesty left the place at 11.20 a.m.; and, after a short rest at Sadsune-no-miya, the town of Utsu-no-miya was reached early in the afternoon. Almost all the officers who had come thither earlier had previously left for the field of the proposed manoeuvres. Generals Saigo, Yamada, and two or three other officers, however, were present at the entrance of the town to receive the Imperial party. Mr. Hanabusa, Minister for Korea, who had accompanied a few of the Korean guests to witness the military operations, was allowed to pay his respects to the Emperor during the afternoon. At five o'clock in the morning of the 3rd His Majesty left for Shirasawa; at which place he took horse, and rode to Kutsuyama castle, where a balcony commanding a full view of the forces had been prepared for him. Their Imperial Highnesses Arisugawa, and Kita Shirakawa; Generals Saigo and Yamada; Lieutenant-Generals Soga, and Takashima, Messrs. Sugi, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, Yamaguchi, Chamberlain, and many other military and civil officials were present. The military attaché to the French Legation was, also, one of the spectators. The general plan of the manoeuvres on that day was:—The Eastern force, which had its head-quarters at Nihonmatsu, sent out two detachments—to Mito and Shirakawa—in order to threaten Tokio. The Shirakawa division, being informed that the Western army could not yet have reached Utsu-no-miya, made a forced march to Ujike in the hope of securing the town before the adverse force could reach it, but was disappointed, as the enemy was aware of the advance and occupied the position; and the opposing armies met next morning near the Kinn River, at about the time the Emperor arrived at Katsugama, at which place the Eastern force formed its centre endeavoring to extend its wings to Aranuma and Akudzu; but the other side's defence was so well conducted, that the assailants were checked until they found that the enemy had been concentrating his force at Akudzu, leaving his right wing feeble. Against this point the attack of the Easterns was accordingly directed, and an attempt was made to outflank the enemy and attack him in the rear, by passing through the villages of Hodsumi and Okamoto. Meanwhile the Western force endeavored to burn down the village of Okudzu in order to drive out the party which held it; but the artillery was too strongly posted. This was the commencement of the final defeat of the Westerners, who made a well ordered retreat to Utsu-no-miya, defending every point of vantage and laying mines along the roads to impede the advance of their pursuers. When they had commanded the approaches to the town the manoeuvres ceased—at half-past nine o'clock at night. His Majesty witnessed from various points the changing fortunes of the fight, and returned to his lodging at a late hour.

On the ensuing day, the 4th instant, the manoeuvres were continued in the presence of the Emperor, the strategical result being that the capital is considered safe from any approach from the west.

The Emperor, with his suite, left Utsu-no-miya at 7.10 a.m. on the 5th instant. On the eve of his departure, His Majesty honoured his host, Mr. Sudaiki Kiuyemon, with a private audience, and ordered the sum of one hundred and fifty yen, three silver cups, and two *kiki*—one red and one white—of *Uabutage* to be given to him. A detailed account of the plan and process of the military operations was handed to His Majesty. All the troops on the station, supplemented by two companies from the Tokio garrison, lined both sides of the road leading out of the town, during the passage of the Emperor and his followers. The first stage was to Shirasawa, where the Emperor took horse at half-past nine and arrived at Akudau a little before ten o'clock. After a short rest he went in his carriage as far as the post town of Ujike, reaching that place at eleven o'clock. Passing through Kitsu-gawa, the procession shortly came to uneven roads where progress was very slow as far as Sakuyama-yeki, which was reached shortly

before four o'clock in the afternoon. At every available point along the road, a crowd of spectators assembled to welcome their sovereign. The town of Sakuyama was decorated with flags and lanterns, and the people received the Emperor with hearty demonstrations of joy and respect. Lanterns, verdant bamboos, and quaint *Shimnara* decorated every domicile along the streets through which the cortège passed. Thus, according to old Shinto rites, do the people honour their gods. His Majesty lodged at the house of Inuami. Mr. Yamayoshi, Prefect of Fukushima *ken*, with several of his officers, met the Emperor at the entrance of the town and were afterwards presented to him in his apartments. The villagers composed and sent poems of welcome, and exhibited silkworms and cocoons. The Prefect preferred a request that His Majesty would on his road visit the reclamation works on the plain of Nasu; but it was finally decided that Prince Arisugawa and His Excellency Okuma, who quitted the Imperial party on the 2nd instant, should inspect, and report upon the progress of the enterprise, on their way to Nikko.

Sakuyama-yeki was left by the Imperial party at a few minutes before seven o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant. The host, Inuami Hikotaro, received the sum of seventy yen. The night had been rainy but the following morning was bright. The Prefect of Fukushima *ken*, who had received the Imperial party in the town, left for Fukushima in advance of the procession. The Governor of Tochigi *ken* accompanied His Majesty's suite. In Ootawara-yeki, where a short stay was made, *Miki* and *Kagami-mochi* (the names of offerings of *sake* and *mochi* to gods) were placed at the entrance to every house, and the inhabitants, old and young, men, women, and children, knelt with prostrate heads by the side of their offerings just as they do when their district gods are borne around in the *Mikoshi* on festival day. However ridiculous their attitude may have appeared, it was perhaps the sincerest manifestation of the respect of an unsophisticated people. Between Tsuresawa, where a short rest was taken, and Ashino, the scholars of the primary schools lined the Imperial route here and there carrying either the national flag, or ensigns inscribed with the names of their respective seminaries. Shortly before eleven o'clock the post town of Yushinori was entered, and here the Emperor, mounted the steed *Koharu* (his favourite horse *Kin-kawasan* being sick.) Thirty *yen* was left with the Fujita house where His Majesty took tiffin. The Emperor rested in a marquee specially erected on the plain of Miyoto-ishi for his accommodation, and arrived at the town of Ashino at 2:40 p.m., where he remained for the rest of the day and during the following night. While the Emperor's carriage was crossing the plain an old man, kneeling at one side of the road, tried to present a document enveloped in foreign blue paper. The humble epistle, perhaps to the astonishment of the officials who received it, says the Japanese writer, was no petition for the establishment of a National Assembly, but a few verses of felicitation upon the Imperial visit. It was not at once formally received; but the donor was instructed to forward it through the local authorities. In the evening grateful showers cooled the heated atmosphere. As the following day's journey was to be one of about twelve *ri*, it was announced that the start would be at six o'clock next morning. His Imperial Highness Arisugawa, His Excellency Okuma and some others, who travelled round by Nikko, arrived in Ashi-no the same evening, after having inspected the works of reclamation of waste ground now in progress on the plains of Nasu.

A notification has been issued stating that the newly born Imperial princess has been named Aki-ko, and has received the title of Shige-no-Miya.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that the Ministers of the Imperial Household, and Agricultural and Commercial, Departments have informed the Council of State that the former desires to assume the control of the Shimosa farm, with all its sheep, cattle, buildings, and implements of husbandry. The idea is to convert the site into an Imperial establishment.

Hitherto in the Genro-In, the committee for investigating memorials consisted of three senators, which number, in consequence of press of business, has been increased to four.

In view of the public convenience it has been decided to alter, where advisable, the sites of the district post-offices, and to increase the number of pillar letter-boxes.

Tokio journals believe that the Gendarmerie will assume their active functions on the enforcement of the new codes, or from the beginning of January next.

His Imperial Highness Higashi Fushimi and two or three other distinguished personages gave a banquet in honor of the newly appointed Dutch Minister at the *Momijikean* club on Sunday evening last.

It is said to have been announced that the Emperor will be unable to visit the towns of Ishimaki and Nobiro in Miyagi *ken*; and further that a request from the people of those districts, asking that Prince Arisugawa may be allowed to pass through their localities as the representative of His Majesty, has been refused.

It is rumoured that when the *Kaitakushi* is replaced by three *ken*, Messrs. Chosho, Tokito and another secretary of the Department will be appointed governors, while Mr. Nishimura, an official of like rank, will be promoted to that of senator.

Salutes were fired at noon on Tuesday from the forts and men-of-war in harbor in honour of the birth of the infant Princess.

In Tokio royal salutes were fired on the Hibaya Parade Ground, and Princes and other notables attended at the Palace to present their felicitations and drink the health of the child.

We hear that Mr. Mayeda Masana, Consul-General to Korea, who was appointed Chief Secretary of the Finance Department on the 6th instant, has been directed to proceed, on a special mission, to America and Europe, and will leave by the outgoing mail for San Francisco.

It is rumoured that a number of detectives have been sent by the Board of Police to the North-eastern provinces.

His Excellency Kuroda, Chief of the Colonization Commission, with several secretaries of his Department, left this port for Hokkaido on the 9th instant on board the steamer *Genbu Maru*. Mr. Ishii, Chief of the Prison Bureau, with two subordinates, will soon leave for the same place on business connected with the gaols of the island.

It is said that the French Minister at Tokio intends to give an entertainment in the Nakamura restaurant at Biogoku to several Japanese high officials on the 15th instant.

It is reported that the capitals of the three *ken* to be established in Hokkaido, will be Hakodate, Sapporo, and Nemuro.

Mr. Hanabusa, Acting Minister to Korea, who is now in Tokiyu, will probably return to his post on or about the 19th instant.

A Tokiyu paper states that in consequence of the recent increase in the number of senators the appropriation for the Genro-In will be augmented by thirty thousand yen.

It is reported that the Yamagata *ken* authorities intend to arm their police officers, of rank higher than the third, with swords in lieu of batons, and that the detective force will be increased shortly.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A benevolent society, the *Kokusha*, has been instituted by Mr. Harada Riukichi, at present an instructor on board the man-of-war *Asama-kan* now in Yokosuka, and several other naval officers. It proposes to collect monthly subscriptions from officers of the fleet in order to establish a fund for the relief of the families of sailors who have died not only in the discharge of their duty but from disease. Up to the present time thirty persons have been relieved by the association, which already numbers more than three hundred members.

The *Nichi Nichi* states that the Military Code, which has lately been drawn up, will be put into force from the 1st of January next.

A squadron composed of the men-of-war *Fuso*, *Kongo*, and *Nishin* left this harbor at one o'clock on Wednesday for Hakodate, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Nirei. They will await the arrival of the Emperor. The Admiral's flag is flown on the *Fuso*.

The Naval Department intends, it is said, to establish workshops on the ground occupied by the foreign hotel burned

down in the fire of 1875. Four engines have already been imported for the manufacture of fire-arms.

It appears that *Kakke* is very prevalent among the soldiers of the Tokio garrison. Some of the more dangerous cases are to be sent to Hakone. Meanwhile the disease has greatly increased in extent since the recent military manoeuvres, and several of the patients in the Oiwa Hospital have died.

The Imperial yacht *Jingei Kan* returned to this harbour at a little past one o'clock on Thursday from Yokosuka.

The construction of the new man-of-war *Kaimon Kan*, having lately been completed in the Yokosuka dockyard, Admiral Kawamura, Naval Minister, will inspect that vessel shortly. The steamer *Ishikawa Maru* requires extensive repairs.

The number of soldiers selected for service in the Imperial guard this year is:—280 from the Tokyo garrison; Sendai, 140; Nagoya, 146; Osaka, 130; Hiroshima, 140; and Kumamoto, 165: in all 1,046.

Rear-Admiral Akamatsu, attended by Surgeon-General Hayaishi, Thursday morning visited the Dutch man-of-war *Koningin Emma der Nederlanden*.

Messrs. Kawamura and Nakumuda are said to have inspected Thursday the site of a new battery to be constructed on the works of the Naval Department.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The Customs Bureau of the Finance Department furnishes the following return of the imports into and exports from Japan during June last:—

Exports	valued at Yen 2,833,493.518
Imports	" " " 2,247,662.712
Excess of Exports	" 585,830.806
Custom and miscellaneous duties ...	" 207,644.567
Export of specie and bullion	" 310,257.99
Import " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 117,332.00

A competitive exhibition of silk, cocoons, and tea will be held in Gifu *Ken* for thirty days commencing with the 15th of October.

The sardine fishery in the waters of the Northern Island is said to have been richly productive during the present season.

It is proposed to reopen the Japanese Kobe Chamber of Commerce, which was closed some months ago.

A silkworm educator, named Saito Matasaburo in Marumori-mura, Miyagi *Ken*, is said to have found among the moths which issued from his cocoons, several of a lustrous crimson hue. On spinning portions of the silk from the pierced cocoons he found that the threads were of a light crimson colour. He is reported to be anxiously waiting the result of further experiments.

The members of the *Homaisen Kwaisha* (Sailing-ship Company) held their special general meeting on the 1st instant, and decided to raise its proposed capital of yen 300,000, first to yen 500,000, and afterwards to yen 1,000,000.

The *Akebono* states that the construction of a tramway between Shinbashi and Ueno, long recommended and much talked about, was commenced Thursday.

The *Hochi Shinbun* remarks:—A railway company, which it is proposed to found in the provinces of Kaga and Echigo, will be named *Tohoku Tetsudo Kwaisha*. A line is to be laid from Toyama, Echigo, to Nagahama, Omi province, and thence in the course of time to Yokkaichi. The same paper adds that some people of Fukuoka *Ken* asked the authorities to survey the route of a rail line, which they desire to lay; but that the construction will not be permitted.

The importation of cattle and horses into Wakayama *Ken* is said to cost the province yen 700,000 yearly. Several of the residents have associated themselves together and subscribed a capital of half a million yen toward the establishment of a large stud and cattle farm.

It is said that His Excellency Kono, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Messrs. Kuki, Acting Vice-Minister of Education, and Matsuda, Governor of Tokyo, are making efforts to convert the Tokio Commercial Academy, from which the City Assembly has decided to withdraw pecuniary support, into a Government school.

We read that the first, in quantity of its outturn, of the iron mines in Japan, is that at Kamaishi in Oshu, but that the methods of mining employed are still so imperfect that the annual supply would not suffice to supply rails for a line of railway ten *ri* in length.

Messrs. Godai Tomotsu, President, and Nakano Goichi, Permanent Manager of the *Kwansei Bugyoki Shokrai*, left for Hokkaido on the 10th instant on board the Kaitakushi steamer *Tsunai Maru*. The absence of the former gentleman will probably be brief, while that of the latter may be indefinitely prolonged.

The Shidzuoka *Ken* authorities desiring to lay a railway about three *ri* in distance between the town of Shidzuoka and Iriye, have asked the Public Works Department for an estimate of the necessary outlay. They were informed that the line would cost about two hundred and fifty thousand yen, while a private gentleman, Mr. Koyeda, has calculated that the construction would only entail an outlay of Yen 140,000 or 150,000. It is said that the works will soon be initiated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An official report has been received to the effect that cholera has broken out in Kagoshima *Ken*, and that, during the five days intervening between the 30th ultimo and the 3rd instant, twenty persons, of whom nine died, were attacked by the pestilence.

Another official dispatch is said to have been received to the effect that the same epidemic has recently declared itself in the prefecture of Kumamoto, and that between the 14th and the 28th ultimo thirty-five persons, of whom twelve died, were attacked.

The *Hochi* gives currency to a rumour that some members of a certain well known Japanese company named *Gumi*, recently sent some woodmen to an island called Matsushima off Korea, who cut and put on board a big ship a quantity of timber. The Koreans are much annoyed by the trespass.

An insect blight is reported to have manifested itself on the tea plants on Mount Iko, Uji, Yamashiro. The disease is not known to have appeared before.

A terrible thunder storm has occurred in the province of Bitchu, the lightning occasioning the death of many persons.

It is reported that in Osaka a terrible gale prevailed on the 1st instant. Much damage was done to houses and trees, and the passages across the three long bridges, *Tenma*, *Tenjin* and *Naniwa*, were suspended.

Report is received to the effect that the priests in the prefecture of Shimane advocate the establishment of a National Assembly, and that more than eighty of them have associated themselves to the local, self-styled, "Constitutional Party."

A Tokio journal states that the tea merchants of Kioto and Osaka intend to re-build the Kozanji temple on the Togano-o mountain, Kioto *Fu*, which was burned on the 25th of April last. This act is in honor of a priest, Meikei, builder of the temple, who was the first to introduce tea culture into this country. He took the idea from a Chinese priest, named Yeisei, in the era of Kenyei (about 670 years ago). He commenced the culture at Sefuka, and subsequently distributed the plants in the neighborhood of Uji, where the industry is now very prosperous.

Official returns of the number of animals killed for food in the capital during last month show the following figures:—Cows 227; Bulls 41; Calves 10; Sheep 6; and Pigs 47.

The first hearing of the case of the Yokohama lawyers against the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* was held in the Tokio Saibansho on the 9th instant. More than two hundred persons were present.

The majority of Koreans—thirty-four in all—who have been for many weeks residing in the capital, left Yokohama en route to their own country at 2 p.m. on the 10th instant.

A telegram received from Osaka dated 5.20 p.m. on the 10th instant states, that during the night of the 9th instant, 'several tens' of convicts committed *Seppuku*, in consequence of the severity of the discipline to which they were subjected. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* in publishing the dispatch suggests that

the word 'Seppuku' may have been transcribed in error for 'Yetsugoku,' prison breaking—the *Kan* characters for the two expressions being very similar.

Official telegrams from Kagoshima *Ken* continue to speak of the prevalence of cholera. Between the 4th and 9th inst. thirty-five persons, it is said, were attacked by cholera in the town of Kagoshima, where the total number of victims this season, so far, is thirty-three.

It is reported that in Awamori and the vicinity wolves are numerous and have wrought great havoc among cattle and horses this year.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 7th July, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 11,682.07
Merchandise, &c.....	" 852.74

Total..... Yen 12,534.81

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 11,809.98
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,104.90

Total..... Yen 12,914.88

Miles open 18.

KIOTO, KOBE AND ODSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 7th Aug. 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 13,248.95
Merchandise, &c.....	" 2,410.82

Total..... Yen 15,659.77

Miles open 38.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 11,470.41
Merchandise, &c.....	" 2,289.10

Total..... Yen 13,759.51

Miles open 38.

LAW REPORT.

IN H. B. M. COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Acting Judge.

Monday, August 8th, 1881.

R. H. ABBOTT, v. H. COOK: H. COOK, v. R. H. ABBOTT.

His Honor this morning delivered judgment, in the above long pending case, on the point left to his decision by his predecessor on the bench, Judge Rennie—the question of costs which was argued before Mr. Robertson by Counsel on the 4th instant. The following is the

JUDGMENT IN THE MATTERS OF COSTS.

Judgment in this case was delivered on the 26th of July, the question of costs being reserved by consent.

On the 4th instant I heard the arguments of Counsel and now proceed to give judgment in the matter of costs in this suit.

Mr. Lowder argues that the practice in Admiralty should govern the Court in its decision in this matter and that although Rule 262 of the Rules of Procedure, Order in Council, 1865, lays down that the costs of a suit and of each particular proceeding therein are in the discretion of the Court, yet such discretion is not to be held to mean one that is subject to no governing rule or principle, but while a reasonable discretion is left to the Judge, he should still be guided by some defined rule of practice as to costs, the practice to be applied in this particular case being, as he contends, that which prevails in Admiralty.

It is also further submitted to me by Mr. Lowder that Mr. Judge Rennie stated that the question of costs in this suit should be determined on the basis of Admiralty practice, but Mr. Hill declares himself to be unaware that utterance was given to any such expression of opinion.

Mr. Lowder has referred me to *Pearse v. Green*, 1, Jacob and Walker 135, Pritchard's digest 486; *Fleur de Lis*, Law Reports, 1 Admiralty 49; Roscoe's Admiralty and Practice page 213.

In the first mentioned case it appears that the managing

owner of a privateer was condemned in the costs of a suit for an account, he having neglected to render accounts.

In the *Fleur de Lis* case Dr. Lushington held that "the Master was bound by practice and justice to furnish accounts before bringing his suit. He might have had the amount claimed without suit: he is therefore not entitled to his costs."

In Roscoe's Admiralty Law and Practice page 213, it would appear that, as a general rule, if the plaintiff's claim is reduced by one-third, he has to bear costs: if reduced by one-fourth each party bears his own costs, but this rule does not apply to the case of masters' wages. See also, Pritchard's Digest 114, Costs Section 266.

Mr. Lowder has also referred me to *Newton v. Taylor* 19 Law Reports, Equity 14. The object of such reference being that, if the question of costs in the suit of Abbott v. Cook, and the cross suit Cook v. Abbott, is not decided on the basis of Admiralty practice, then the case referred to is important as showing that costs should follow the respective interests of the parties in the subject matter of the suit, it having been decided in the case of *Newton v. Taylor* that costs should be borne in the proportion of one-twelfth by plaintiff and eleven-twelfths by the defendant.

The learned Counsel dwells strongly on the alleged duty of the Plaintiff to furnish accounts before suit, and contends that a mere invitation to inspect the accounts at the office of Plaintiff's Counsel does not amount to a furnishing of accounts as required.

Mr. Hill does not call in question the references to cases made by Mr. Lowder, but rests his argument principally on the opinion expressed by Mr. Rennie on the conclusion of his judgment, that the costs of the original suit should be borne by the defendant Cook, and the costs of the reference suit should be divided equally between the litigants. He denies all cognizance of any expression by Mr. Rennie that the question of costs should be settled according to Admiralty practice. The learned Counsel further contends with regard to the division of the costs of the reference that there should be no such division, but that the Defendant should, in addition to bearing the cost of the original suit, bear the entire costs of reference, and that half the amount of certain accountant's expenses incurred by his client, anterior to the reference, should be paid by the defendant. A saving of the expenses would, Mr. Hill contends, have been effected had Mr. Lowder responded to his invitation to inspect accounts at his (Mr. Hill's) office. I feel myself precluded from reviewing the case, the costs in which now form the subject of this judgment, but I have to make the following remarks on the points submitted to me on the 4th instant by Counsel.

Had the proceedings in this suit been in Admiralty then the references made by Mr. Lowder might have had some weight with me. There is nothing, however, to connect the proceedings with those in Admiralty, and I am bound to say that Mr. Rennie, in discussing with me the question of costs, made no allusion whatever to Admiralty practice as guiding him in this matter. It is however due to Mr. Lowder to mention that the learned referee, Mr. Euslie, has a distinct recollection of Mr. Rennie's mention of Admiralty practice. But even allowing that such practice is to prevail I do not see how the learned counsel can explain away the words in Roscoe's Admiralty Practice page 213, that on a reference and in the case of Master's wages the costs must depend on the circumstances of each particular case, and not on the general rule as to reduction by one-third or by one-fourth of the amount in dispute.

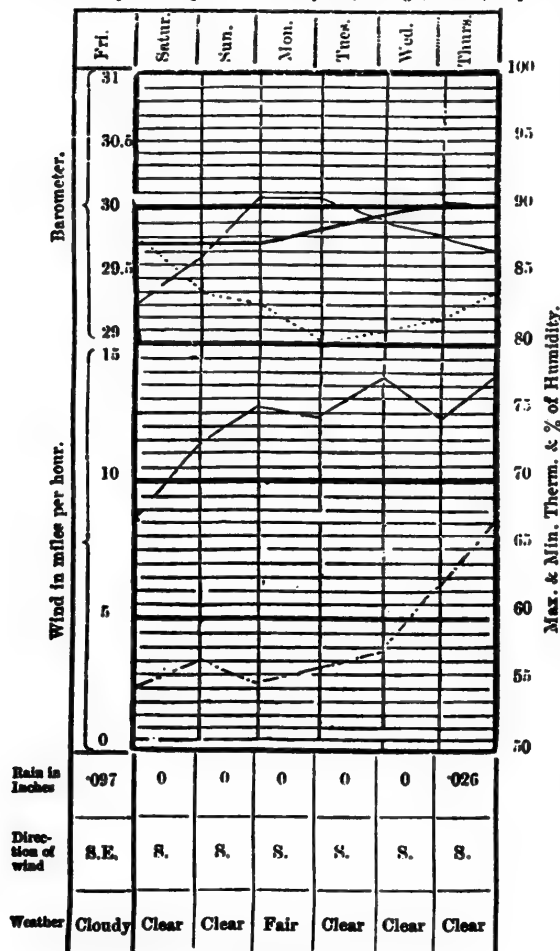
I should perhaps have been inclined to give more consideration as bearing on this suit to the case *Newton v. Taylor*, Law Report 19, Equity 14, quoted by Mr. Lowder, had it not been for the strong expression of opinion communicated to me by Mr. Rennie to the same effect as uttered from the Bench and quoted correctly by Mr. Hill, namely that the losing party should pay the costs of the original suit, and that the costs of the reference should be divided in equal proportions.

I cannot possibly affect to disregard an opinion coming as it does from the Judge who heard the case and from one whose knowledge and experience considerably outweigh my own; and therefore order that the costs in this cause be borne in the manner suggested by Mr. Rennie, namely, the costs of the original suit by the defendant, Cook, and the costs of the reference equally by both parties.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

Dotted line—percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 18.0 miles per hour on Thursday at 2 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.039 inches on Wednesday at 9.27 p.m. and the lowest was 29.690 inches on Friday at 6 p.m.

The highest barometric temperature for the week was 90° 5 on Monday and the lowest was 67° 7 on Friday, the maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 87° 8 and 68° 5 respectively.

The total amount of rain for the week was 0.123 inches against 2.627 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

- Aug. 6, German schooner *Annie*, Muller, 343, from Shanghai. General, to Grosser & Co.
- Aug. 7, American ship *Frank Pendleton*, Nichols, 1,414, from Cardiff, Coals, to British Government.
- Aug. 10, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Aug. 10, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Aug. 11, British steamer *Metapedia*, S. Fowler, 1,500, from Kobe, Tea, to Smith, Baker & Co.
- Aug. 11, Japanese steamer *Saminoye Maru*, Frahm, 853, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Aug. 13, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Aug. 13, Japanese barque *Arashima Maru*, Creighton, 660, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.
- Aug. 13, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 1,184, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Lieut. Perry, U.S.N., Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Simpson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lindhobun and 2 children, Dr. and Mrs. Puffer and 3 children, Madame Salikoff, Mrs. Mangum, Mrs. Maitland, His Excellency Yamagata, Messrs. F. J. Marshall, F. Colombe, D. Betzler, U.S.N., H. M. Fleischer, A. Garnier, Schleichenberger, Allucle, Cottellie, A. Helme and 12 Japanese in cabin; 5 Europeans, 3 Chinese and 240 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. F. Major. For Liverpool: Mr. P. A. Ponomareff.

Per British steamer *Metapedia* from Kobe:—Messrs. Page, E. E. Bilbrough and A. H. Crow in cabin; and 100 Japanese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

- Aug. 6, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Wynn, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- Aug. 8, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- Aug. 8, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- Aug. 8, Japanese steamer *Tsuruya Maru*, Steadman, 661, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- Aug. 8, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- Aug. 8, British steamer *Agamemnon*, J. Wilding, 1,200, for Kobe, General, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.
- Aug. 8, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 800, for Nobiru, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- Aug. 9, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,074, for Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
- Aug. 10, Japanese Ironclad *Fuso*, Matsumura Junzo, 1,879 tons, 12-guns, 500 H.P., for Hakodate.
- Aug. 10, Japanese Corvette *Aongo*, Aizu Norimichi, 1,761 tons, 13-guns, 450 H.P., for Hakodate.
- Aug. 10, Japanese Sloop *Nishin*, Yamasaki Kagenori, 755 tons, 13-guns, 250 H.P., for Hakodate.
- Aug. 10, Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, Walker, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- Aug. 11, British barque *Mora*, Bell, 502, for Kobe, General, despatched by E. Whittall.
- Aug. 11, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Högg, 652, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.
- Aug. 12, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. F. C. Spooner, E. C. Kirby, Ellis, Nakamigawa, Nakamura, Utonaniya, F. N. Jacobs, Geo. Bayfield, J. J. Enslie, Yano, Takei and Kanda in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru* for Hakodate:—Miss McKenzie, Professor Brown and Captain Fulda in cabin.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Messrs. Stoddart, Mitchell and Figueredo in cabin; 5 Japanese and 6 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Dr. Roetz, Mr. and Mrs. Goto and family, Mrs. Maitland, Messrs. R. W. Irwin, V. E. Braga, Kuroda, Araki, Nishikawa, T. Otsunui, Ishiura, Tamura, Haraguchi, Inosye, Gen Sai Ya, Taylor, Hara, Ishii, Hi Sin Chee, Ye Wo Yung, Sin Chee Po, Bin Chin Mok, Bin Tai-co, Bi Co Cho, Ikeda, Otsunui and 22 Koreans in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Major, Mrs. S. J. Holmes, Miss Dow, Mrs. H. M. Perkins and 2 children, Mrs. Farmer and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer and 2 children, Mrs. Soltikoff, Captain and Mrs. Lindholm and 2 children, Miss Fischer, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Jessop, Messrs. P. A. Ponomareff, C. H. Peabody, C. W. Stoehr, Arthur Hull Elwell, Farmer, U.S.N., Jules Vidal, C. T. Mattelle, W. B. Griffith and J. T. Tate in cabin; 16 Europeans and 805 Chinese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Silk for London 15 bales.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	580	2,716	2,552	5,848
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hiogo	245	6	2,743	2,994
Yokohama	2,296	46	2,107	4,449
Hongkong	3,150	1,404	407	4,961
Total	6,271	4,172	7,809	18,252

SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	254	—	254
Hongkong	—	201	20	220
Yokohama	—	123	—	123
Total	—	668	20	697

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEE.
STEAMERS.						
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,917	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 10	M. B. Co.
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	Hongkong	July 22	M. M. Co.
Metapedia	S. Fowler	British steamer	1,500	Kobe	Aug. 11	Smith, Baker & Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 4	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Annie	Muller	German schooner	343	Shanghai	Aug. 8	Grosner & Co.
Benjamin Seawall	Seawall	American ship	1,463	New York	July 13	Smith, Baker & Co.
Frank Pendleton	Nichols	American ship	1,414	Cardiff	Aug. 7	British Government
Garstang	Yarnall	British barque	301	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 5	Walsh, Hall & Co.
James Wilson	Holmes	British barque	403	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 28	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Marie	Clausen	German barque	464	Antwerp	June 30	Carl Bobde
Paul Revere	Mullen	American ship	1,736	Kobe	July 31	John Middleton
Prospector	Anthony	British barque	235	Takao	July 16	Soon Ho
Woodbine	F. Steel	British barque	251	Nagasaki	July 27	Japanese Government

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
JAPANESE—Amaki...	5	523	180	Sloop	—	Takino Naotoshi
AMERICAN—Alert...	4	1,020	600	Gunboat	Bonin Islands	Huntington
Monocacy...	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
DUTCH.—Koningin Emma der Nederlanden.	10	3,130	2,670	Corvette	Nagasaki	le Chev. R. de Bovier
GERMAN—Hertha...	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Sauea	von Kall

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong ...	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	August 14th, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe...	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	August 20th, at 6 P.M.
New York ...	Antonio	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York ...	Metapedia	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ...	Gache	O. & O. Co.	About August 26th
San Francisco ...	Paul Revere	John Middleton	August 15th
Shanghai and way-ports ...	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	August 17th, at 6 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Business generally is much the same as last reported. The usual demand seems late this year; native holidays have interfered with the course of affairs, and prices for most kinds of goods are practically unchanged. *Yarn*, there have been some fair transactions in English 16/24 and 28/32 chiefly to arrive. *Shirtings*, the demand continues for good 8½ and 9 lbs. *Turkey Reels*, quiet. *Velvets*, more doing at an advance of 20 cents on medium qualities. *Woolens*, neglected all round with the exception of *Crape Mousselines* and *Italian Cloths*, in both of which a moderate business has transpired.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.75 to 31.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$31.75 to 33.25
Bombay, No. 20 do. ...	"	\$28.50 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$32.50 to 33.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$34.00 to 35.50
" 38 to 42 " " " " " " " "	"	\$38.00 to 40.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece	38½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " " " " " " " " " " "	38½ " 39 in.	\$1.90 to 2.35
" " " " " " " " " " " "	9 lb. " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.62½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. ...	24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	"	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	"	\$1.35 to 1.55
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	"	\$1.25 to 1.25
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	"	\$0.09 to 0.12
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	"	\$1.45 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	"	\$1.60 to 1.70
Do. 3 lb. ... 24 " 30 in.	"	\$1.75 to 1.85

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ...	35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$6.70 to 8.70
Victoria Lawns ...	12 " 42/3 " " "	\$0.62 to 0.70
Taffelclases:— " ...	12 " 43 " " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans ...	40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	4.75 to 5.75
Figured Orleans ...	29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ...	29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ...	30 " 32 " ...	0.18 to 0.31
Camlet Cords ...	29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape	24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.15 to 0.16½
do. Itajime	24 " 30 " ...	0.22 to 0.28
do. Yuzen	24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy...	48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.50 to 1.50
Pilots...	54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.45
Presidents...	54 " to 56 " ...	0.45 to 0.60
Union ...	54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.50
Blankets, green, 5 to 6 lbs. ...	per lb. ...	0.38 to 0.42

KEROSENE.—A few thousand cases only have found buyers at quotation. Stock 235,000 cases.

SUGAR.—No sales of Sugar, and a slightly easier tendency. Stock 145,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag, New ...	per picul	\$3.00 to \$4.13
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$3.70 to \$3.76
Taiwanfoo in bag...	"	\$3.66 to \$4.10
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$7.00 to \$8.60
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah...	"	\$6.50 to \$8.60
Japan Rice ...	per picul	\$2.60 to 2.81
Japan Wheat ...	"	\$1.90
Kerosene Oil...	case	\$1.95

EXPORTS.

SILK.—During the past week rather more business has been done in silk and prices have remained firm. For some classes of silk quotations have advanced \$10 per picul. The market is exceedingly strong, and holders in some cases refuse to sell at all. The sales of the week amount to about 300 bales, and total shipments to date are 1,567 bales against 1,045 bales at the same period last season.

Hanks.—No. 2	\$300
" " 2½	\$560 to \$570
" " 3 & infr.	\$500 to \$520
Filatures.—No. 1	\$690 to \$700
" " 2	\$665 to \$680
Kakidas.—No. 2	\$630 to \$640
Re-reels Good to best	\$675 to \$680

TEA.—Since our last issue the market has continued practically without change, and in spite of unfavourable news from the States, about 4,500 piculs have found buyers, 1,200 piculs of which consists of very low Common leaf ranging from \$5 to \$10 per picul. It seems a pity that such low stuff should be exported, but doubtless the very low prices have tempted one or two operators. The total export to date shows a decrease of 2,000,000 lbs.

Low Common ...	\$5 to \$9
Common ...	\$11 to \$12
Good Common ...	\$15 to \$17
Medium ...	\$19 to \$22
Good Medium ...	\$24 to \$26
Fine ...	\$28 to \$30
Finest ...	\$33 to \$35
Choice ...	\$37 to \$39
Choicest ...	\$42 upwards.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—With an ½d. fluctuation, rates have remained much about the same; there have been some sales of documentary francs, the bulk of which were settled at 4.78 for 6 months' sight; and a fair amount of Bank Paper was settled for the last American mail.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/8½
" " Bank Bills on demand	3/8½
" " Private 4 months' sight	3/8
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3/9½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.66
" " Private 6 months' sight	4.77½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 ½ disc.
" " Private 10 days' sight	1 ½ "
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
" " Private 10 days' sight	73
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	89½
" " Private 30 days' sight	90½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	89½
" " Private 30 days' sight	90½
KINSAZ	62 dis.
GOLD YEN	380 nom.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—The *Benjamin Sewall* is going to San Francisco, and the *Prospector* to Tientsin via Nagasaki. The *Woodbine* is under despatch for Puget Sound.

MISCELLANEOUS.



NOTIFICATION.

ACTING under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by Art. 10, Subsection 2, of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1878, I have this day appointed Mr. RUSSELL ROBERTSON Her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa to be ACTING JUDGE of Her Majesty's Court for Japan, during the absence of Mr. RENNIE, on leave.

MR. MARTIN DOHMEN will continue to act as Consul at Kanagawa and Assistant Judge of the Court for Japan until further notice.

J. G. KENNEDY,

Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

Yedo, 28th July, 1881.

Great Reduction.

BASS' PALE ALE AND XXX STOUT

IN KILDERKINS,

\$14.50,

CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Blood Wolfe's Stout,

6 doz. pints for\$ 8.00.

Melvin's Ale,

4 doz. quarts for\$8.50.

NEUROTONE.

A fresh supply of Curcier and Adel's Clarets and White Wines.

CLARETS, from \$3 per dozen.

CHATEAU LAROSE, LAFITTE and LATOUR, in quarts and PINTS.

LOUPIAC, (White wine) \$ 4 per dozen.

BARSAC, \$ 8 "

HAUT SAUTERNES, \$11 "

LANE, CRAWFORD Co.,

No. 75, Main Street.

Yokohama, July 15th, 1881.

R. DROSS,
PUBLIC AUCTIONEER

Sale Room, 55, Main Street.

Yokohama, June 29th, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW BOOKS.

WORCESTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
Latest revised edition, with Supplement and Illustrations.

HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS.

ALLEN'S USEFUL COMPANION. A complete Encyclopedia of valuable information, including thousands of valuable receipts, &c., of service to every one.

BALZAC'S DROLL STORIES—Illustrated.

HASWELL'S MECHANICS' & ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOK. 1881 Edition.

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THE LAWS OF ATHLETICS.

THE YOUNG REPORTER, a complete Phonographic Teacher.

THE DEBATER and CHAIRMAN'S ASSISTANT.

HOW TO MIX ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRINKS.

DAY'S READY RECKONER.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.

By ALBERT D. HAYES, M.D.

THE MODERN POCKET HOYLE.

SARGENT, FARSAIR & CO.,

No. 80, Main Street.

Yokohama, July 26th, 1881.

KEATING'S POWDER.

KEATING'S POWDER.

KEATING'S POWDER.

KEATING'S POWDER.

**KILLS BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,**

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS

to ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT

a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the tins of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in TOKIO.

Apply to

C. ILLIES & CO.,
Agents.

Yokohama, 7th September, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.



ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEYS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

OAKEYS

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEYS

SILVERSMITH'S SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL].
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40 LBS. EACH, & 15 BOXES.



July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

DRS. SIMMONS AND HARRIS,
CONSULTING ROOM,
No. 2, Water Street,
UP STAIRS.

Yokohama, August 2nd, 1881.

ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,
5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,
MANCHESTER,
ENGLAND.
CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

MACHINERY.

May 4, 1878.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
**ASTHMA-
FOR
DIFFICULT
BREATHING
& C**
**DATURA
TATULA**

Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

**FLUID
MAGNESIA.**

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

April 10, 1880

ly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.**

Hine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHERSE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.*

CAUTION.


To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.


JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Gold.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. 1878.
April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,**

*celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following*

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1875. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1873. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang, Staphenotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevel,
Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Essences

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
*a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.*

**ATKINSON'S
ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,**
a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,
*a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.*

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
*and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the
manufacturers*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture
their articles of use and the best quality only. Purchasers are
cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
"Golden Lyre."

ESTABLISHED 1799.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., beg to inform their
numerous friends and customers that their

BAKERY BUSINESS

will, on and from the 11th instant, be carried on at

No. 87,

(formerly Messrs. NOWROJEE & Co.'s bakery)

Where all orders for

BREAD, BISCUITS, CAKES, &c.,

will be promptly attended to.

Yokohama, April 8th, 1881.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

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Gates. Street Posts.
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.
Balusters. Newels.
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'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

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And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 8TH MONTH, 20TH DAY.

BIRTH.

On the 19th August, at Tokio, Surugadai, Suzukicho 7, Mrs. E. Knipping, of a son.

DIED.

At Hongkong, JAMES ELLIS, late Chief-Engineer in M. B. M. S. S. Co.'s service, age 59 years. By telegram.

At Yokohama, on the 20th August, JAMES G. CULLEN, of Hamilton, Scotland, aged 31 years.

So many strange rumours have been circulated with regard to the *Kaitakushi* that it will be well to set forth the true state of the case as we have learned it from the most reliable sources. Our readers are no doubt aware that a term of ten years was originally proposed as a sufficient period for the completion of the Colonization Commission's task and consequently for the existence of the Commission itself. During that time an appropriation of one million yen *per annum* was voted for the service of the Commission. These ten years ended in June, (*) and it was then found that the works undertaken by the Commission were by no means in such a forward condition as had been anticipated. Most of them were the very reverse of profitable, and nearly all stood in need of that expensive nourishment—working capital. Whether under these circumstances the Government would have been well advised in disposing of these works, &c., for what they might fetch in the open market, with the certainty that most of them must be immediately abandoned by the purchasers, is a

difficult question to answer. The experience furnished by previous sales under similar circumstances was not encouraging. Too often had it happened that a "going concern" disposed of to the highest bidder, was immediately resold "in lots to suit purchasers," at a very large profit to the original buyer but at the cost of the concern's existence. This of course might have been guarded against, but it would then become a question whether men could be found disposed to pay for the privilege of carrying on an unprofitable industry without the right to "put up the shutters" and sell off the stock when ends utterly refused to meet. Still, for our own part, we decidedly hold that it is better to send a useless steed even to the kennel than to feed him lest his stall should be tenantless. It must not be forgotten, however, that the colonization of the Hokkaido is generally believed to have been suggested by political, rather than commercial, considerations, and if this be so, it is plainly the Government's function to continue the undertaking or abandon it altogether. The question at any rate invites examination under various aspects, and observing this we are in a better position to comprehend the action taken by H. E. Kuroda.

For that gentleman's proposal is in reality the only scheme at present seriously entertained by the Government. Briefly described it amounts to this:—that the present staff of the Colonization Commission should resign their official positions and form a company to carry on the various industries inaugurated in the Hokkaido, the Treasury advancing certain sums as working capital, and the company undertaking to repay these as well as the price of buildings, plant, &c., by instalments within a fixed period.

From what we have been able to gather, General Kuroda supports his proposal by these considerations:—that under existing circumstances no private company could be found to carry out, in anything like their integrity, the various schemes inaugurated by the Colonization Commission, those schemes not having been yet sufficiently developed to render a profitable issue apparent; that, therefore, if the Government withdraws its support completely, not only will the capital hitherto invested prove utterly unproductive, but the purpose for which the Colonization Commission was originally constituted will also be defeated; that in estimating the cause of this inability to stand alone, at the expiration of the probationary period and after the expenditure of so much money, some account must be taken of accidents which have diverted the resources of the Commission from their proper channel, the principal of such accidents being the Korean Expedition

(*) This term of ten years does not in reality expire until the end of 1882. The Colonization Commission's lease of life commenced in the 11th month of the 5th year of Meiji (old style), but the calendar was changed almost immediately afterwards, so that the 3rd of the 12th month, 5th year of Meiji, became the 1st day of the first month, 6th year. Those who suppose the lease to expire in 1881 must therefore reckon *as one year* the period from the 11th month (5th year) to the 2nd day of the 12th month (in the same year).

the Formosan Campaign and the Satsuma Rebellion, on all which occasions heavy demands were made on the funds of the Kaitakushi and on the leisure of its officials; that none are so well qualified to carry the various enterprises to a successful termination as those that have presided at their genesis; and that finally some consideration is due to those whose reputation depends in a great measure on the success or failure of the work delegated originally to the Colonization Commission.

How far these arguments will prevail with the Government we are of course unable to predict. Meanwhile General Kuroda has been called upon to furnish an accurate specification of the amounts expended on the several industries in the Hokkaido, and of the working capital that would be required in each case should the scheme he proposes receive official sanction. This he is unable to do without reference to the archives of the Commission's offices, and he has accordingly proceeded thither to superintend the preparation of the required estimates. There the matter stands at present. No decision of any sort has been arrived at. The story ventilated by the Tokiyo journals and a local contemporary has no foundation other than that there is a possibility of the Yezo coal mines being purchased by the *Kwansei Boyeki Shokwai*, whose projector, Mr. Godai, is now in the Hokkaido examining the mines. Finally the action ascribed to their Excellencies Sanjo and Terashima is a pure fiction. We can affirm with perfect confidence that no communication having reference to the Kaitakushi was made to the Emperor either at Senju or on the road thither. Indeed our readers will easily comprehend the utter absurdity of this *canard*, when they remember that the Emperor's consent to a proposal worthy of the most unmeasured denunciation is supposed to have been secretly obtained by two members of the Cabinet during a temporary halt in a hotel room where there were assembled His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, their Excellencies Ito, Okuma, Yamada, Kawamura, &c., and about ten other high officials!

To those that watch Japan's progress with curious eyes, nothing could be more interesting or suggestive than the difficulties and dead-locks that from time to time enliven the proceedings of the Local Assemblies and Municipal Authorities in the provinces. This power that has been suddenly vested in the people, far removed as it is from the ideal to which they may hereafter aspire, is yet such a novel possession that they are puzzled how to employ it and more especially puzzled to discover its limits. Their perplexity, however, seems rather to embolden than to deter them. At times, indeed, one is almost constrained to fancy that the readiness to give has overbalanced the capacity to receive; that the Government has been slightly precipitate in its generosity, and that symptoms of inebriation have been developed by a too hearty draught of hitherto untasted freedom. On the whole, no doubt, these transient fits of delirium are few and far between. The Japanese people still retain a large measure of that marvellously law-abiding docility that seems to have been indelibly stamped on their dispositions by centuries of submission. An official is always an official in their eyes, whether he be a Minister of State or a railway-porter, and so it happens that in the absence of anything worthy to be called self-assertion according to our standard, we over-rate the significance of the apathy they display. But to estimate the true moral effect of the changes brought about during the last two decades, we ought never to forget what Japan was twenty years ago, when the power of life and death was vested not in lawful authority but in an irresponsible class, and the only appeal

from oppression was to crucifixion. Viewed by the light of those days every feeble assertion of independence, every symptom however slight, of political awakening, has its significance, and ought not to be omitted from any intelligent record of the social metamorphosis Japan is undergoing.

Questions of finance, as is very natural, seem to evoke the most decided expressions of opinion from the infant constitutions. Thus from Hiyogo it is reported that the Assembly for that Prefecture recently decided amongst other things that a new building should be erected as a Hall of Meeting for the Assembly, that the subsidy (hitherto paid out of the Local Taxes) for the repair of country paths should be discontinued, and that members of the Assembly should receive during session a daily allowance of 2 yen instead of 1 yen as hitherto. Against these three decisions the people of the province of Harima (the largest of the five provinces forming the Hiyogo Prefecture) have protested, on the very simple grounds that the Assembly has got on very well up to the present without a new Meeting Hall and they had better wait for one until a time comes when the local expenditure is less than it is this year; that the people cannot bear the whole expense of repairing the roads, and that the members' allowance of 1 yen per diem is amply sufficient. It appears further that the leading inhabitants of Harima have held a meeting, and drawn up a memorial for presentation to the Prefect as well as to the President of the Assembly. This document prays not only that the obnoxious resolutions may be rescinded as contrary to the will of the people, but also that, since the present members of the Assembly are very lax in their attendance so that a *quorum** is seldom obtained and the session thus indefinitely prolonged, they may be discharged and substitutes chosen at a new election.

What the result of this memorial has been we are as yet unable to say, but the Harima folk are not likely to obtain much satisfaction. The law is still incomplete in matters of this nature, and moreover it is difficult to see how action can be taken on the representation of a single province which only forms a part of the Prefecture concerned. Under any circumstances it would be absurd to establish the precedent of holding a fresh election whenever the members of an Assembly did anything that displeased their constituents. Such a proposition shows plainly enough how little the people of Harima, at any rate, comprehend the nature of the power delegated to them. For the rest we can sympathize heartily with the spirit of their memorial. It can scarcely be expected that the pecuniary independence which confers so great an advantage on the people's representatives in our own country will exist here for many years to come, but still the Hiyogo Assembly might be tolerably content with an allowance of 1 yen *per diem*. The deficiency left for patriotism to supply ought not to be very large under the circumstances. One cannot help regretting, too, this growing tendency to leave the making and repairing of roads entirely to voluntary subscription. Japan stands in need of nothing more at present than improved internal communications, and an Assembly that neglects these while taking special care for its own board and lodging does not impress one with a very favorable idea of its efficiency.

From Osaka also a somewhat similar report reaches us. It appears that a member of the City Assembly who had stoutly opposed a certain bill at the outset, subsequently changed his mind and supported the measure with equal vigour. His constituency (Uji in Yamato) was much disatisfied with this action, and made a communication to

* A *quorum* in these Local Assemblies is defined as an absolute majority of the total number of existing members.

the Assembly, demanding his return to Uji to undergo an interrogation as to the motives of his conduct! The member has complied and is now, we presume, endeavouring to satisfy his irate electors. What an extraordinary state of affairs would result if members were to be thus put upon their trial for every proceeding opposed to the wishes of their constituents!

H. E. the Minister of Justice issued a Proclamation (No. 4 a.) on the 5th instant declaring that '*all suits instituted by private persons against Magistrates of Divisions (Gun-Ku-chō) or Headmen of Districts (Kochō) in respect of their official acts shall hereafter be heard by the Local, instead of the Superior, Courts.*'

This is a matter that may not appear of much interest to foreign readers, but its bearing is none the less very important, and public opinion among the Japanese has been considerably exercised about it. The effect of the late Proclamation is to declare that Magistrates and Headmen shall no longer be regarded—judicially at least—as Government officials, since it is elsewhere specially provided that suits instituted against the latter in their public capacities can only be heard by the Superior Courts. Questions have often been raised as to the exact relation in which these Magistrates and Headmen stand to the Government. Receiving instructions, as they do, from the Governor or Prefect, and conducting the administrative affairs of the Division or District, they would seem to be justly regarded as Government officers, but on the other hand, since they carry out the public business of the localities on behalf of the people, their connection with the latter seems to be at least equally strong. Moreover a proclamation of the Home Minister issued three years ago (No. 54 B. 1878) declared that Headmen should—as far as possible—be elected publicly by the inhabitants of the Districts they represent, and indeed, now that City, Provincial and other smaller representative assemblies have been established, there seems to be no practical reason why the appointment, assessment of salaries etc. of Governors, Prefects, Magistrates, Headmen and so forth, should not be left to the decision of those assemblies. Such a reason, however, is more or less furnished by the attitudes those Assemblies too often assume, their main endeavour apparently being to cut down local expenses without any due regard to consequences. In the meantime this proclamation of the Minister of Justice will no doubt be satisfactory in principle to the political agitators throughout the Empire, while it will certainly afford great facilities to persons who may have cause to proceed against these semi-officials, as they may now be called.

It is to be regretted that the third Engineer of the P. & O. S. *Malacca* was induced to plead guilty to the charge of assault preferred against him in H. B. M. Consular Court yesterday, or perhaps, we should rather say, that he was not represented by Counsel and made no attempt to defend himself. For connected with this case there are other circumstances which, in justice to all parties, ought to have been placed before the public. First among these is the character of the third Engineer himself, who has been for some years in the service of the P. & O. Company, and against whom, we are assured, there has never hitherto been the slightest cause for complaint. That such a man—in a moment of indignation at the discovery of some palpable dereliction of duty—should have struck a Chinese fireman, is very conceivable, but that he should have so maltreated him as to make him prefer death by drowning

to the risks of further violence, is more than we can easily credit. Most important in this connection is the fact that *only one* case of assault was charged against the Engineer. There were no repeated instances of bullying, no persistence of cruelty such as might have sufficed to unnerve the deceased or make him fancy his life was in danger. Two of the witnesses indeed mentioned that the man had been beaten by the Chief Engineer the day before, but this of course in no way aggravates the assault committed by the third Engineer, though it may help to account for the result. Mr. Dohmen no doubt took these things into consideration where he wisely refused to commit the prisoner for trial. The death of the fireman and the beating he is said to have received from the third Engineer cannot justly be regarded in the light of effect and cause. That the one should have succeeded the other at so short an interval encourages an inference which is no doubt a heavier punishment to the accused than any penalty the Court could have inflicted.

And here we may remark that the evidence scarcely establishes the fireman's suicide. Only one witness Ah Po, said that he actually saw the deceased jump over-board. Another fireman, Ah Ping gave expression to the same idea, but with him it was only an idea, since he did not even see the deceased go on deck. The simple fact seems to be that Ah Loong (the deceased) went on deck and sat down on the rail under the bridge, but whether he fell or jumped over-board, it is impossible to ascertain. At any rate the treatment he had received at the hands of the first and third Engineers—even supposing it to have been everything represented by the Chinese witnesses—does not at all account for his suicide. Something more is required, and that something appears to be furnished by the conduct of the Chinese themselves. For it seems that the shipping master at Hongkong—for reasons easily guessed by those conversant with the practices of these gentry—had placed a number of new hands on the *Malacca* before she left that port. These men proved exceedingly incompetent, and as is usually the case under such circumstances, were bullied by the old hands and obliged to do extra work. The deceased was one of them, and so, for the matter of that, were the witnesses for the prosecution, who are now deserters from the ship. The treatment Ah Loong experienced at the hands of his own countrymen is much more likely to have rendered him desperate than anything done to him by the ship's officers. This too would account for the fact that no complaint was made to the Captain of the ship—a course that would have immediately secured protection and redress, as the Chinese employes of the P. & O. Company must know well by this time. As for the sentence passed upon the third Engineer, we trust that its severity will have a salutary effect, for, apart from this case altogether, it is high time that a period should be put to the slave-driving system so often pursued by Westerns towards their Chinese and Japanese employes.

Of undeniable interest not to the military world alone, but to all those that concern themselves at all about England's title to be classed among the Great Powers, is the late decision of the British Government in the matter of breech-loading guns. The whole of our heavy armament, with the temporary exception of certain fortress guns, is to be changed to breech-loaders. The expense and trouble consequent upon

this resolution can only be appreciated by the initiated. It will be sufficient to record the dictum of competent authorities, that a change of national armament is only warranted by a well established superiority of at least ten *per cent* on the side of the new weapon. England, certainly, had not fallen behind her neighbours to anything like the degree this rule requires, but England possesses something which enables her to forestall the evidence of practical experience. She possesses a School of Artillery certainly not second to any other in point of scientific research; and the investigations of that school have made it perfectly evident that to adhere any longer to our muzzle-loading prejudice would be to place ourselves at a palpable disadvantage *vis-à-vis* other nations. In fact our long fidelity to muzzle-loaders must be attributed in a great measure to the fact that the excellence of our gunners has rendered the inferiority of their weapons less palpable. So long as we were able to achieve the same rapidity of fire with about the same, or a scarcely appreciable, difference of power, we preferred the gun that was free from all delicate and uncertain mechanism. To this, however, there was a limit. The possibility of using very much larger charges of a slow burning powder and the necessity of maintaining the superiority of the attack over the ever improving defence, made it apparent that a much greater *length* of gun was a *sine quâ non*. But the inconvenience of a muzzle loader increases in a ratio considerably more rapid than the length of the gun, as will easily be understood when we remember that the weapon has to be run back before loading. Other arguments of a scientific, but not less cogent, nature also supported the cause of the breech-loader, and at last the British Government yielded to a necessity which had long been apparent to our best artillerymen. An order went out that steps were to be immediately taken for replacing the muzzle-loaders now in use with breech-loaders of a certain construction. Of course no sudden and immediate change is to be anticipated. The wealthiest country in the world must behave with circumspection in the presence of such a problem as a complete transformation of armament. Little by little, however, the improvement will be effected, and it is not too much to hope that the same mechanical skill which has hitherto enabled us to hold our own with muzzle-loaders, will soon place us ahead of our competitors when the heavy weight we have hitherto carried in the race has been removed.

It may be said, indeed, of England, that for some time she has been doing violence to her own faith; following in practice what she condemned in theory. For while the scientific researches of her artillerymen were affording much useful information to the Continental advocates of breech-loading, she was obstinately struggling on in the obsolete groove, teaching her neighbours but remaining herself a tyro.

Not however without exception. Had her great manufacturers one and all accepted official dicta as irreversible, and devoted their attention entirely to muzzle-loaders, our position at this moment of transition would be very different from what it is. But such is not the case. No sooner does the Ordnance Select Committee decide that breech-loaders are a necessity, than the Arsenal authorities declare themselves ready to supply a weapon of the required class, at least not inferior to any other cannon in the world. That weapon is the New Type Armstrong Gun and even as Sir William Armstrong was the first to produce—twenty years ago—the first breech-loading field pieces used by the English troops, or indeed by any other troops in modern times, so he comes forward, now that we return from our momentary aberration, and provides us with a gun so excellent in every respect that our sometime error is followed by no worse consequences than the inconvenience of recantation.

This New Type Armstrong Gun—that has been recently adopted by the English Government—is the outcome of many seasons of scientific application coupled with some two years' severe trial in actual warfare. So satisfied were the Ordnance Select Committee with the results exhibited both by experiments in England, and actual practice during the Chilian war, that they without hesitation recommended the adoption of the gun, and the recommendation being approved by the British Government, large deliveries of the new guns have already been made at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

In order to fully understand what we say further on respecting these new guns it will be necessary, first of all, to call attention to the very great advance that has been made by Sir W. G. Armstrong's firm during the last four or five years in the power of their weapons. These improvements have their origin in the investigations into the conditions of "fired gun powder" carried out by one of the firm (Captain Noble, R. A., F. R. S.) Without describing the nature of these investigations minutely, it may suffice to say, that the results showed the possibility of so modifying the character of the powder—especially that used in heavy guns—that much larger charges might be employed without throwing a heavier strain upon the metal of the piece, the increased charge having the effect of keeping up the pressure upon the projectile during its passage along the bore of the gun, and thus giving it a greatly augmented initial velocity, which means greater effect, and also greater range and accuracy. To meet these larger charges of powder, two changes were necessary in the gun:—1st, to increase the length of the bore so as to utilize to the full extent the increased quantity of gas developed, and, 2nd, to enlarge the bottom portion of the bore so as to form a powder chamber, in which the increased charge might be held without taking up too much of the length of the bore, and also so disposed as to satisfy other scientific conditions into which we need not enter here.

These improvements have about doubled the power of the Armstrong Guns, weight for weight—as compared with the guns of the old type at present in use, but which are being rapidly replaced by guns of the new type.

To give an example; the old type 9 inch muzzle loading gun fired a projectile of 250 lbs weight, with a charge of 50 lbs of powder, imparting to the projectile an initial velocity of 1,420 feet per second, equal to an energy per inch of shot's circumference of 124.7 foot tons. The new 9 inch gun *either* muzzle or breech-loading, also fires a projectile of 250 lbs weight, but with a charge of 150 lbs of powder, giving to the projectile an initial velocity of 2,260 feet per second, equal to an energy per inch of shot's circumference of 308 foot tons.

The old 9 inch weighed 12½ tons and its length of bore was 125 inches: the New Type 9 inch weighs 18 tons and has a bore 235 inches in length.

But to make the comparison between guns of more nearly the same weight, we may take the new type 8 inch gun *either* muzzle or breech loader. This gun weighs 11½ tons, or one ton less than the old 9 inch muzzle loader.

It fires a projectile of 180 lbs weight with a powder charge of 90 lbs: the initial velocity is 2,027 feet per second, and with a powder charge of 110 lbs., the initial velocity is 2,272 feet per second; the projectile is lighter than that of the old 9 inch gun, but owing to its higher velocity its useful effect, or in other words its energy per inch of shot's circumference, is 205.8 and 258 foot tons respectively, as against 124.7 foot tons in the case of the old 9 inch.

Thus the 8 inch new type 11½ ton gun is superior to, and the 9 inch new type 18 ton gun is more than twice as powerful as, the old type 9 inch 12½ ton gun.

To such perfection has Sir W. Armstrong carried the processes of manufacture, and so great is the mechanical skill he has brought to bear upon the construction of his guns, that there is now no appreciable difference between his new type muzzle-loaders and breech-loaders, as to power, accuracy of fire or endurance. By the introduction of a special gas check fitted to the base of the projectile, the bore is as completely closed against all passage of the gas in the muzzle-loader as in a breech-loader; so that the erosion of the bore by the rush of gas past the projectile (the chief source of wear and tear in old muzzle-loading guns) is now obviated, and the weight of charge and projectile, as well as the length of bore and other details, being identical in the two guns, just as good practical results are obtained with the one as with the other. Of course when guns are used on board ships, where, on account of their great length, they cannot be conveniently loaded at the muzzle when mounted on the broadside, breech-loading is indispensable.

But on board ship guns can always be looked after and kept in good order, whereas in the case of those mounted in exposed batteries, without cover and daily attention to the various detached parts, there is every probability of breech-loaders becoming unfit for immediate service. The muzzle loaders—from their greater simplicity, are therefore preferable for coast-service, though they may be said to be used, even there, on sufferance, until an improved system of breech-loading removes the objections we have noted.

Great improvements have also been made in the modes of mounting and working heavy muzzle-loading guns so as to secure the maximum amount of protection for gunners, together with simplicity and economy in the construction of the batteries. The "protected barbette system," as designed by the eminent engineer, Mr. G. Rendel, C.E., of the firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. is the most perfect of its kind, and has been adopted by the British Government as the system to be employed for mounting the heavy Armstrong guns on the fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta. It has also been adopted by the Australian Colonies in their works of defence, for protecting their various harbors. By this system only one man is exposed to the direct fire of the enemy and that, too, only during the moment of sighting the gun; neither would there be any difficulty in protecting him also by splinter proof.

The *Rinjio Kwan*, training ship for cadets, which returned a short time back from a six months cruise to Australia, left Yokohama under steam on the 2nd February, and made sail the same day when clear of the Gulf to a light breeze from S. W. which gradually increased in strength.

By the morning of the 3rd it was blowing a strong gale with fierce squalls from the South. At 7 p.m. the ship being under treble-reefed top-sails and fore-sail heading to the Eastward, the wind shifted instantaneously from South to N.W. in a squall of hurricane force, bringing the ship by the lee, and forcing her astern: fortunately there was very little sea.

After some difficulty the ship was filled upon, by midnight the weather had cleared up, Bar. rising and wind settled at N.W.

The N.E. trade was found in 20° N. and carried to 2° S: from thence steam was used to pass between Bouka Island (Solomon Group) and New Ireland to a point in the Coral Sea, North of New Caledonia, whence a S.E. trade was expected to carry the ship to the coast of Australia about

Sydney. Unfortunately this trade, which is very unreliable in this part of the S. Pacific, proved to be from due S. This involved a bent to windward of 900 miles, besides entangling the ship amongst the numerous coral reefs off the edge of the Great Barrier.

The working to windward for twenty days against half a gale of wind under a tropical sun was somewhat fatiguing, but afforded ample opportunity for the exercising of officers, new in their varied duties. Sydney was eventually reached on March 26th, 52 days out. A short stay only was made, and the *Rinjio* was finally moored off Sandridge Pier (Melbourne) in company with a French and Italian war-vessel.

Although the official closing of the Exhibition had already taken place, the different courts were still undisturbed and remained so during the greater part of the stay.

The colonists vied with each other in their attentions to their Japanese visitors: hardly a day passed without some provision being made for their entertainment. Passes to the Exhibition and on all colonial railways were supplied to officers and men, and a large party visited Ballarat and other inland towns, and cattle stations; and all the public buildings and places of interest in the city of Melbourne were thrown open to them. In return a Ball was given on board attended by some 500 guests, and proclaimed a great success. After five weeks in Melbourne a visit was paid to Hobart, where the cordiality of the reception was even greater.

Hobart was left on the 1st of June, and the return voyage made with light winds from between S. W. and S.E. passing close to the N.W. extreme of New Caledonia and to the East of the Solomon Island. The equator was crossed July 3rd, long. 165° E. Two days were spent at Ualan or Strong Island Lat. 5° W. Long. 164° E., the Easternmost Island of the Caroline Group, differing however from the rest of the group which are generally of low coralline formation, whilst Ualan is high and basaltic. Lying as it does half way on the high road for sailing ships between Australia and China, and possessing two small but commodious harbours, it is surprising that Ualan has not received greater attention.

It is inhabited by three to four hundred inoffensive islanders, living under beneficent missionary influence, speaking correct English and wearing trousers and petticoats. A few days after leaving Ualan, whilst running down the trades, with studding sails set, at from 4 to 5 knots an hour, a man fell overboard: and it speaks well for the results of the cruise, that a boat was lowered, man brought on board, boat hoisted, and the ship on her course in 25 minutes from the cry "Man overboard!"

From the Lat. of the Bonin Islands the ship steamed through a dead calm anchoring off Yokohama on the morning of the 28th of July.

On the 27th June began the prosecution against the murderers of Sultan Abdul Aziz. The Court was held under a tent expressly pitched for the purpose and the venerable Ulema Shurri Effendi presided over the Tribunal. On his right side sat Attorney General Latif Effendi. The accused were (1) the late Sheik-ul-Islam Hassan Hairullah Effendi (who was examined in Mekka, where he is actually imprisoned); (2) the late Grand-Vezir Mehmed Rudahi Pasha Müttershim (who is in Smyrna); (3) the ex-Grand-Vezir Midhat Pasha; (4) the late Minister of war and chief of the artillery, Marshal Mahumud Pasha Damat (brother-in-law of the Sultan); (5) Marshal and General

Aide-de-camp Nuri Pasha Damat (brother-in-law of the Sultan); (6) Takry Bey, chamberlain and Master of ceremonies of Sultan Abdul Aziz; (7) Mohamed Hafia Bey, Master of ceremonies of Sultan Abdul Aziz; (8) Major Ali Bey; (9) Colonel Izzet Bey; (10) Nedshib Bey, Attorney general; (11) Mustafa Behramshahli, palace servant; (12) Hadshi Mehemed, palace servant; (13) Mustafa Dshezahrlı, palace servant. The sitting was public and the spectators belonged to the highest classes of society.

After the prisoners, who were accompanied by a strong military escort, had taken their places in the Court, the President opened the sitting by asking them, as usual, their names, ages, birth-place, etc. These formalities being ended, the Secretary read the bill of indictment, according to which, Midhat Pasha and his companions were charged with having perpetrated the murder of Abdul Aziz, and this with the consent of Sultan Murad. The reading lasted two hours, and during that time opportunity was given to the public to take exact stock of the accused. Although as corpulent as ever, Mahmud Pasha looked very pale, his voice trembled and during the examination tears were visible on his cheeks. Nuri Pasha, a slender black-bearded and distinguished looking gentleman, retained his composure, but Midhat Pasha was the most courageous. He entered the Court later than the others, but with firm steps and a proud air. They read him the indictment, where it was stated that Midhat had had the intention of assembling all the Imperial Princes together and then having them assassinated.

The judicial examination was conducted with great skill by Christoforides Effendi, a Christian of Greek origin. The palace servants confessed their crime with all the details. All the others denied any participation in the affair. Mahmud Damat in a whining manner, Nuri with a firm voice, and Midhat with evident self-consciousness. Murad declared the history of the assassination to be an invention from beginning to end, fabricated in order to get rid of him and the others, and he denied the formation of a special committee for the deposition of Abdul Aziz, that deposition having been decided upon by the council of ministers. He expressed his regret for having taken refuge in the French Consulate in Smyrna, and added that he was driven to that course entirely by a passing fear of a new Hassan, (the officer who in 1876 entered the council, assassinated there two ministers and wounded several others).

After the examination of the accused, that of the witnesses took place. At first two eunuchs of Abdul Aziz's Harem were called. They confirmed the assertions of the bill of indictment referring to the participation of the Palace servants, Mahmud Pasha and Nuri. A clerk of the foreign department deposed that he heard the affair from Takry Bey. An old and venerable Turkish Iman, who had washed the body of the unfortunate Sultan, declared he had found a wound in its left side, but a Palace guardian denied the existence of the wound. A lady of Abdul Aziz's harem, apparently much affected, gave evidence that she had seen, on the very morning of the catastrophe, Mustapha springing from the window of the Imperial saloon, and at the same time Takry Bey descending the stairs and running away.—Marco Pashin, Director of the Pharmaceutic School, saw also from his house in Kuskundshuk a man springing from a window of the Imperial Palace; he added that he had expressed already, during the preliminary examinations, his doubts about the suicide. At these words the President showed the fatal scissors and asked him, if he would believe that with such a small instrument deep

wounds could be made. Marco declared this to be very dubious and added that the body had never been well examined. Dr. Castro and Dr. Nuri Pasha asserted that suicide was the cause of death.

At four o'clock in the evening the sitting ended. The next day after having heard the *plaidoyers* of the accused the case was closed, and the Court retired to deliberate. Palace servants Mustafa Behramshahli, Hadshi Mehemed and Mustafa Dshezahrlı, as well as Chamberlain Takry Bey, were declared guilty of murder with premeditation, Midhat Pasha, Mahmud Damat Pasha, Nuri Damat Pasha, Major Ali Bey and Attorney General Nedshib Bey, of participation, and Palace officers Said Bey and Riza Bey, of assisting.

On the 29th sentence was pronounced: Said Bey and Riza Bey were condemned to 10 years hard labour and the others to death.

It seems that the Court did not deliver any judgment against the Sheik-il-Islam Hairullah Effendi and the ex-Grand Vezir Mehmed Rudshi Pasha.

The impartial conduct and mien of the Judges in this case made an excellent impression upon the public.

We publish in our correspondence columns this week a letter from a "Japanese Student" on the subject of the action for libel instituted by the Tokiyo Lawyers against the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. With most of the conclusions contained in this letter our readers will probably agree, while for many reasons the communication will be read with interest.

King Kalakaua arrived in the British metropolis and put up at Claridge's Hotel on the 6th of July. He was, of course, the Lion of the short remnant of the London season now closed.

Tokio papers state that Her Imperial Highness Sugayama-no-Kata, mother of the Empress Dowager, whose dangerous illness was recently announced, expired at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th instant. A telegraphic despatch was immediately sent to the Emperor. The deceased was interred in the Awoyama cemetery early this morning.—*Japan Daily Mail*.

We learn with much pleasure that Mr. J. G. Kennedy has been appointed Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg. The unusually rapid nature of this promotion leaves little room to doubt the opinion Her Majesty's Government entertains as to Mr. Kennedy's policy in Japan. We shall not, we believe, be mistating the case when we say that the ordinary routine would have taken Mr. Kennedy from this, his first post as First Secretary of Legation, to a similar position at some of our Legations in Europe. In passing directly to one of the three principal Embassies, he receives, therefore, an unmistakable recognition of the skill and judgment that have distinguished his performance of the duties devolving upon him during the last two years.—*Idem*.

With reference to the decapitation of the Korean who acted as guide to the young Japanese cadet who recently made a short journey into the interior of Korea, and the arbitrary imprisonment of sundry other natives on the sole charge that they were too friendly with the Japanese settlers, the *Hochi Shimbun* says that it has information. Thus, the execution would have been summarily ordered by three Privy Councillors and approved by the Minister of Justice, without reference, as is usual in such cases, to the

Council of State or the Monarch, who, together with all the members of his cabinet, is said to be much incensed at the insult inferentially offered to Japan—a friendly power. Punishment has been inflicted upon the officials concerned, and their subordinates who made the arrests. They have all been dismissed the service, while the Minister of Justice, held to have been, morally as he was in fact, the principal offender, has been subjected to the additional indignity of expulsion from Seoul. This story may be only in part true; but it will serve as an indication, however slight, of the desire of Korea to assume an attitude of conciliation towards Japan in dread of, or may be in preparation for, the inevitable extension of her own international relations.—*Idem.*

In our weekly issue of the 25th of June we announced that the Senate had for some days previously been busily engaged in the consideration of a bill to control transactions in Kerosine oil, and gave a *resumé* of its provisions. That bill has now been made public, and we publish in another column a translation of its several articles. Among the amendments introduced into the first draft is a very proper and essential one—reducing the temperature at which the highest grade oil should 'flash' to a minimum of 120 degrees Fahr., instead of 140 degrees as was at first proposed. In other respects the actual regulations hardly differ from the sketch of those considered by the Senate two months ago.—*Idem.*

The tramway scheme is far from finding unmixed favour in Shanghai: in fact the opposition to it is so strong that apparently the project will have to be shelved for a time. The *Courier* specially regards it with disfavour. That journal says that the public will probably consider the proposal, when they are blandly asked to invest in it, from a purely pecuniary point of view. They will decide that, as to the tram benefiting the foreigner, it is out of the question, and consequently it will have to depend entirely on Chinese passengers. 'Doubtless,' our contemporary adds, 'the Chinese will patronise the new mode of conveyance for the first week or two, the same as a griffin in India would take a ride on an elephant in order to tell his home friends that he has experienced a novel sensation. But after the tramway has lost the attraction of novelty, the Chinese will abandon it because they can travel more conveniently, with greater speed, and at a cheaper rate in a jinrikisha or wheelbarrow. The Chinese pay less for a jinrikisha than a foreigner, and they can take a journey in the wheelbarrow at a very small sum indeed, and it is not likely that a people to whom a few cash is a consideration will pay a higher rate to travel by tram-car which can proceed only along a given route at a less speed than the jinrikisha, and which is not nearly so handy as the lively Japanese invention. These, and other considerations which we have alluded to before, lead us to the opinion that the tramway will not pay; it will not prove a safe and solid investment, and to take shares in it will be equivalent to risking money in a South Sea Bubble.'

In Japan the jinrikisha has proved a safe, convenient, swift, and sometimes pleasant though unsociable means of locomotion. It is hard to imagine what other vehicle could have been devised to supply local wants within several degrees of the efficiency of the little hand cab. It has also much improved in comfort and style since its first appearance. There is as much difference between the tall, spidery, elegant,—even beautiful,—smoothly gliding bicycle of to-day, and the rugged combination of cart-wheels which shook the bones of adventurous

athletes twenty years ago, as there is between the modern well-appointed bluff jinrikisha with its sure-footed, hardy, fast trotting, cleanly-dressed driver, and the prototype of some six years past, with its slovenly coolie,—the odor of the paddy field still hanging about his elaborately tattooed and naked or ragged person. But in Shanghai the case is different. There the street jinrikisha has been kept in its primitive ugliness and dirt with true Chinese conservatism. It is an abominable vehicle, squalid and tardy; while the human beast that dawdles along before it, shaking the soul and all vestiges of good temper out of his unhappy fare, is, in five cases out of six, full of filth and vermin, and the possessor of a fund of crass ignorance and stolid obstinacy that would discount at fifty per cent the same bad qualities in the most ill-bred and vicious Mongolian camel. Probably the writer of the *Courier's* article, like 'everybody' else in the model settlement, keeps his trap. We should opine that for the 'nobodies' and the casual travellers, a well organized system of tramways would be an almost unmixed good. Meanwhile it must be sheer innocence and innate and marvellous goodness of heart, such as would have done honour to dear dead Doctor Watts, that can prompt anyone to become the apologist of that meanest of all mean aids to leisurely change of site—the Shanghai jinrikisha.

Our contemporary will excuse us for drawing his attention to the orthography of the last word in the above paragraph. Words in their passage from shore to shore are, like madeira, subject to a sea-change, but not always a wholesome one. This particular word has become so travestied in the course of its journey to India as to be all but unrecognizable as presented by the journals of that wide peninsula. There may be some excuse, through distance and other causes, for this. But Shanghai is so close to Japan, and so intimately, as it were, connected with it, that there is no apparent reason why a word now in such common use, should not be correctly written. "Jinrikisha," or if you like Jinrikisha without the hyphens:—literally "man power-carriage," or as a *Graphic* artist, we believe, first christened it "Pullman-car."—*Idem.*

THE NEW CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

IN reviewing the provisions of the new Criminal Code, we pointed out not a few marks of the immense superiority, both generally and in particulars, of the new system of law over any that ever before existed in this country—a superiority to be measured by the interval separating Eastern from Western moral and political civilization, the darkness of the middle ages from the present brightness of the world's enlightenment. The contrast becomes even more striking when we compare the system of administering the law now to be introduced with that which has obtained hitherto. There is in fact on the side of administration and procedure more room for absolute differences. Offences are, it must be confessed, much of the same complexion all the world over: even punishments (barbarous forms being eliminated, as they already had been in Japan) afford no great field for diversity. In procedure there is room for almost infinite variety of methods which, even in matters of detail, are effectual to change the whole aspect and nature of the proceedings. And so it is here. At the same time, though the practical changes to be wrought by the new procedure are of transcendent importance, yet, just as we had occasion to remark of the general tenor of the law itself, so also the outside form of

the procedure is not altogether strange or new: the spirit is changed, but there is a curious general resemblance in externals between the new and the old, which has no doubt contributed, and rightly, to commend French methods for adoption in preference to all others. The personal interrogation of the accused, the paramount importance of the preliminary examination—many cases leaving to the Court at the actual trial duties merely prefatory—the restriction to the Court itself of the right of direct examination of prisoners and witnesses: such are some of the points which suggest these observations.

There is one feature of more than ordinary prominence in which the system of procedure now adapted to Japanese requirements differs very materially from its French prototype: we allude to the exclusion of Trial by Jury. It would require more space than we can here spare to deal adequately with this question: and as we have already in these columns indicated our opinion that this omission is, for the present at all events, a wise one, and, as we may have occasion to recur to the subject again, it is sufficient in this place to note the fact that the Jury system finds no place in the present code, merely referring to the opinion already expressed, the principal grounds of which were briefly stated in our former remarks on the point. With these preliminary observations we may proceed to an examination of the principal features of the code before us.

The Code of Procedure is in form perfectly distinct from the Criminal Code itself, with which however it is of course bound up in the closest logical connection. It consists of six books containing in all just four hundred and eighty articles; and the subject matter of these six divisions may be roughly described thus: (1) General Provisions, (2) Organization and Jurisdiction of the Tribunals, (3) The Discovery and Prosecution of offences, and Preliminary Examination, (4) Trial, (5) Appeals, (6) Execution of Sentences, and the Rehabilitation and Pardon of offenders. In following the course of a criminal case as indicated by the order in which the various stages are here referred to, one is struck, first with the importance attached to the preliminary examination—the French 'Instruction'—answering to the examination before a magistrate with ourselves. The strictly official character of the whole of the proceedings is also at once observable, the part played by the injured party, the prosecutor, as we should call him, being less important than under our own system, which has, not altogether unjustly, been charged with leaving the prosecution of offences in ordinary cases too much in the hands of private individuals, a defect more apparent perhaps than real, and generally cured in practice to a very great extent, at any rate in important cases, by the intervention of the Attorney-General, and now still further remedied by the appointment of a Public Prosecutor with an efficient staff of assistants throughout the country. The union of a claim for civil damages with the prosecution of the offender presents another element foreign to English jurisprudence, for, though the doctrine of the suspension of the civil remedy until after prosecution, has been exploded by recent decisions, the two processes are nevertheless with us still necessarily kept distinct. Their union here introduces also another peculiarity, in that it entails the presence as parties to the suit of the persons civilly responsible for the injurious consequences of the offender's

act; this responsibility itself resting on a principle very slightly developed among ourselves. Thus there are, or may be, no less than four parties to a criminal trial:—the state, whose proper function it is, to repress crime; the 'civil party'; the accused; and the persons civilly responsible for his acts.

Looking at the organization of the Courts and the machinery for bringing offenders to justice, we find a public officer of police specially charged with this latter function, and, for the actual dispensation of justice from the judgment-seat, three distinct sets of tribunals respectively corresponding to and having jurisdiction over the three classes of offences recognized by the law, Crimes Delicts and Contraventions. These Courts form an integral part of the general judicial staff of the Empire—civil and criminal jurisdiction being in fact exercised by the same Courts, differently constituted for either purpose, just as with ourselves. Thus the local civil Magistrate's Courts constitute also Tribunals of Simple Police for Dealing with Contraventions: the Civil Tribunals of First Instance are also Correctional Tribunals for the trial of Delicts: while for the trial of crimes a special Court is formed in each district composed of Judges selected from the Court of Appeal. An extraordinary tribunal called the High Court can be constituted as occasion requires by Imperial Decree, at the suggestion of the Minister of Justice, for the trial of cases amounting (in general language) to High Treason. Appeals lie, where legal ground exists (and the right of appeal in different forms is very full) from the two inferior Courts of criminal jurisdiction above-mentioned to the Court immediately above each; whilst the Criminal Section of the supreme 'Court of Cassation' hears appeals from the decisions of the Criminal Courts (strictly so called). From the Extraordinary 'High Court' there is no appeal, but liberty to apply by way of appeal in certain cases to the Court itself.

In the Book which treats of the proceedings of the police anterior to the trial of a person charged with an offence, we naturally turn most eagerly to that part which deals with the subject of Arrest; and the result we find there is distinctly satisfactory. Every provision displays an anxious solicitude for the protection of personal liberty. The power of arrest given to officers of the police without the warrant of a magistrate is judiciously narrow; being confined, perhaps even too strictly so, to cases of necessity to prevent the escape of offenders from justice. The provisions in this behalf may be not very inaccurately summarized thus:—Every private person *may*, and every officer of justice *must*, arrest without warrant any person found by him in the actual commission of a crime or delict: and certain specified circumstances, as, for example, 'hue and cry,' or the suspicious possession of dangerous weapons, render a case constructively one of 'actual commission.' Our own law upon this point is thus expressed by Mr. Justice Stephen in the draft Criminal Code prepared by him to be introduced as a Bill in Parliament by the Attorney-General in 1878:—'Any person who is found committing any indictable offence may be apprehended by any person whatsoever without warrant, if the person making such arrest has reasonable grounds to believe that the offender may escape punishment or may complete the commission of the offence if he is not so apprehended.' The provisions of

English law regulating the right of arrest without warrant upon *suspicion* (which is really the basis of the doctrine of 'constructive commission' above referred to) are more elaborate and at the same time probably of wider extent than the corresponding provisions of the Code before us, and the distinction too between the powers of private individuals and of officers of the law is greater and more clearly defined than in this Code: but the limitations imposed by the latter upon the exercise of official authority is, under all the circumstances, a matter of the heartiest congratulation. In all cases the person apprehended must be forthwith taken before a magistrate. Our readers will have observed that the power above referred to only applies to the two higher grades of offences, which, in a general way, correspond to what are known to English law as 'indictable offences'. Persons found even in the actual commission of 'contraventions' are liable to have their name and address taken only by a police officer with a view to the subsequent issue of a summons: in doubtful cases nevertheless they may be conducted into the presence of a magistrate.

Very careful provisions in favour of liberty are also made to ensure prompt attention to cases awaiting examination, the accused being entitled of right to his liberty if not brought up, either on the first occasion or after remands, within certain brief periods specified in the different cases. The issue of warrants of arrest, in lieu of summonses to appear before the magistrate, is only permitted (1) when the party has no fixed place of abode; (2) where there is reason to apprehend the flight of the party or the destruction of evidences of his guilt; (3) when there is reason to apprehend that he would otherwise complete the execution of acts already attempted, or carry out dangerous threats; (4) in case of disobedience to a summons already issued. Warrants run throughout the Empire, so that all the delay and inconvenience, not to speak of the occasional failures of justice caused by so clumsy a system as that which requires the 'backing' of Warrants by English Justices of the Peace, never should arise. Warrants, whether for the original apprehension of the accused or his subsequent detention, must be *particular*: the original is shown to the party and a copy given to him, so that no man can be arrested or detained without knowing the specific charge against him. When it becomes necessary to issue warrants for the search of dwelling-houses in order to the execution of a warrant of arrest, such search-warrants can only be executed in the presence of the chief civil magistrate of the district, or, in his default, in that of two neighbouring residents, and the search can only be made between sunrise and sunset. Another salutary provision *en suite* with the preceding ones is, that in every prison where persons are detained pending the examination of their case, copies of the two Codes are placed at their disposal. It will thus be seen upon a consideration of the few points here selected for mention that, in the presence of these safeguards to personal liberty, equal to any that exist on the Continent of Europe, such abuses of power in matters of arrest, commitment, remands and the like, as have not unfrequently come to light even in recent annals of the police system in this country are rendered absolutely impossible: their Commission would immediately subject the offending official to the penalties specially imposed by the Criminal Code itself upon abuse or excess of authority in these particulars.

We Englishmen are accustomed to say, perhaps rather maliciously, that, whereas with us it is a constitutional principle that the law presumes every man innocent till he is found guilty, the effect of Continental systems on the other hand is that every man accused of an offence against the law is looked upon as guilty until he can prove himself innocent. However that may be, the letter of the law at any rate adopted and promulgated by the Government of Japan distinctly repudiates this impeachment by the express declaration that it raises no presumption of guilt from the circumstances of the case: but the statement of the accused, the evidence—direct, real and circumstantial—all are to be judicially weighed and together must form the basis of decision in every case. The first step in the preliminary examination is the interrogation of the accused by the Magistrate (the French *juge d'instruction*) who, it is to be remarked, is forbidden to make use either of threats or false statements in order to induce the accused to confess his guilt. The accused may, after his personal examination is completed, be confronted with other accused persons, or witnesses, or any other persons for the purpose of establishing his identity, complicity, or other matter necessary for the elucidation of the truth. A noticeable element in the functions of this Magistrate is the duty assigned to him of eliciting as well circumstances telling in favour of the accused as in the other direction. The Magistrate has the power of summoning before him and compelling the attendance as witnesses of all persons whatsoever whose testimony is indicated to him as necessary. To this rule there are no exceptions, save that Princes of the Imperial Family and Officers of the First Grade are accorded the privilege of making their depositions in their own residences in the presence of the Magistrate and his Registrar instead of attending at the public Court-house. Disobedience to a summons to attend as a witness is punished with a fine, and attendance subsequently compelled by the issue of a warrant—processes analogous to those obtaining in our own Courts. Witnesses give their evidence under the sanction of a solemn oath, by which they swear that they "will without malice, without fear, and without favour, tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Refusal without sufficient cause to be sworn or to give evidence is punishable under the Criminal Code, in common with other refusals to perform public duties, by a fine: while perjury is by the same Code visited with fine or imprisonment or both according to the degree of the offence upon the trial of which it is committed. The classes of persons placed under disability to give evidence in particular cases are somewhat numerous, including the civil party, the relations of this one or of the accused (to a considerable degree of remoteness) their servants, etc. But the evidence of such persons, though not admissible as evidence *ex nomine*, is taken nevertheless '*for the information of the Court*,' so that in effect the result is much the same as that flowing from our own rule of evidence on the point, which, making scarcely any exclusions, regards the presumed prejudice of consanguinity, personal interest and the like as affecting not the admissibility of evidence but its credibility. There are certain classes of persons, as minors under sixteen, persons of unsound mind, and some others, who are placed under a *general* disability to give evidence.

Although the materials put together by the magistrate

at the preliminary examination form the basis of all the subsequent proceedings, yet at the trial the Court is empowered itself to call and examine the witnesses: and most of the provisions relating to evidence and so forth which we have just been passing under review apply also *mutatis mutandis* to the proceedings at the trial itself. But besides these there are to be found in the proceedings at the trial some of the most striking of the revolutions introduced by this Code into the administration of Criminal Justice in Japan. The most important of all in this part of the procedure is the provision that the trial of offences of all grades must be conducted in public; and any conviction obtained in defiance of this provision will be null and void. Necessarily this rule may be overridden in the interests of the public safety or of public decency and morality: when these are at stake the Court may be cleared (to use our own form of expression) and the case heard *in camera*, but in all cases alike judgment must be pronounced in open Court. Another instance of the absolute breaking away from past traditions is the allowance of Counsel (to use the English name) to a prisoner: the importance of this both in itself and as an index of a new spirit of *fair play* towards persons accused of offences against the law cannot easily be over-estimated. It is the Court alone however which interrogates the prisoner and the witnesses. The interrogation of the prisoner, we may remark *en parenthèse*, is so familiar a mark of the French system as distinguished from our own that we have not thought it necessary to comment specially upon its presence in this code. It is worth while however to observe that some of our most distinguished lawyers have thought that some modification of the system might with advantage be introduced into our own procedure. But, though the parties and their advocates are not empowered themselves to put questions, they may suggest questions to be put through the Court. It is after the conclusion however of the evidence that the turn of the advocate comes: there all the parties are heard in turn—a right of reply also being given, but so that the last word (a privilege, appreciated by practising lawyers) always rests with the prisoner or his advocate. Another point deserving especial notice is that withdrawal from the prosecution on the part of the police does not oust the jurisdiction of the Court, which is nevertheless bound to proceed to judgment—a provision fatal to the repetition of scandals such as that which occurred in a recent *cause célèbre*. It may be remarked too in this context that there appears to be, under this system, a kind of *via media* between conviction and acquittal, answering somewhat to the verdict of 'not proven' in the Scotch Courts.

The trial of crimes strictly so called is surrounded by even more elaborate forms and safeguards than in the case of less heinous offences. Especially we should note that 'counsel for the defence' is here not only a privilege but a necessity: if the prisoner have not retained an advocate the Court appoints one (as is usually done, but only at the moment of arraignment, by the Judge in English cases even of less importance) and some days must elapse between the appointment of an advocate and the trial; during which time the advocate is allowed free intercourse with his client and access to the records of the case with the right of taking copies; a list of witnesses is given him, and in short every facility afforded for the defence of the

prisoner. Moreover the fact that a prisoner charged with a 'crime' has not had the assistance of an advocate is sufficient ground to render his conviction bad. Couple this with the provision that no admissions by the accused dispense with the obligation upon the Court of proceeding to a full examination of the case, and it will be seen how complete and fundamental are the changes in this branch of procedure.

We have dwelt at such length upon these questions which go to the root of criminal procedure, that we must pass over without notice the concluding chapters of the Code which treat of the various forms of Appeal, with Pardon, and other supplementary matters. To the cardinal fact in connection with Appeal—the fullness of the right—we have already made reference: beyond this there is not here much of interest left to notice, the details not often giving occasion to questions of the same kind of importance as those we have hitherto been considering. The points to which we have drawn attention—the safeguards devised to hedge about the liberty of the subject in the provisions relating to arrest, commitments, remands, etc., the enhanced value attached to evidence as opposed to confession—the improved methods of taking evidence and the powers of the Court in this respect—the extremely liberal rights of appeal given to persons convicted of offences—and, most important of all (unless we except the provisions relating to arrest) the publicity of the proceedings and the allowance of professional assistance to the prisoner—all these and more like them are not only individually provisions of the first importance, but the introduction of all these together marks an absolutely new departure in the whole system and idea of administering criminal justice,—a revolution in the *spirit* of the law. The reform in fact is epochal. Surely with the introduction of the New Codes the old order must pass away giving place to the new.

"T. W." ON CURRENCY.

"T. W." has addressed to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* a letter couched in the clear, courteous and dispassionate terms which render that gentleman's writings quite an oasis in our somewhat sterile literary life. The main points set forth in this letter—which may be called an answer to a challenge uttered by the journal in question—are identical with those contained in a previous communication from "T. W." to the *London Economist*. They are briefly these:—that the best remedy for the present defective currency is to increase the metallic reserve; that the easiest and most expedient method of effecting this increase is by augmenting taxation, and that the country stands in sad need of being roused from an apathy which makes the people content with a surplus production little more than one-third that of a country possessing only one-fifth the population and much less richly endowed by nature.

To every one of these propositions we give our unqualified assent. We believe them to be consistent with the soundest principles of political economy. Whatever temporary palliatives may be employed, there is but one ultimate remedy for a forced currency—resumption of specie payments; the initiatory steps being, establishment of equilibrium in the budget and reduction of extraordinary expenses. The former condition may now be said to have been at-

tained—since the budget for the current year shows a surplus of some seven millions (yen) on the credit side—while we are assured, and have reason to believe, that no efforts are spared to bring about the latter also. But of this surplus the sum devoted to currency redemption is comparatively insignificant. Three and a half millions of paper yen, or, say, two million silver yen, is but a small reserve to set by each year against a paper currency amounting to 130 millions. *Something* it is, unquestionably, and as a step in the true direction we cannot too heartily congratulate the Government on the fact, but we hold with "T.W." that very much more is required. And how is it to be obtained? By quadrupling the customs duties and so bringing seven and a half millions into the Treasury—on the very doubtful hypothesis that trade will not be seriously crippled in the process—or by adding, say, one *per cent* to the land-tax and so increasing the national income by about nine millions (silver yen) with the very problematical risk of exciting dangerous discontent? In the abstract there can be little doubt as to which course is the more commendable. We have here the anomalous spectacle of a wealthy tax-payer and an impecunious Treasury. The agricultural classes—which contribute more than two-thirds of the aggregate revenue—have never before been so prosperous nor so lightly taxed, and never before, perhaps, have their rulers been put to greater pecuniary straits. Under such circumstances there ought not to be any hesitation—so far as we can judge—about making a peremptory appeal to the former. But in that little parenthesis—'*so far as we can judge*'—lies the whole gist of the matter. We cannot judge at all. Whether the risk incurred by adding to the burthens of the agriculturists outweighs the advantages of such a method, is a question to be decided by the Japanese Government alone. The opinion of outsiders has no value except as an expression of general theory. Thus much premised, however, we are entirely with "T.W." as to the expediency of increasing the land-tax, though with regard to the effects of such a measure we shall presently record a divergence of opinion.

Of the fact that the nation is commercially apathetic there can be very little doubt. The surplus products of the country are miserably disproportionate to its capabilities, averaging, as they do, only one yen per head of the total population against fifteen times as much in the case of Sweden and Norway. But we should scarcely be right if we called that apathy innate. It has grown up among the people not from any natural indolence but from an absence of incentive to industry. No such incentive existed under the feudal system, and its development since the Restoration has been seriously obstructed by the currency depreciation. It is true that, under the new regime, security of property and immunity from vexatious exactions have invested the outcome of toil with an interest hitherto unknown, but against this must be set the economical isolation induced by a forced currency. We need scarcely enlarge upon this point. Instability of value in the instrument of exchange is a condition not more provocative of speculation than deterrent of honest enterprise. So long as that instability exists it is doubtful whether the nation can be roused to any permanent effort. "T.W." scarcely seems to estimate this fact at its just value. He even counsels a loan for public works, a course which, however wise in the abstract, does not appear to us justifiable under the special circumstances of the case.

But we are here treading upon ground which has been ably surveyed by an eminent economist—M. Leroy-Beaulieu—and we shall make no excuse for quoting his words at some length.

"It is evident that the legality and utility of loans for purposes of public works are incontestable. Only—they must not be abused. Certain countries, as for example the Australian Colonies, have run into debt from this and no other reason. Public works, when they are well understood and conducted with economy, augment the active forces of a country in a proportion much more considerable than they diminish the circulating capital of the nation. Beyond all doubt France might spend with advantage, before the end of the nineteenth century, a milliard (francs) on the construction of harbours, five or six milliards on railways, two milliards on canals or water-works, and as much more on undertakings *de petite viabilité*. Now the major portion of these enterprises can only be undertaken under the auspices of the State, or of Departments and Communes. If it were necessary to wait till taxation provided the necessary funds, the works would be carried out with exceeding slowness.

"Loans for such purposes are therefore advisable, above all when they are redeemable in a tolerably short period, for example in fifty, sixty or seventy years. It results, in effect, that after the debt has been thus discharged, the nation enjoys the possession, absolutely gratis, of considerable works. The face of the country is transformed. It is by the well collected stock of tools thus acquired that a civilized country is especially distinguished from a barbarous one, and we (the French) are still very far from having reached the point at which public works will cease to be of the first importance.

"Objection may be made, it is true, that these public works, when undertaken systematically by the state through the agency of loans, diminish or even suppress private initiative. We may quote the example set by England, which is a country where the aggregate stock of tools has attained the greatest development, and which, nevertheless, owes not only its railways but also its canals and even its docks to the enterprise of individuals or companies. Neither is the objection without force. But we may reply that the economical constitution of society in France and on the Continent of Europe in general, is quite different from that in England; that private fortunes are less capable of enterprise requiring a large outlay of capital and bringing slow return. It may also be added, that if England, as a nation, spends nothing, or comparatively nothing, on public works, such is not the case with countries and towns. Every year considerable sums, principally for purposes of public works, are borrowed by different places in the United Kingdom. According to the *Statistical Abstracts* these local loans amounted to £5,987,000 in 1867-8; in 1871-2 they reached about the same figure; in 1872-3 they came to £6,899,450, while in 1873-4 they exceeded eight millions sterling, and it must not be forgotten that in England the State makes considerable loans to localities. Public loans are represented by important items in the local budgets of the United Kingdom: indeed, if the localities be taken in their totality, such loans form a portion of their regular resources. A part of the sums thus raised may be squandered, but it is probable that in the main they are usefully employed.

"Countries of the Anglo-Saxon race, where the conditions of property and industry are more democratic than in the United Kingdom, do not imitate the example of the English Government in the matter of Public Works. It would be wrong to suppose that in North America enterprises of this nature are exempt from state intervention. To prove this we need only mention the enormous grants of land that have been accorded to the principal railways. This fashion of subsidy is largely equivalent to money aid, and can only be resorted to of course by a nation whose territory is not yet occupied. As for the Australian Colonies, British India, Canada, the Cape and other British possessions, public works swarm there, and are undertaken in great part by means of loans. The public debt of India which in 1873 exceeded a hundred and twenty millions sterling, and that of the Australian Colonies which at the same period was about 52 millions (for a population of two millions) have no other origin.

"One can understand, therefore, that the reserve of the English Government in the matter of public works cannot

be imitated by the people of the European Continent, since it is not even imitated by the British Colonies. It behoves us, however, not to be carried away in these matters. Public Works ought to be undertaken with discernment and executed gradually; otherwise waste is inevitable, and works of mere ostentation are undertaken, as well as superficial works which have not been properly considered. Thus, we have seen a little country, Peru, spend on railways, well nigh impossible to be worked, considerable sums borrowed in Europe. Nations, like individuals, nay, even more than individuals, cannot escape prodigality where they have enormous sums in hand. People have often talked of borrowing several milliards at a time for public works. It would be a great piece of imprudence to do so. *These useful works must be made gradually, nothing must be precipitated; and the aid of taxes must always be joined to that of loans for public works, even the most productive.* Finally account must be taken of the charges which weigh upon the country, of the importance of its debt, of the *menagements* that its political situation requires.

"We have compared taxes and loans. *There is no doubt that under ordinary circumstances taxes are preferable. It is also certain that in critical circumstances taxes ought to be raised to lessen the amount of the loans:* but loans are sometimes necessary, and preferable to taxes: the latter, indeed, have a limit which can scarcely be passed without producing a terrible shock and almost arresting the life of a country."

Now let us see what the same writer says on another aspect of the same subject.

"In Italy, as in Russia and as in Austria, that which has prolonged the duration of an irredeemable paper currency has been the undertaking of great public works. It is the malady of statesmen now-a-days to wish to do everything at a time. Yet there is no possibility of combining large armaments, extensive public works and—an escape from a forced currency. If there be a desire to accomplish this last reform, it is absolutely essential to check the overflow of expenditure. The definite attainment of equilibrium in the budget is, in fact, one of the conditions of the abolition of a forced currency."

• • • • •
"Unfortunately all the countries with forced currencies—France alone excepted—have chosen rather to increase their expenses, especially those for public works, than to put themselves for four or five years on an allowance calculated to diminish the circulation of paper and extinguish that debt without interest which is the most perilous of all debts. Russia, Austria, Italy, the United States, have all been guilty of this financial fault; Brazil, La Plata, Uruguay have been still more improvident; France alone has perceived what evil was the most dangerous companion in national life, and so that evil did not in her case assume any great proportions after the war of 1871."

And again:—

"That which often prolongs the existence of a forced currency is that Governments and people prefer to give themselves up to great expenses, to undertake, for example extensive public works. It is a question for consideration whether more advantage would not be gained by putting off those public works for some years and devoting every effort to the resumption of specie payments. For our part we incline to the latter opinion."

And so do we. Japan's all-important business for the moment is to provide for the appreciation of her currency—to get back, in short, to specie payments. We entirely agree with "T.W." as to the utility, nay the necessity of public works in this country, and we also agree with him when he says they ought to be undertaken by the Government as far as possible, but there is no room at present, we believe, even for this otherwise profitable expenditure. Increase the customs duties, if it be absolutely impossible to increase the land tax, but by one expedient or the other provide a substantial surplus, and let that surplus go to a reserve of specie for resumption purposes.

Incidental to his mention of this popular apathy "T.W." touches upon one of the most interesting economical problems

in Japan; the fact that, with a most highly developed system of agriculture, fully six-sevenths of the country's total area, have not been brought under cultivation. Now when it is remembered that *'in any given state of agricultural skill and knowledge, by increasing the labour, the produce is not increased in a equal degree,'* and that, consequently, when there is a choice of raising the growing supply which society requires from fresh land, recourse is had to that land so soon as an amount of labour disproportionate to the comparative returns begins to be demanded by the land already under cultivation, one can only explain the co-existence of an elaborate system of agriculture and a large area of unreclaimed land by supposing the difficulties of reclamation to be almost insuperable. In Japan other factors enter the equation. Political conditions have circumscribed the application of industry; and inconveniences of transport, as "T.W." justly remarks, have operated with more than ordinary force, but still, granting all these things, one cannot choose but think that the area of profitable cultivation does not bear any such ratio to the area actually cultivated as is inferred when we say; *'six-sevenths of the country are lying waste.'* Nevertheless, beyond all question, there is ample space for improvement in this direction, and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will do well to give the matter serious attention. The table we published some time ago showed a continual increase of area under cultivation in past, and more especially in recent years, but we must be still very far indeed from the limit.

It is in this connection that we find some difficulty in apprehending "T.W.'s" meaning. He says:—*If the owners of the land now lying uncultivated all over Japan were compelled to pay taxes on those lands under penalty of having them sold to others, do you suppose they would let them lie unproductive as at present?* Now, in the first place, how are such lands to be taxed? The present method, and indeed the only feasible method, of assessing the taxes, takes the value of the land as a basis. But unreclaimed land, or land that has never produced anything, cannot have a value unless its cultivation can be proved profitable, and that were hardly possible. Apart from this, however, is the fact, that to tax such land would apparently produce an effect the very opposite of what "T.W." supposes. For if the land might not be cultivated with advantage when it was tax-free, still less would there be any inducement to take it in hand after the imposition of a tax. The true method to promote the reclamation of waste lands is not to impose a tax upon them, but rather, we should say, to augment the taxes imposed upon lands already under cultivation; for then these latter would require a disproportionate amount of labour to make them as profitable as before, and recourse would consequently be had to places not yet exploited. This, however, is a mere point of detail, and does not detract from the general value of "T.W.'s" conclusions. We anticipate with interest the publication of the letter in which he undertakes to prove the expediency of a foreign loan for purposes of public works.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(Continued from the 13th of August.)

The causes of the estimated increase in the Revenues for the current financial year are enumerated below under their several headings. Reference to such as are self evident or show no great difference as compared with corresponding items last year is avoided.

LAND TAX.—While a decrease of more than yen 19,000 has to be noted in this tax collected in towns, owing to an alteration in the mode of granting the title-deeds, yet elsewhere the receipts have augmented by upwards of yen 43,000. Moreover, during this financial year, payment has been made of the 1st installment of arrears according to the arrangement made when the reform of the said tax was inaugurated. Only some yen 70,000 was to be received last year as arrears of this tax. This year a sum of more than yen 509,000 is to be collected from the same source. The receipts from Okinawa *ken* are mostly in commodities, on which the general rise of price will give an increase of more than yen 127,000.

SAKE BREWING TAX.—This is a new item appearing in consequence of Notification No. 40 of last year, which abolished the tax on alcoholic liquors, and superseded it by one on the manufacture of Saké.

KOJI LICENSES.—Provided for by Notification No. 41 of last year.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Owing to the establishment of fresh branch offices, and the increase in mileage and transmission of matter, receipts have increased.

PROFIT OF INDUSTRIES UNDER DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.—This article includes the profits derived from the Kōmōjō (the establishment where rags are prepared for weaving in the Senji Woollen manufactory), and those of the Aichi and the Hiroshima filatures and Monbetsu Sugar refinery, all of which were under control of the Home Department at the time when the estimates for last year were drawn up, but have since been transferred to the above mentioned Department. The profits of the first three establishments have been estimated to be equal to what was calculated for them last year by the Home Department: those of the fourth are estimated at yen 6,000 more this year than last.

PROFIT OF MINES UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The suspension of work in the two mines of Ani and Inai on account of the improvements in progress have reduced this item by more than yen 30,000. On the other hand, the two mines of Nakako-saka and Kamaichi, which did not previously yield any profit, have improved in every respect. The Kamaishi Iron foundry especially has proved remunerative. The return from the Ikuno mine has considerably increased, and other mines have been extended in area. Several kinds of ore have risen in price. Thanks to these circumstances an increase of more than yen 207,000 has been realized. There is also a profit of upward of yen 42,000 from the Ani and Aburatsubo mines.

RECEIPTS FROM RAILWAYS UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—In this item there is an increase of over yen 294,000. It is due to the facts that the number of passengers and the quantity of freight have gradually increased; the construction of a new line between Yonehara and Tsuruga which is expected to be completed this year; and to the augmented receipts from the railway between Kyoto and Kobe. Furthermore the sum of over yen 172,000 derived from the profits of the railway between Kyoto and Otsu (the expenses of which were defrayed out of the fund for promoting industries), is also included under this heading.

PROFITS FROM TELEGRAPHS UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The cause of this increment is the extension of the telegraphic lines and the great annual increase in the number of messages transmitted.

RECEIPTS FROM HIROSHIMA MINE.—This increment is due to the appreciation in the price of ore.

RENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES.—In this item although a decrease of over 17,000 yen has occurred, owing to the operation of Notification No. 41, issued by the Home Department in the 11th year of Meiji, whereby the grounds within the boundaries of Shrines and Temples are to be bestowed free of charge, and by sale of Government land, which had been rented by the people, yet the number of those who rent Government ground is so great that the amount of receipts in the present fiscal year shows an increase of over 26,000 yen.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—In this item although there has been a decrease of over yen 136,000 in the voluntary contributions toward the cost of the construction of the Imperial Palace, on the other hand there is the repayment of yen 2,500,000 by the Colonization Commission. Further owing to the continued redemption of the National Debt, over yen 22,000 for the sinking fund is received under this

heading and also over yen 225,000 for fines, and composition paid by those who are unable to enroll themselves in the army. Yet more, miscellaneous receipts, such as interest on the advances for promoting industries, amounted to over yen 110,000.

In addition to the eleven items mentioned above, there are fifteen items which show some increase. The total increase amounts to yen 9,350,146.783.

The causes of decrease in various items of Revenue are explained as follows:—

DRUGGIST'S LICENSES.—In this item although on one side there is an increase of over yen 2,000, yet on the other, the tax on retail dealers and peddlers was abolished by Notification No. 26, issued during this year. Thus there is a decrease, in the aggregate, of yen 3,000.

PRINTING OFFICE OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—The decrease in the profits of this Department was caused by the subsidy being withdrawn, and the whole establishment, commencing with this financial year, is to be carried on with its working capital alone.

INCOME DERIVED FROM WOODS AND FORESTS.—Although an increase of Yen 34,000 is expected from land that has been brought under cultivation, and also from the increased acreage on resurveying the Government lands, yet a decrease of Yen 234,000 is expected by the fact that the sales of timber have been restricted for the purpose of preserving the woods and forests.

REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES.—Although the repayment of Yen 35,000 advanced for the promotion of industrial undertakings, and the sum of Yen 30,000 advanced last year is more than usual, yet by various circumstances the actual receipt has not reached the amount anticipated during the last fiscal year. In consequence of this there is a deficiency, as compared with last year, under this heading, of yen 170,000.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS ADVANCED BY IMPERIAL PRINCES AND FORMER HANS.—In consequence of some of these loans having been completely repaid; in some cases delay having been granted; in some others the loan having been written off; and through various other circumstances, the actual amount cannot be expected to attain the estimates.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS IN PROPORTION TO RICE PRODUCTION.—In consequence of some of these loans having been completely refunded and some others otherwise dealt with, this item also remains unadjusted.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—In the past fiscal year sales of articles which had been exhibited at the centennial exhibition in America and had not been sold there were effected, as were also sales of the last parcel of pig iron received from Hiroshima *ken* and of the old clothes of soldiers whose term of service had expired during the year. No such sales are likely to take place during the current year. On adding the three other items to the seven before enumerated, we find that the total decrease is yen 709,658.783. If this amount be deducted from the total increase, the net estimated increase of Revenue for the current fiscal year will be found to be yen 8,640,488.

The causes of the increase in the estimated Expenditure for the present financial year are developed as follow under their several headings:—

DOMESTIC DEBT.—This increment is due to the annual proportion of the same payable for the Capitalized Pension Bonds during the three next years inclusive of the present one, the 16th year of Meiji being the ultimate term of redemption of the said bonds, and in consequence of the gradual increase of the redemption of the Public Works Loan in successive years.

FOREIGN DEBT.—Although the amount applied to the redemption of the old loan is the same as in the last fiscal year, yet an increase in what is applied to the redemption of the new loan will be made yearly as the amount of interest is reduced.

REDUCTION OF PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION.—In consequence of the application of the refund of the loan made to the Colonization Commission to the withdrawal of paper money, and to ameliorate the currency system, the total of this item is augmented.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH THE DOMESTIC DEBT.—This increase is accounted for by the fact that the commission which has to be paid on the Public Works Loan for this fiscal year is included in the ordinary Expenditure.

CIVIL LIST AND APPANAGES OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCES.—Augmentation principally in consequence of constructing houses for the three Imperial Princes, Arisugawa, Fushimi, and Kita-Shirakawa, and an increase in the grant to Prince Higashi-Fushimi, who has been promoted to the rank of Prince of Blood being included under this heading.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—In consequence of the increase of the number of auditors and the establishment of the Statistical Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—The Expenditure of this Department was diminished by the Notification of last February, and more than yen 321,000 was subtracted by transferring the cost of enlistment to the charge of Cities and Prefectures. On the other hand expenditure of yen 539,000 has been contracted for the Gendarmerie established under control of the War Department by Notification No. 4 of this calendar year, and by the augmented allowance to officers for horses and to non-commissioned officers for clothes.

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.—Consequent on an increase in the number of gate-keepers.

SENATE.—In consequence of an increase in the number of senators.

POST OFFICE.—In consequence of an augmentation by yen 250,000 by increasing the number of branch offices, messengers &c., though the general expenditure of the establishment was decreased by yen 88,000 in accordance with the Notification published in last February.

POLICE EXPENDITURES OF THE THREE CITIES AND ALL PREFECTURES.—Although this estimate has been diminished by upward of yen 70,000 by the decrease of the subsidies allowed, in former years, for the six prefectures of Kamamoto, Oita, Yamaguchi, Kagoshima, Kōchi and Fukuoka, yet in consequence of the transfer to this item of the police expenses of the City of Tokio, which was carried last year into the cost of the Central Police Office, and also in consequence of the distribution of the expenses in all localities according to Notification No. 16 issued this year, there is an increase of more than yen 602,000.

EXPENDITURE FOR SHRINES.—This increase is caused by the transfer from the War Department to this item of the contribution of money to Yasukuni Shinsha.

EXPENDITURE FOR PRINTING OFFICE UNDER THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—This increase is due to the acquisition of machines for paper manufacture.

MANUFACTURE OF AMMUNITION UNDER THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—This increase is caused by the payment of the annual subsidy agreed upon for the enlargement and furnishing of the factory.

EXPENSE FOR RAILWAYS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—This increase is caused by the subsidy in aid of the railroad construction between Yonehara and Tsu-ruga, which had already been undertaken with the fund for promoting industries.

EXPENSE FOR TELEGRAPHS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—This increase is due to laying wires in the north-eastern districts, and also to the continuation of the undertakings commenced in the previous year.

EXPENSE OF COAL MINING IN HOKKAIDO.—This increase is due to the continual improvement of the coal mines at Horonai and Iwanai, which had been commenced with the fund for promoting industries.

EXPENSE FOR IMPROVING THE RIVER ISHIKARI IN HOKKAIDO.—This increase is due to the dredging operations carried on at the mouth of the River Ishikari.

EXPENSE OF CONSTRUCTING A GAOL IN HOKKAIDO.—This increase is caused by extending the work which had originally been authorized by the decree of October of last year, and in accordance with permission granted this year.

EXPENSE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.—This increase is caused by the continuation of the work on the forts of Kawannon-zaki which was commenced with the funds of the War Department, and batteries at Sarushima and six other places for which a certain sum of money has been appropriated payable in instalments within 10 years.

EXPENSE OF BUILDING KANAZAWA BARRACKS.—This is entailed by the reconstruction of the barracks which were burnt by the fire in January this year.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—Although a decrease of over yen 35,000 was effected by the fact that buildings for the Council of State were completed last year, and the expenses of the Commissioners appointed to consider the Codes of Criminal law and the law of Criminal Procedure will not be

required in this fiscal year, yet on the other hand the sum of yen 1,103,000 was needed as a subsidy to the Land Tax Reform Office (in addition to its ordinary expenditure) to enable it to close its affairs. Again, upwards of yen 88,000 was required for the annual advances promised for the promotion of industries, for building expenses for the Judicial Department, and for the outlay incurred in sending war-ships to Corea.

CAPITAL FUND FOR SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.—The expense in question has hitherto been defrayed from the reserve fund, but from this year it was decided to provide for it as ordinary expense, in consequence of which this increase occurs.

In addition to the 20 items above mentioned, there are three others which show some increase. The total amount of the increase is yen 15,681,190.

The causes of the decrease of Expenditures under their several headings are explained as follows:—

INTEREST ON DOMESTIC DEBT.—Although there is an increase of a sum of over yen 58,000 by the interest of bonds payable in specie issued during last year, yet there is a diminution of more than yen 180,000 on account of the large amount of principal which was paid off during last year.

INTEREST ON FOREIGN DEBT.—This decrease is due to the annual diminution of the principal as it has been gradually paid off.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH THE FOREIGN DEBT.—This decrease is owing to the diminution of both principal and interest.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—In this item although there is an increase of over yen 16,000 in the expenditure of Keiho-Kioku, and the money required to reward meritorious services rendered by the police on the battlefield, a charge owing to the transfer of the payment from the Central Police Office to this department; and more than yen 103,000 of the expenditure on criminals in penitentiaries incurred in conformity with Notification No. 17 of this year; and upward of yen 12,000 allowed to gaolers in penitentiaries; yet on the other hand there is a decrease of yen 974,000 by the transfer of the affairs of Sanrin-Kioku (General Forestry Bureau), and others, to the Agricultural and Commercial Department, and the Government of the Islands of Ogasawara, hitherto under the control of this Department, to the Tokio-fu, by Notification No. 44 last year. In addition to the above a decrease of over yen 86,000 is to be effected by the general reduction of Expenditure ordered by Notification issued in February last as well as by the reduction consequent on the difference between the value of paper currency and that of the specie which formerly supplied.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—Although an increase of over yen 72,000 occurs in the transfer of the business of the Land Tax Reform Office, yet a decrease of more than yen 151,000 has occurred on account of the transfer of the Board of Commerce to the control of the Agricultural and Commercial Department as well as on account of the transfer of the subsidy for the inspection of breweries to the expenditures of Cities and Prefectures. Besides the above the general reduction of expenditure under a Notification issued in February this year, and the reduction caused by the substitution of satsu for the specie formerly supplied have effected a decrease of yen 136,000.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—The decrease here apparent is due to the general reduction of expenditure, by the Notification issued in February, the amount economised being yen 200,000. There is also a saving to the amount of yen 66,000 by the substitution of payments in satsu for specie.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Under this heading there is a decrease of yen 76,000 by the general reduction of expenditure, and payments in satsu as in other cases. Upward of yen 1,000 has also been economised on account of the transfer of the wages of policemen employed in this Department to the expenditure of the Central Police Office.

COLONIZATION COMMISSION.—In this item although an additional sum of more than yen 65,000 was received by the Commission through the augmentation of taxes on Hokkaido productions and other receipts, yet there is a net decrease of more than yen 491,000. The cause of this decrease is due to the fact that some reduction of expenditure for this Commission was effected in accordance with the Notification of February this year and the term of the Commission's functions expiring in February next, the appropriation which would otherwise have been made after that time, has been

deducted. There is also, in previous cases, the economy effected by payment in satsu.

LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES.—Although an increase of over yen 27,000 is caused by the establishment of a legation in the Capital of Corea, yet a net decrease of more than yen 391,000 has been produced by the abolition of three consulates; namely London, Singapore and Newchwang, and by other diminution of expenditures.

CONSTRUCTIONS AND REPAIRS.—The decrease under this head is due to the fact that all the expenses of constructions and repairs of local-government buildings and gaois and the subsidies for the establishments are to be paid from local funds in accordance with Notification No. 48 of last year. What payments are required for construction and repairs in the government offices, prison houses and police stations in Okinawa *ken*, and the warehouses for keeping inflammable substances in Kanagawa *ken*, are alone provided for in this item.

ENGINEERING EXPENSES.—Although much expense for the repair of roads in the open ports and foreign settlements and for the improvement of Yodo and four other rivers, is still to be incurred, yet by Notification No. 48 of last year all engineering expenditures in Cities and Prefectures and the accompanying subsidies are to be defrayed from local funds.

EXPENDITURE ON CITIES AND PREFECTURES.—Under this item although more than yen 189,000 for the expense of Government in Cities and Prefectures according to the Notification of November last year; more than yen 60,000 by the transfer of the cost of army enlistment from the War Department; upwards of yen 13,000 the expense of administration in Ogasawara Islands from the Home Department; and more than yen 163,000 of the expense of transporting produce (taxes paid in kind) from Okinawa *ken*, and the relief of islanders of Torishima, together with several other expenses in that locality which were not provided for last fiscal year, have been included in the estimates for this year; yet there is a decrease of more than yen 1,592,000 owing to the fact that the cost of prisons has been defrayed from the local taxes in accordance with Notification No. 48 of last year.

CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE.—Under this item, part of the police expenses of the city of Tokio was transferred to the item of Police expense in Cities and Prefectures; part of the expenses of prisons was added to the item of local expenses; and the outlay incurred in regard to rewards and relief to policemen who served in the civil war, was charged to the Home Department.

DOCK-YARD CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—The amount of this item is to be supplied henceforward by annual installment from the sum first granted for the construction of dock-yards, the work of which had been previously commenced, yet was not completed on account of the high price of the necessary materials, such as iron, stone, &c.

EXPENSES OF MINING INDUSTRIES UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Although some outlay for erecting buildings and fixing the machinery needed at Kamaishi and Mi-ike will be necessary during this term, because the works are still incomplete, yet there is a net decrease of more than yen 51,000 as compared with last term, while there is a further reduction of more than yen 146,000 inasmuch as the improvements of the branch Offices of Sado, Ikuno, Kosaka and Nakakosaka are already completed.

EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Under this item the only expenditure required is that entailed by business transacted subsequent to the close of the Exhibition.

PENSIONS FOR THE IMPERIAL BODY GUARDS.—Pensions have to be paid in consequence of the expiry of the term of service last year.

Adding to the seventeen items above mentioned, sixteen other items, we have a total decrease of more than yen 7,040,702. If this amount be deducted from the increase, the net (estimated) increase of Revenue for the present fiscal year will be found to be yen 8,640,488.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

THE TOKIYO LAWYERS VERSUS FUKUCHI, THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE TOKIYO NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

DEAR SIR,—Seeing that so much interest is taken, not alone in the capital but also among the higher classes of the community throughout the Empire, in this certainly novel and remarkable case, and as it indisputably shows how eager the more advanced of the Japanese are to enjoy the luxuries of refined civilization and to dispute—sometimes, it is to be feared, on very slender grounds—every inch of the so called constitutional and legal rights and privileges, I trust you will kindly allow me space in your columns to give very briefly a *resumé* of the whole case adding my humble opinion upon the principal questions that have arisen in connection therewith.

The history of the case is briefly this:—

On the 14th March last, there appeared in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* a leading article in which the writer, speaking of the general practice of the existing Japanese Lawyers, made use of these expressions:—"At present almost all the Lawyers in our country with the exception of two or three, while professing to appear in righteous causes only, and to labour for the establishment of just rights and honest interests, do yet in reality aim at nothing beyond gaining a livelihood for themselves, stirring up disputes and fomenting litigation. Nay, they sometimes interfere even between blood relations and intimate friends, cause them to hate one another, and fan the most trifling differences until an appeal to the Law Courts finally becomes necessary. In short on the whole they can only be described as persons whose constant function is expressed by the old saw, 'creating winds and waves in calm places.' The article went on to recommend as preventatives against these evils, that the Civil Law of Japan should be perfected, and that some restraint should be put upon the Lawyers. The former plan—the writer admitted—would necessarily require a long time to accomplish, but he strongly urged the immediate adoption of the latter and suggested that the method employed should be a decree forbidding the payment of any fee to a lawyer unless he had succeeded in obtaining a verdict for his client, as suggested—the writer said—by Napoleon the First in a conversation with one of his attendants during his exile at St. Helena.

This article aroused much discussion among the Lawyers, and, at a meeting of the Tokiyo Lawyers Association † (a body composed of licensed Lawyers of the Capital) it was moved, and agreed to by a majority of the members present, that the article in question being highly defamatory to themselves, they should address a communication to the newspaper, and that in the event of the reply being unsatisfactory, they should institute legal proceedings against the editor. A communication was accordingly sent in the name of the President of the Association to Mr. Fukuchi in which it was demanded, that the latter should point out the names of the "two or three" (lawyers) referred to in the article, and also prove in what instances the lawyers had thus 'stirred up disputes.' This communication was, I understand, answered by Mr. Fukuchi in such an offensive—because apparently ironical—tone that the Lawyers came to the conclusion the letter was even more objectionable than the original article, and thereupon 107 Licensed Lawyers of Tokiyo (who are all members of the Association above spoken of) elected nine of their number to form a Committee for instituting legal proceedings, and the Committee subsequently appointed two out of their number—viz., Messrs. Hoshi and Takahashi to be their counsel. The two latter gentlemen, as Counsel for the plaintiffs, after the usual hearing by the Court for mediation, filed at the Tokiyo Local Court on the 1st June, a petition against Mr. Fukuchi, in which they prayed the Court that the Defendant Fukuchi should be ordered, as a compensation to them for having published the libellous article, (1) to publish a letter of apology, drafted by the Plaintiffs, in the most conspicuous part of his paper during three weeks, (2) to place the same letter during two weeks in the most conspicuous place in front of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* office, and (3) to advertise at his own expense, during one week, the same letter in four of the Tokiyo journals and in some of those in the provinces. Such is an outline of the preliminaries, and here I may remark in passing that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* in the article referred to not only inserted a saving clause i.e. "two or three" Lawyers (which, as is well known, is an indefinite expression capable of being construed into meaning two or

o Because under the existing law, no counsel is allowed in criminal cases.

† It may be as well to mention here—though it will be seen later on—that the present case has been brought up, not by this Association, but by a body composed of such of the members thereof as agreed to the proceedings.

three hundred or even thousand) but also only made a general reference to the Lawyers at large i.e. the Lawyers of Japan. Under these circumstances the question naturally arises as to whether the *Lawyers of Tokyo alone* could be held to have sustained any injury through the article in question, and whether, therefore, they were entitled to institute an action against the newspaper. Another, and not less natural, question which presents itself is, whether the penalties (for they are nothing less) demanded by the Plaintiffs' petition, could be properly inflicted seeing that there is no law whatever in existence which bears upon this matter, beyond the Law of Libel, the punishments inflicted under which are only fines and imprisonments. But as all these points are still pending before the Tokyo Local Court—not even a hearing upon the main case having yet been held—I refrain at present from making any comment thereon, and proceed to review the numerous side-issues which have arisen in connection with this case.

One of the greatest of these has been the question as to the capacity of a Mr. T. Takanashi to accept a brief from the Defendant. It is reported that, at the meeting of the Tokyo Lawyers Association above mentioned, this lawyer not only expressed great dissatisfaction at the tone of the article but also strongly urged the propriety of instituting legal proceedings against the writer, and consulted with other lawyers as to the method of proceeding, &c.; but that when the Defendant applied to him to act as his counsel, he consented, and accordingly having made the communications which he deemed necessary in order to separate himself from the body of Plaintiffs, he (on the 15th June when the case first came on for hearing,) appeared before the court as the Defendants' counsel. Exception was immediately taken by the Plaintiffs' counsel and a warm discussion ensued before the hearing of the main case. The grounds of the objection made were briefly that, although Mr. Takanashi had expressed a wish to have his name removed from the document empowering the committee (of nine) to institute the proceedings, yet he could not thus separate himself from the party of the Plaintiffs, and further, that in consequence of his original attitude, Mr. Takanashi was entrusted with the secrets of the Plaintiffs, and was therefore incapacitated from holding a brief from the Defendant. Mr. Takanashi replied that, at the said meeting of the association he only gave expression to his opinion as an individual, but that the arguments advanced by a lawyer in a Court of Law ought to be based upon general principles of justice and public benefit; they are in no wise subservient to private opinion, and therefore there was nothing inconsistent in the course he originally took as an individual member of the Association and that which he was now obliged to pursue as a barrister. With regard to the so called secrets of the Plaintiffs, he denied having been entrusted with any such. "The present suit,"—he went on to say—"is instituted for the purpose of vindicating a reputation alleged to have been injured by a newspaper article; and the case must be decided purely upon its merits and according to the balance of argument, so that no secret whatever is or can be involved." Such being the case, he claimed his right to hold Mr. Fukuchi's brief.

The court, after another sitting, delivered judgment upon this point, in which it upheld the objection of the Plaintiffs' counsel. Now this judgment of the Local Court, I venture to think, is *perfectly right in motive, but utterly wrong in the argument upon which it is based*. Mr. Takanashi indeed attempted to justify his action by arguing that whatever he may have said at the meeting as an individual, could not or ought not to affect his action in accepting the brief a professional lawyer, and that he had never been entrusted with any secrets by the Plaintiffs. But it seems to me, I need scarcely say, beyond all question that a man having once identified himself with the Plaintiffs in a case, has no warrant, either moral or legal, for going over to the other party, much less for acting as counsel, and especially when he is—as I understand it the case in this instance—fully acquainted with the method of procedure agreed upon among the Plaintiffs. But, on this point, I prefer to quote the opinion of an English authority. Cordery, in his *Law relating to Solicitors*, says:—"A solicitor in an action, who discharges himself *will generally be restrained from acting for the opposite party*; (the italics are my own) but if discharged by the client, except for misconduct, he may be employed by the opposite side, *unless he is possessed of knowledge of matters, the communication of which would unfairly prejudice his former client*."†. It may be argued on the other side that this refers to solicitors only; whilst Mr. Takanashi was only one of the Plaintiffs, and not their solicitor. But being a professional Lawyer, he, as well as all the other plaintiffs in the case, may be regarded in precisely the same light as a solicitor or counsel, so that the Court could, I think, scarcely do otherwise than uphold the Plaintiffs' objection as it actually did. But the Court's judgment, as I have said, seems to be based upon a wrong argument, and before proceeding further, I think it best to quote the substance of that judgment. It is as follows:—

† *The Law relating to Solicitors*, by A. Cordery, p. 62-63.

"The Defendant's counsel (Mr. T. Takanashi) is one of the 137 who have constituted themselves Plaintiffs in this case, and is in a position inseparable from them. It is therefore most necessary in order to separate himself from the Plaintiffs that Takanashi should obtain the consent of the whole body of Plaintiffs. Should such consent be obtained, then the committee has only to report that fact to this Court. The Committee has been elected by the whole body of the Plaintiffs, and is not a body representing Takanashi alone, so that there is no reason why he should have communicated direct with that body on the subject of his desire to have his name erased from the list of their (the committee's) constituents. The correspondence that has passed between Takanashi and the committee is therefore useless, and as the former neglected to take the necessary course, i.e. to obtain the consent of the whole body of Plaintiffs, he cannot be legally held to have separated himself from the Plaintiffs, and for that reason he is not allowed to appear as Counsel for the Defendant, &c., &c." With this judgment, the Court returned the Defendant's answer, filed by Mr. Takanashi as his Counsel. Now the correspondence above referred to consisted of a letter from Mr. Takanashi to the Committee of nine relieving them from acting as such on his behalf, and informing them that he would appear as the Defendant's counsel; and another letter from the latter to the former, saying that they noted his determination of releasing them, but that, as they had nothing to do with the question of his acting as counsel for the Defendant, they did not reply to that part of the communication. These letters, I hold, ought to be sufficient to separate Mr. Takanashi from the party of the Plaintiffs. The Plaintiffs are under no obligation to form a united body, and—as will be seen later on—the union between them is merely that of a number of persons associated of their own free will, and for their own convenience in the action against Mr. Fukuchi, so that any of them ought to have a perfect right to separate himself from the others whenever he chooses. Such, however, is not the case with the committee, which has been elected by the whole body of the Plaintiffs including Mr. Takanashi himself. A communication to it relieving it from proceeding with the action so far as Mr. Takanashi was concerned, would naturally seem necessary in order to separate that gentleman from the Plaintiffs. This action was accordingly taken by Mr. Takanashi, but nevertheless the Court considers it 'a useless proceeding'! This judgment therefore naturally aroused adverse criticism in all directions, and as might be expected, the Defendant at once decided to appeal against it, and filed a notice, at the Court, of his determination to do so, adding that, until a judgment of the higher Court should have been delivered upon the appeal, he should not file an answer, in place of the one returned by the Court (because of its having been filed by Mr. Takanashi). The reply of the Court to this communication has been one of the most remarkable character. It returned the notice of appeal, stating that, "until its judgment in the main case shall have been delivered, no appeal (upon a side-issue which has no relevancy to the main issue) shall be allowed." The Defendant of course objected to this statement, and repeatedly addressed the Court about it, but without success. Nevertheless, disregarding all these rulings of the Local Court, the Defendant, through the same counsel, filed on the 19th July an appeal in the Superior Court which appeal has been accepted by, and is now pending before, that Court. Now the statement of the Local Court above referred to, is most unintelligible, because as there is no law whatever preventing a party from appealing against a point decided against himself before a judgment upon the main case to which he is the party shall have been delivered, the Court has certainly no power to stop the appeal, much less to return the document which is a mere 'notice' seeking neither its permission, sanction, nor reply. The question whether such appeal is or is not sustainable is for the higher Court (before which the appeal is filed) to decide, and the Local Court is certainly not called on to express an opinion in the matter. Further, whatever opinion the latter Court may hold, the party is—in the aforesaid silence of the law—at perfect liberty to pursue whatever course he may deem best i.e. whether to appeal or not.

In the meantime, one of the results of the judgment of the Local Court, forbidding Mr. Takanashi to hold brief for the Defendant on the ground therein mentioned, has been the action of Mr. K. Takanashi (not to be confounded with Mr. T. Takanashi above referred to) who was a member of the committee of nine appointed to institute the proceedings on behalf of the Plaintiffs. Mr. K. Takanashi addressed the Court and said that "he cannot but regard with grave dissatisfaction the Court's judgment" (above mentioned) "since that judgment asserts that Mr. T. Takanashi cannot be legally held to have separated himself from the Plaintiffs until he shall have obtained their consent for doing so." This, he contended, is tantamount to depriving the Plaintiffs individually, or indeed any litigant, of the right to abandon a suit which, has once been instituted. The fact that the plaintiffs have brought the action collectively is not because they were bound to do so but merely because such a method suited their convenience, and it therefore follows that any one of them is at perfect liberty to withdraw

from the suit whenever he pleases. The Court's ruling however virtually forbids this, or, in other words, the court has deprived an individual of the right to retire from an action and conferred upon his comrades the right to object and restrain him. This, he considered as diametrically opposed to the principles of law and justice, and he therefore elects to sacrifice his personal interests rather than to appear as one of the Plaintiffs in a case through which so mischievous a precedent had been founded. He therefore prayed that his name might be erased from the list of the Plaintiffs as well as from the committee for them in the action. Mr. K. Takanashi, before filing the petition, made all such communications to the other members of the committee, their counsel, as well as the whole body of the Plaintiffs, &c., as seemed to him necessary after reading the Court's judgment respecting Mr. T. Takanashi. This seemed to be right enough, and for the moment it was conjectured in some quarters that Mr. K. Takanashi would thus be able, with all appearance of reason and dignity intact, to be relieved from being party to a case which at best would only afford him much trouble and no gain, and that, if he were allowed so to retire (as there seemed to be no reason why he should not) others might follow the example one by one so that the case might die out of itself. But the expectation was not to be fulfilled, for the Court rejected the application as one that ought to come from the Plaintiffs' counsel and not from Mr. Takanashi direct!

Granting that the counsel ought to be the mouthpiece of all the Plaintiffs so far as concerns the case for which they are retained, it is a hard matter for Mr. K. T. to comply with this ruling of the Court; for the counsel would naturally be unwilling to take the desired action without the approval of the whole body of the Committee (by whom they have been appointed); the Committee on their part, would require the consent of the whole body of the Plaintiffs (by whom they have been elected) before authorizing their counsel to do anything of the sort; whilst to obtain such consent from the whole body of the Plaintiffs (as the Court's ruling seems to declare necessary) is not only extremely difficult for Mr. Takanashi, but is also the very thing at which he is dissatisfied, and which has led to his action.

Meanwhile, in my opinion, another course was open to Mr. K. Takanashi. It is this, viz: that, he might have gone to the Counsel for the Plaintiffs and asked them to make the necessary communication to the Court in accordance with the Court's ruling; and if the Counsel refused or neglected to comply with the request, Mr. T. would then have been justified himself in making the application again to the Court; when it could scarcely have done otherwise than grant it. But Mr. K. T., instead of taking this course, filed a petition in the Superior Court, citing the President of the Local Court as Defendant, against the alleged 'unlawful ruling' of the Court over which that officer presides. The petition was naturally dismissed by the High Court on the ground that the Superior Court is only for re-judging suits of individuals in cases where one of the parties is dissatisfied with the judgment of the Court below, and is not a place for trying cases in which a Judge is accused of illegal action. No further steps appear to have been taken since in the matter, so that Mr. K. Takanashi remains an unwilling Plaintiff till this day.

Another and not less remarkable question which has arisen in connection with this case, has been the so called complication between the Tokio Local Court and the City Assembly for the capital. The Court, ruling that Mr. T. Takanashi should not be allowed to hold a brief for the Defendant and that no appeal against that ruling should be permitted until its judgment upon the whole case had been delivered, ordered the Defendant to file an answer to the Plaintiffs' petition within a certain time. After the expiration of that time the Court summoned the Defendant to attend the Court in person on the following day. On the day in question Mr. Fukuchi sent, in his behalf, a Mr. Tsunota a Barrister of Tokiyo (not a member of the Plaintiffs, though having been away in the country at the time when the action was first instituted). But this Lawyer the Court also refused to listen to, and at last Mr. Fukuchi had recourse to another and somewhat mysterious device. The City Assembly of which he is the President, happened to be in session at the time, and he pleaded his duties there as justification for not complying with the summons of the Court. This excuse, however, was not entertained, whereupon Mr. Fukuchi made an address at the Assembly explaining what the Court had ordered him to do, and asking for directions from the Assembly, because, if he should obey the order and personally attend the Court, then he would necessarily be unable to discharge his duties as President, whilst, if he did not obey, he was liable to a criminal prosecution.

He also pointed out that the repeated orders of the Court for his personal attendance, notwithstanding the fact that the Assembly was in session, amounted to a serious encroachment by the judicial authority upon the rights of the Assembly. The Assembly then passed a resolution—though not without some dissensions among its members—to the effect that Fukuchi should address the Court stating that, on account of the Assembly being then in session, he could not obey the summons of the

Court, but that, if the latter insisted upon his personal attendance, it should obtain the consent of the Assembly. This was accordingly done on the 14th July, and it was thought at one time that some trouble would ensue if both parties were to insist upon their so called 'rights.' On the following day however the Court, apparently unwilling to enter into a dispute with the local Assembly but nevertheless not retreating from the position it has already assumed, took the course which I think was the only one open to it, of returning Fukuchi's communication stating that, as the Court had perfect right to summon the Defendant notwithstanding that the City Assembly of which he is a member was in session, the principle contained in that document could not be entertained; but that as the Court *hail, for its own convenience, postponed the hearing of the case*, the Defendant should attend when summoned again. Since this time, the City Assembly has been continually in session, and whether or not through that fact, no hearing of the libel case has yet taken place; whilst the appeal case (about Mr. T. Takanashi's capacity to hold brief for the Defendant) is now going on in the Superior Court.

On receipt of the Court's statement, Mr. Fukuchi made another address at the Assembly, and said that the statement clearly asserted the Court's right to summon him whenever it should think proper to commence the next hearing, which came to this—that the Court ignored the existence of the Assembly, and that it would summon a member regardless of the fact that the Assembly was in session, and that his absence therefrom might affect the progress of public business. It was then moved and decided by the Assembly that it would memorialize the Home Minister (who is the only person, excepting the local Governor, to whom the Assembly can under the existing law address a memorial), praying that he would take the necessary steps so that the (alleged) unlawful orders and rulings of the 'Tokyo Local Court might be annulled and that some definite law should be passed, upon the point for future guidance. The Minister is said to have interviewed the bearers of the Memorial—two of the foremost members of the Assembly—and promised that he would give the case his consideration. Here the matter rests for the present. Mr. Fukuchi since that date has delivered in a public house a lecture entitled "An appeal to the Tokiyo citizens," the substance of which was more or less similar to what he said to the Assembly, with the addition that he on his part would do all in his power to protect their interests, and that they on theirs should take steps to defend their representatives whenever—as on the present occasion—the latter's political rights were seriously encroached upon by the judicial authorities. Now upon this point I have no hesitation in saying that both Mr. Fukuchi and the Assembly have stepped out of the right path. Some of the members of the Assembly, when the speech was made by Mr. Fukuchi, remarked—in support of the speech—that the Home Minister's Proclamation of 1879 provided that in case any member of these Assemblies should be found guilty of any crime, and it should be necessary to arrest them when in the hall of the meeting, the approval of the President should be first obtained. This, they went on to remark, was the case even with a person accused of a criminal act which is a offence against the nation at large, so that the principle of the proclamation would be applied with greater force to a case such as the present, in which a member has been prosecuted for an alleged libel of some hundred Lawyers. Now the proclamation cited has nothing whatever to do with the present case. It was no doubt promulgated with the view of preventing policemen and others entering the meeting hall of an assembly to arrest a member, whilst engaged in a debate, without the permission of the President; and it has no effect upon a member, so soon as he has retired from the Hall, so that it confers the privilege (if any) upon the whole assembly when actually sitting, and not upon any individual member thereof. This misconstruction of the proclamation may not be a serious matter, especially as the mistake has apparently been discovered in time (for I observe no mention whatever is made of it either in the memorial of the Assembly to the Home Minister, or in Mr. Fukuchi's address since delivered) and I should not have alluded to it, had it not been expressed by such a leading member of the Assembly as Mr. Numa, the General Manager of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, President of a large political society (the *Omcisha*) and highly reputed for his knowledge and experience in political as well as legal matters. As regards the Court's ruling, I am of opinion that it could not in the case have done otherwise, for there is no law whatever, beyond the Home Minister's proclamation above referred to, as to the privileges of these members, and the Court cannot of course recognize anything that is not provided for in the existing laws. But as these members ought, I think, to have some privileges above those of an ordinary citizen, it is desirable that some definite law should be promulgated upon the subject. As regards this question, I understand it is the practice in England and America that the members of parliament, amongst other privileges, exempted from being summoned by a Court of Law both during, and for some convenient time before and after, the session; upon this, the Tokyo City

Assembly no doubt relied in its contention. But even though admitting that the Japanese Assemblies have been established more or less in imitation of those in the countries mentioned; yet, because certain privileges are given to members of those countries, it does not certainly follow that the members of the Japanese City and Provincial Assemblies are entitled to the same privileges, especially as they are now constituted, exercising—as they do—very limited functions; and upon this point I cannot but endorse the opinion of a conservative Japanese of my acquaintance, that “certain men are so bigoted in everything Western, that they have no power to distinguish between things that should or should not be adopted in this country, and they consider themselves bound to practice and entitled to claim the benefits of any custom common in Western countries.”

To conclude:—The principal questions arising out of this case, so far as I have reviewed it above, are three, viz:—

(1) Whether the article in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—however offensive it may appear to professional lawyers in spite of its vague phraseology—can be held to have libelled the particular lawyers of Tokiyo (now forming the Plaintiffs), and whether, such being the case, the Plaintiffs can impose upon the Defendant such penalties as are prayed for in the petition. Grave doubts are—rightly I think—entertained with regard to both these points; but I refrain from expressing any opinion, as the matter is still pending before the Court.

(2) Whether a lawyer once constituting himself a plaintiff in a case can suddenly turn over to the other side, and appear as its counsel. So far as the judgment of the Tokiyo Local Court is concerned, I consider, for the reason already expressed, it was perfectly right in motive, but was based upon an utterly false ground.

(3) Whether a member of the city and Provincial Assemblies, as now constituted, can be exempted from the processes of Courts of Law, in a civil suit, whilst the Assembly is in session. This question I can only answer in the negative, and I should have wished to see the Court strongly insist upon enforcing its summons, since it had once assumed that position. But it has no doubt seen fit to settle the matter amicably. It is at the same time desirable, I repeat, that some definite law should be passed, as to the privileges of these members.

As the case progresses I may address you again: for the present I take leave of the subject here, apologizing for having trespassed so much upon your valuable columns.

I am, &c.,

A JAPANESE STUDENT.

Tokiyo, August 18th, 1881.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I understand that the three gentlemen—Messrs. Sudzuki (representative of the Chief Priest of the Hongwanji) and Shimamoto and Narushima—who have lately been busily engaged in mediating between the litigants have at last succeeded in the task. The terms of the mediation as finally accepted by both parties have not yet transpired; but at any rate both of the suits, i.e. the original one before the Local Court and the appeal case before the Superior Court, have been, or are about to be, withdrawn by mutual consent of the parties, so that the whole case has now come to an end, just at the points where I stopped in the foregoing letter. I will therefore conclude by congratulating all parties concerned—and especially the original Plaintiffs—upon the peaceful termination of this otherwise very troublesome law suit.

August 20th, 1881.

THE STANDARD FOR KEROSENE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “JAPAN MAIL.”

SIR,—The Japan Herald in a recent article condemns the action of the Japanese Government in regard to the new standard for kerosene oil as being *Over-legislation*, and without in the least proving to his readers that a standard of 120° Fahr. flash of the gases (as adopted by the Japanese Government) is unreasonably sharp and contrary to the facts of science. The Editor bases this judgment wholly upon the premise that England and America have adopted since years ago a standard of 100° Fahr. flash. Whether these two countries were justified in doing so or whether the great majority of competent Chemists who condemn the standard of the United States and England are wrong, is a matter which does not come into the brain of the learned author of the Herald's article.

In the following few lines we wish to show to the public that there is no extravagant request on the part of the Japanese Government in this matter.

First we must remind them that in judging the danger of kerosene-oil for fire, the determination of the point of explosion, i.e. the emission of explosive gases by the kerosene-oil, commonly called “the flashing of kerosene,” is of far more importance than the fixing of the degree of heat, by which the oil itself ignites, and goes on to burn: the latter takes place

at a much higher temperature than the emission of inflammable gases from the petroleum does.

It is true, a few countries, like the United States and Great Britain, have legally fixed the point of explosion of the gases at a minimum of 38° Centigr. = 100° Fahr., but well qualified chemists, like Chandler, Ernecke, Chevallier, Bandrimont, Erdmann, Hayer, Bolly, and many others, have already condemned this low standard, and fixed a higher degree of temperature, lying between 45° C. and 50° C. (= 113° to 122° Fahr.), because experiments made for the purpose had proved that kerosene-oil assumes often in the reservoirs of the burning lamps a temperature of 38° to 40° C. (= 100.4 to 104° Fahr.)

Chandler fixes the following minima.

	point of explosion.	point of ignition.
For Standard Kerosene.....	46.1°C (= 115°F.)	53.3°C (= 128°F.)
„ Astral-oil	51.6°C (= 125 „)	58.8°C (= 138°F.)
„ Mineral Sperr	127.7°C (= 261.8 „)	148.8°C (= 299.8°F.)

B. Kerl fixes for pure, safe and well burning petroleum 49 to 60° C. flash (= 120° to 140° Fahr.) Ernecke states that kerosene-oil, which emits explosive gases under 120° Fahr. temp. is too light and not safe. It is either badly refined or mixed purposely with the cheaper kerosene-naphtha. If it emits explosive gases above 140° Fahr. temp., it is considered by him too heavy and burns badly. In such a case it is also either badly refined or mixed with heavy oils.

A Chevallier and Bandrimont mention the following: On a fixé à 37.7° C. (= 100° Fahr.) en Amérique, la température minima à laquelle peut avoir lieu le point d'inflammation d'un pétrole, pour qu'il soit réputé sans danger et propre à l'éclairage. Mais il semble que cette limite ne soit pas suffisamment élevée. Quant à la température minima du point d'ignition elle est fixée en Amérique à 43.33° C. (= 110° Fahr.) On doit remarquer à ce sujet qu'il est des pétroles dont le point d'ignition peut dépasser de beaucoup ce degré de chaleur quoique leur point d'inflammation soit dessous de 37° C.

Erdmann describes good petroleum as follows:—A nearly colourless, fluorescent liquid with a blueish hue, of a weak, not a nauseous smell, with 0.795 to 0.804 spec. grav. (medium 0.800). It does not evolve inflammable gases unless it be heated beforehand at a temperature of 48 to 58° Centigr. (= 118.4 to 136.4° Fahr.) . . . And a little further on he says: Much refined petroleum, which now occurs in commerce, is far too easily inflammable (often it explodes even at 30 to 35° C) (= 86 to 95° Fahr.) Such kerosene-oil is mostly of a yellowish colour, it has a disagreeable smell, it gives a less brilliant light in the lamps, and it easily causes explosions, if it is not very carefully handled.

H. Hayer states the following: In the United States of America only such kerosene-oil may pass into commerce, as does not emit inflammable gases at 100° Fahr. This degree of temperature is too low. For Europe a standard temperature of 50° C. (= 122° Fahr.) would be just and appropriate.

Bolly accepts with Chandler that the lowest limit of the temperature of explosion should not be less than 49° C. (= 120.2° Fahr.) whilst the kerosene ought not to take fire itself at a lower temperature than 80° C. (= 196° Fahr.)

I could easily augment the number of authorities who are of opinion that the standard of 100° Fahr. as a minimum is too low, but it does not seem necessary to do so, as no one chemist defends or has defended the American and English standard of 100° Fahr. In addition to this I may add that I have experienced myself in my own house, during my stay in Japan, three times, more or less grave explosions of kerosene in the reservoirs of the lamps, and that it was only due to the lamps being removed in time that no grave results of fire occurred.

If other people would confess their experience with kerosene in Japan, I have little doubt that there would be many proofs of bad petroleum being brought into and sold in this country.

Instead therefore of being angry at the new regulations, I think that everybody who is in the habit of using kerosene and who does not want his place to be set on fire, will be glad of obtaining in future a better guarantee for the quality of his oil.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

GEERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “JAPAN MAIL.”

DEAR SIR,—The celebrated author and journalist G. A. Sala would no doubt be highly complimented could he read the patronizing commendation of his remarks upon a small library for a young journalist which appears in the *Japan Gazette*.

This young journalist hastens to inform the public in so many words that Mr. G. A. Sala is right, and that he (the Editor of

* American Chemist 1872, No. 11 p. 411 and 1876 No. 77 p. 181.

† *Ernecke's* Technical Chemistry. Germ. Ed. 1878 p. 993.

‡ Dictionnaire des falsifications etc., 4 Ed. Paris 1875 p. 803.

§ *Grundriss der allgemeinen Warenkunde*, 1875 p. 86.

¶ *Untersuchungen* II Vol. p. 550.

‡ *Handbuch techn. Chem.* unter 4. Ed. 1874 p. 607.

the *Japan Gazette*) has read the books named, may even has them upon his book-shelves.

The *Gazette* however takes exception to one book, namely Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery, as unnecessary for the library of a journalist. Please allow me to suggest however to your worthy contemporary that there is his mistake.

Good cookery is the only means of keeping in proper order those digestive organs the state of which have so great an influence upon the amiability or spleen of journalists, especially in Yokohama. May I recommend to the *Japan Gazette* that it should at once purchase Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

INDIGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—In the translation of a lecture on "The Buddhist Theory of Mercy" which appeared in your weekly issue of last Saturday, an astounding statement is made. "*When Confucius seized the Chinese Government and put to death China's enemies, this was an act of kindness to the people.*" The words to which I take exception are underlined.

This is surely a new rôle for the prim old posture-master of ancient China, who is perhaps the last man to be suspected of having been a sanguinary revolutionist and perpetrator of a *coup d'état*! Will the Reverend Translator kindly explain, or give his authorities?

Yours &c.,

M. S.

Yokohama, 15th August, 1881.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—“M. S.” in your issue of the 16th instant asks me to explain the rendering of the following sentence. “When Confucius seized the Government of China and put to death China's enemies this was an act of kindness to the people.” The original of this sentence reads; *Koshi ga Ro no Seiji wo torite, mazu Shō-sei-bo wo chiu sarareta mo kayette tami no tame ni &c.* It may be that the word (torite) does not mean in this connection to seize or take possession of. Yet that was the sense in which it was explained to me by my teacher whose attention was called to this statement; for he thought the Buddhist priest had made a mistake in attributing so daring an act to the great Moralist: it is possible the word (torite) was used in the sense of to govern. Dr. Hepburn, in his dictionary gives these examples:—“Tenga wo toru, to seize the government: Seiji wo toru, to administer the Government.” I am obliged to “M. S.” for calling attention to this.

Yours truly,

M. C. HARRIS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 15th August, 1881.

The House of Lords has finally passed the Irish Land Bill.

The State of affairs in Tunis is less disquieting.

A South African Republic has been proclaimed.

The House of Commons, after a long and animated debate on the Irish Land Bill, returned it to the Lords, who dissent from the Commons' amendments, and insist upon their own.

LONDON, 18th August, 1881.

The President of the United States is alarmingly ill, having suffered a severe relapse.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

London, August 6th.—Mr. Bradlaugh has been expelled from the House of Commons, and the House negatived Mr. Labouchere's motion that the expulsion was illegal.

A Cabinet Council is summoned for to-day to reconsider the Oaths question.

Mr. Courtney has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The House of Lords has passed through Committee the Land Bill: several amendments were adopted against the Government.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

NOTIFICATION No. 40, OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

It is hereby notified that the Regulations for the storage and control of Kerosine Oil have been arranged on the following basis, and will be put into force on and after the 1st of January of the 14th year of Meiji (1882).

(Signed).

SANJO SANETOMI,
Prime Minister.

August 13, 14th year of Meiji 1881.

Regulations for storage, &c., of Kerosine Oil.

1.—Kerosine Oil is classified under two grades:—the first an oil that will not flash except at a temperature higher than 120° Fahr. and the second an oil that flashes at a lower temperature than 120°.

2.—For lamps only the first grade may be used, while the second may not be employed at all except by physicians, chemists, druggists and engineers.

3.—Dealers in Kerosine Oil are divided into four sections, namely: producers of petroleum, refiners, wholesalers, and retailers. Each of these must receive permission to deal in the material from their local authorities or in Tokio from the Board of Police.

[Note:—Separate permits must be taken out for each branch of the business, by dealers who intend to traffic in more than one of the classes enumerated.]

4.—The places selected for storing quantities of Kerosine, whether by producers, refiners or wholesalers, and the warehouses, refineries, and places of wholesale, will all be subject to inspection by the local authorities concerned, or in Tokio, by the Board of Police.

5.—Kerosine Oil of the second grade may be sold direct to applicants by wholesalers only, while retail dealers are permitted to sell only oil of the first grade.

[Note:—The time for all sales is between sunrise and sunset.]

6.—When physicians, chemists, medicine dealers, or engineers buy second grade Kerosine Oil, they must supply the sellers with memoranda stating the quantities required and the purpose to which it has to be applied. Sellers should record in their books the quantities sold, dates of sale, and names and addresses of buyers. They should also keep the memoranda on which they make their deliveries.

[Note:—This grade of oil may not be sold to the young, blind, deaf, or cripples.]

7.—Police officials will examine the Kerosine Oil held either in refineries or the wholesale stores. No oil, until it has been passed by authorized inspectors, can be sold by either wholesalers or retailers.

8.—The quantity of Kerosine kept on hand thus examined, must not exceed, in the case of wholesalers, five *koku* of the first grade oil, and five *to* of the second; and in the case of retailers three *koku* of the first grade. Buyers may not at any one time have more than two *koku* of the first and five *shō* of the second kind. The fluid must in all cases be kept in metal vessels.

9.—When the oil must be in transit from place to place, legible notice of its nature and grade must be inscribed on the packages in which it is contained.

[Note:—The oil must not be left on the *hatoba* or at the sides of the road any longer than is absolutely necessary for purposes of lading and discharging, &c.]

10.—Person violating these Regulations will be fined not less than two yen, and not more than two hundred yen.

The imperial journey continues without contrariety. His Majesty and his suite left Ashino-yeki at six o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant. The sum of seventy yen and a roll of *sarashinuo* was presented to his host, and, several other donations were made to those who had provided accommodation for officials of the party. Escorted by the Prefect of Tochigi Ken and his Chief Secretary, the *cortège* arrived, after short rests at Yokoska and Yorii, at Shirasaka-mura a little before eight in the morning and were received by the Prefect of Fukushima Ken and a large attendance. Thence to Shirakawa, and the mid-day rest and repast at 9.45. Subsequent halts were made at Otagawa, and Kuruishi. The post town of Sukagawa was entered at 4.45 p.m., and there the Emperor remained for the rest of the day and

during the following night. The route from Otagawa to Sukagawa, was very rough and troublesome. At the latter place, several horses were paraded before His Majesty, who selected two which were purchased for him at prices of 250 and 170 yen respectively. Other animals—notably some colts from a stallion sent from the Imperial stud farm—were highly commended by His Majesty.

The Emperor left the post town of Sukagawa on horseback at seven o'clock in the morning of the 8th instant. Messrs. Fujikawa Prefect, and Katayama, Chief Secretary, of Tochigi Ken, were permitted to leave the party, which proceeded under the escort of Mr. Yamayoshi, Prefect of Fukushima Ken. A halt was called at Susakawa, where the Emperor took carriage; and the post town of Koriyama was reached at 9.15, where the mid-day rest and repast were enjoyed. Thence after a rest in the plain of Yokomori, to Takakura-yeki. After passing through several other wayside towns, the Emperor again took horse, and the end of the day's journey was attained in the town of Nihonmatsu. This place contains the stronghold formerly occupied by the Niwa house. It is now a thriving town, with about 1,840 houses and a population of 7,600 souls. In all the towns and villages of Fukushima Ken parties of school children, local officials and fire-brigades were drawn up to welcome the advent of the Sovereign.

Nihonmatsu was left on horseback at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 9th instant, and after halts at Wakematsugawa and Shimidsu-machi-yeki, where he entered his carriage, arrived in the town of Fukushima, where he lodged in the Medical College at Minaniradori, remaining for the rest of the day and during the following night. That day's journey though short, was rather arduous, as the route was very precipitous, and the weather extremely hot. Soon after arrival, an assortment of *Futako*, *Shinobu-Mojidauri* (a kind of stuff), silk-worm eggs, tobacco-pouches, and other products were exhibited to His Majesty. In the evening a banquet was given. The Princes of the Blood, the Ministers of State, Privy Councillors and other distinguished officials in the Imperial party, and the Prefect of Fukushima Ken, were present. Donations in small sums of money were made to each of the minor officials of the Ken,—about four hundred and fifty in number.

Fukushima is the most thriving town in the district of Shinobu. It contains more than two thousand houses, with a population of eight thousand six hundred souls. The public buildings comprise the Fukushima Kencho, Saibansho, Shinobu district office, police stations, telegraph, and post offices. There are hospitals, schools, a newspaper office, and banks, &c. Silk being the staple product merchants come there from all parts, and trade is very prosperous. The worst feature of the town is that the houses have not been rebuilt on the site devastated by a big fire in May last. On the Shinobu hill, situated eighteen *cho* eastward from the town is a very beautiful public garden. His Imperial Highness Arisugawa, with His Excellency Okuma, proposed to visit the Handa silver mine on the 10th instant.

The Emperor, with his suite, started from the town of Fukushima in carriages at seven o'clock in the morning of the 10th instant, and after a halt at Senokami, the post-town of Kuwamori was arrived at. Here the Emperor took a short rest in the *Munaji* temple. He was much pleased to see an old leafy *matou* (pine-tree) in the garden of the temple, and ordered Mr. Sugi, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, to give it a name. Accordingly the latter named it *Mikage-no-matsu*, which words he wrote and presented them, together with a sonnet, to His Majesty. The verses are:—

O-kimi no
Mikage no matsu no
Fukamidori;
Natsu no sud-zushiki
Iro ni miye kari.

PARAPHRASE.

How green that pine tree whereunder
Our gracious Sovereign stands:—
Giveth shade in the heat of summer,
And cooleth the parched lands.

Several member of the Imperial party followed the example thus set them, and composed sonnets about the pine-tree in

honor of the Emperor. Fujita-yeki was reached at 11.25 a.m., where Mr. Matsudaira, Prefect of Miyagi ken, received the Imperial party. His Majesty left on horseback, after the mid-day repast. He rode over the Kunimi-toge mountain (which is situated on the borders of the Fukushima and Miyagi ken), and along other precipitous mountain-roads, resting at Seikawa, where he took carriage to the Primary School at Shiraiishi, arriving at 5.30 p.m. There he passed the night. Mr. Yamayoshi, Prefect of Fukushima ken, with two subordinates, was permitted the same evening to leave the party, and return to his post. A villager named Kadohari, in Misawa-mura, let off thirty-five pieces of fire-works at the opposite side of the river Shiraiishi, in honour of the Emperor. His Majesty made grants, from his privy purse, to the families who recently lost their houses and property by fire in the towns of Koriyama and Fukushima.

An exhibition of Water Products being about to be opened by the Agricultural and Commercial Department in March next, Mr. Yamataka, one of the Secretaries, has been appointed President of a commission composed of himself and his confrères.

It is said that the young prince Haru-no-Miya will shortly be escorted to the Palace, there to have his first interview with his sister, the infant Shige-no-Miya.

It is said to be in contemplation to establish a large penal establishment at Hatato, Ishigari, Hokkaido, where convicts under lengthy sentences will serve out their terms.

We read that Nishi Tokujiro, Assistant Chief Secretary to the Council of State, has been permitted, by the Bureau of Decorations, to wear the insignia of the Order of Saint Anna presented to him by the Czar of Russia. Yoshida Masaharu, an attaché; Sannomiya Yoshitane, Assistant Secretary of the Foreign Department; and Nakai Hiroshi, Assistant Chief Secretary of Public Works, have also received permission to wear decorations conferred upon them by the Shah of Persia, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of Hawaii respectively.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that reports have been addressed from Hongkong to the Japanese authorities that cholera is prevalent in Siam, and that all steamers that come into the port of Victoria from Bangkok are subject to quarantine, but that none of the passengers have yet developed any symptoms of the malady.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* remarks:—The total of the salaries of foreign employés in the Public Works Department was formerly more than twenty-nine thousand yen monthly; but this amount, by expiry of engagement and the substitution of payment in satsu for silver, has reduced this expenditure to about ten thousand yen.

According to a paragraph in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Mr. Ishibashi, Vice-Superintendent of the National Debt Bureau, was despatched on the 18th instant, on urgent business, to overtake the Imperial party, which he will probably not be able to do before its arrival in Hokkaido. The nature of his business is not exactly known, but according to ineffectual and palpable rumour, the errand is in connection (we translate literally) 'with some secret views of the Government in reference to raising a foreign loan of two million yen.' In this instance the vernacular paper does itself the justice to state that the report seems unreliable. We think it probable that the messenger in this case is the same phantom as the one that flew after the Emperor, and induced him to sell Hokkaido. His Majesty will, perhaps, be rather astonished to learn when he returns to Tokiyo that he for his own part, aided by those who hold his power of attorney, has sold the whole of the country, and that the buyers are clamorous for possession. There will always remain the prospect of that partnership with the wandering majesty of Honolulu, which 'rumour says' has been proposed to, and is still open for acceptance by, the Mikado.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Mainichi* states:—The manufacture of Krupp shells has been brought to a successful issue in the Osaka Arsenal, the missiles made being no way inferior to those of foreign origin. Efforts are being made to improve the quality of the iron used in the work.

The greater part of the Snider rifles ordered from the Tokio and Osaka Arsenals having been completed, the various garrisons will be supplied with them, as far as possible in lieu of the arms now in use.

Sundry necessary reforms, suggested by experience, in the management of the Tokyo Naval College are in course of organization, and will be put into operation early in January next.

H. I. J. M. S. *Isaki Kan* entered this harbour from Kobe on the 14th instant.

It is stated that a fort has to be built on Saru-shima in Sagami.

His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Naval Minister, visited Yokosuka Wednesday, and inspected the *Rinjo Kan*.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

Mr. Yuri Kinmasa, a Tokio gentleman, proposes to construct a wooden tramway between Ishinomaki and Sendai, both in Miyagi Ken, the distance being five *ri*, and is said to have gone to the scene of operations.

A telegraph wire manufactory is in course of construction at Shiodome, Tokio, and will probably be opened in January.

Traffic was to commence on the Tsuruga-Ootsu line of railway on the 15th instant, from the former place to Aso, a distance of about three *ri*. The further progress of the line is likely to be delayed by the piercing of a tunnel, fourteen *cho* (nearly a mile) in length, between Tone-mura and Yanagase, the rock through which it has to be taken being of the hardest kind. It is thought that the work cannot possibly be completed before the end of next year.

It is reported that, with a view to avoid the inconvenience caused by the recent scarcity of copper coins of small denomination in Osaka, two *shizoku* of that city desire to issue tokens of one and two *rin* in paper money, depositing public bonds with the authorities as security, in conformity with the Regulations laid down for the National Banks. They have inquired of the Osaka *Fucho* whether application for permission should be addressed there or to the Finance Department.

It is said that the rails to be used for the proposed railway between Tokio and Takasaki will all be made in the Yokosuka Iron Works.

Tokyo papers state that on the 9th instant Mr. Mayeda Toshitengu, ex-Daimio of Kaga, and some other projectors of the railway in Hokurikudo, of which repeated mention has been made, addressed an application for a charter to the Governor of Tokyo. The company is to be named the *Tokoku Tetsudo Kwaisha* (North-eastern Railway Company) and the original shareholders are fourteen in number including Otani Koyei and Otani Kosen, the Abbots of the Western and Eastern Hongwanji, respectively, and several *Kwasoku*. The amount already subscribed is in all yen 486,000, and the first object of the company is to lay a railway from Yanagase, in Omi, to Toyama, in Echizu. It is proposed subsequently to extend the line at Nagahama, in the former province, as far as Yokkaichi, in Ise, the whole of the works to be completed within twenty years. Other undertakings are projected in even a more remote future; and protections and privileges similar to those granted to the Nippon Railway Company, have been applied for.

We read that a competitive exhibition of woven goods, silk, and cocoons, is to be held at Hachioji, Bushiu under the auspices of the prefectures of Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Gumma, Saitama, and Tochigi, and that the townspeople are doing their utmost to ensure the success of the enterprise.

The *Mainichi* tells us of a certain man at Shimoda, Idsu province, who having, some time ago, discovered a coral reef off the port, now intends to work it with diving apparatus and appliances on a large scale. Yet again, a villager in Kamoizawa-mura, Ashigara-Kami, Sagami province, has lately discovered a valuable deposit of crystals, and has applied to the authorities for permission to exploit it.

We read that Messrs Sugiura Kahichi, Sano Senzayemon, and thirty-four more well-to-do merchants in Hakodate, intend to establish a steamship company, under the name of the *Hokkaido Unyu Kwaisha*, with a capital of five hundred thousand yen, and that they held a meeting in the local office of the

Mitsui Bank on the 10th instant and decided to apply for leave to purchase the steamers and godowns now in the possession of the Kaitakushi.

The *HochiShimbun* mentions:—There are many risks taken in the newly established *Meiji Seimei Hoken Koraiha* (Life Insurance Company). Since the 9th of July last, when it was first established, up to the same day in this month, more than three hundred persons were insured, after due examination by the consulting physicians of the Company; and the total of insurances effected was more than two hundred thousand yen, while the premia to be collected on these risks are six thousand yen. People in Osaka, Nagasaki, and elsewhere desire to have branches of the Company opened in those places. The *Hochi* adds that such a favourable condition of affairs in an institution which has only been in existence for one month shows that an additional impulse has been given to our civilization.

Mr. Toda Motokichi, an attaché of the Agricultural Bureau, has been ordered to proceed to the prefectures of Tochigi, Fukushima, Niigata, and Gifu, and to make inquiries with reference to the production of tea. He will first go to Gifu to inspect the exhibits of the approaching competitive exhibition of samples of the leaf.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that since the beginning of this year about forty ships have been constructed in the Kawasaki ship-building yard at Tsukiji, Tokyo, and that now two sailing vessels are being built there to the order of the Marine Insurance Company, and another has been ordered by the *Homaisen Kwaisha*.

A report has been received to the effect that a certain Kagoshima man intends to establish a marine carrying company at Napa, Okinawa, with vessels to ply to and fro between the thirty small islands of which the group consists.

It is said that the President and teachers of the Tokyo Commercial Academy, have decided to carry on the institution at their own expense so far as they can, and have applied to the Tokyo *Fucho* for permission to do so.

LAW REPORT.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before MARTIN DOHMEN Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

Friday, August 19th, 1881.

R. Thomson, third Engineer of the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malacca*, was charged by Ah Ping, a Chinese subject, fireman on board the said vessel, on three counts.

1st:—That on the 10th of August last, accused assaulted one Lum Ahloong, beating and wounding him and causing him grievous bodily harm.

2nd:—That on the same day the said R. Thomson unlawfully and maliciously wounded the said Ahloong with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

3rd:—That on the same day the said R. Thomson did unlawfully and maliciously wound and inflict grievous bodily harm upon the said Ahloong.

This suit was instituted at the instance of the Chinese Consul, at the request of the Chinese Guild, and in consequence of a report that had been made to him by the firemen of the steamer *Malacca*, that the man Ahloong, mentioned in the charge, had jumped overboard and thus committed suicide on the passage from Hongkong to Nagasaki, because of the bad usage set forth in the complaint. An investigation had been held by Mr. Consul Troup in Nagasaki into the circumstances of the case, and that officer appended a note to the ship's official log stating that no blame attached to Mr. Thomson.

In the present case Mr. Lowder appeared for the Chinese prosecutor. He asked leave to alter the date mentioned in the indictment from the 10th to the 9th of August. Permission was accorded. The accused, who appears very ill and had to be allowed cushions and a seat, or rather a lounge, in Court, was undefended by Counsel.

Mr. Choy Chew, interpreter to the Chinese Consulate, acted as interpreter, after being duly warned.

The following evidence was taken:—

Ah Ping warned, examined by Mr. Lowder, said:—I am a fireman on board the *Malacca*, and was present in the fire-

Ab Ping, a Chinese subject, employed on board the British steamer *Malacca*, charges Robert John Thomson with assaulting, beating, wounding, and illtreating one Lum

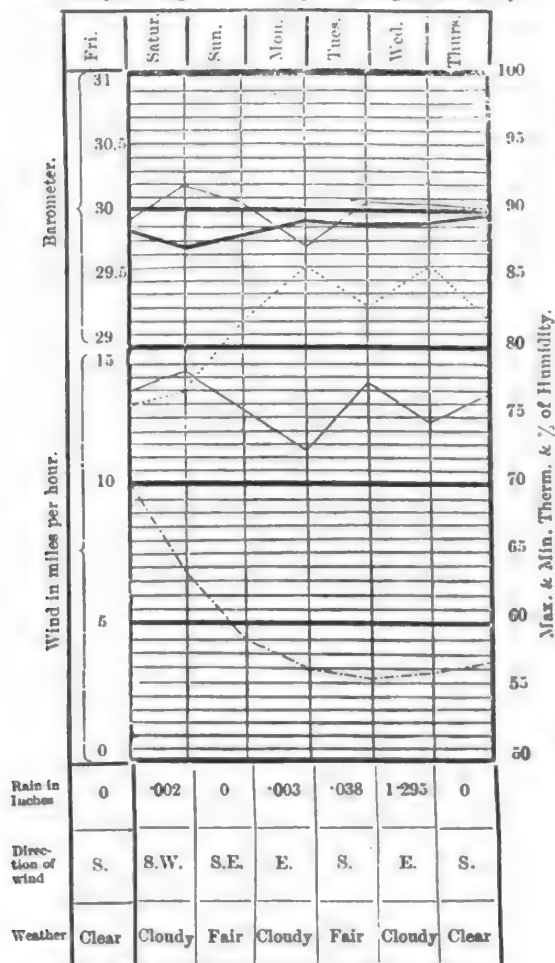
The fine was paid; and the prisoner left the Court accompanied by his friends.

		Premium on Silver Yen.			Gold Yen.	Nibels.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1881								
Monday	Aug. 15	63 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	" 16	62 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	61 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 17	61 ³ / ₄	61 ³ / ₄	61 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—
Thursday	" 18	61 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	62 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—
Friday	" 19	63 ³ / ₄	63 ³ / ₄	63 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—
Saturday	" 20	63 ³ / ₄	63	62 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1880.
Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongo, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.
.....represents velocity of wind.
.....percentage of humidity.
Max. velocity of wind 17.0 miles per hour on Friday at 1 p.m.
The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.
The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.009 inches on Thursday at 11 p.m. and the lowest was 29.719 inches on Saturday at 6 p.m.
The highest barometric temperature for the week was 92° 1 on Saturday and the lowest was 72° 8 on Monday, the maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 88° 8 and 70° 4 respectively.
The total amount of rain for the week was 1.338 inches against 0.516 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

CHURCH SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Sunday Morning 11 A.M.
" Evening 5.30 P.M.
E. CHAMPEYNS IRWINE, M.A.,
The Parsonage, 101.

UNION CHURCH, No. 167.

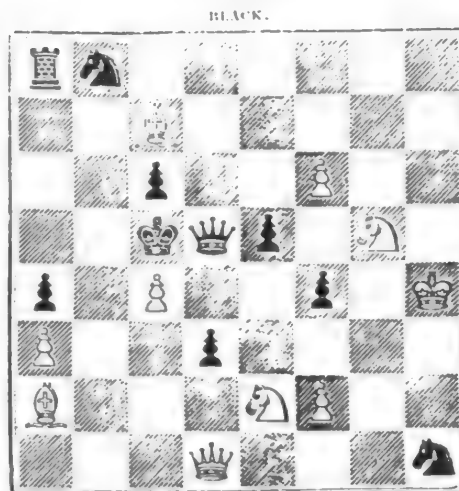
Sunday Morning 11 A.M.
" Evening 8 P.M.
REV. LUTHER H. GULICK,
Pastor M.D.,

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.
DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.15, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.
LEAVE YOKOSUKA.
DAILY:—7.00 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2.00 and 4.30 P.M.

CHESS PROBLEM.

BY S. C. ROMEYER.
(From the *Patentist*.)



White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF AUGUST 13TH.

White. Black.
1.—R. to Q. 4. ch. 1.—B. to K. 5.
2.—Kt. to K. B. 5. 2.—K. takes Kt.
3.—B. to R. 3, mates.

Correct solutions received from Omega, Q. and Tessa.
Ω. Tessa:—The author's solution last week was defective.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

Aug. 14, British steamer *Malacca*, Weighill, 1,079, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Aug. 14, Japanese steamer *Koloway Maru*, Ditlefsen, 1,133, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Aug. 15, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Aug. 15, British steamer *Agamemnon*, J. Wilding, 1,200, from Kobe, General, to Butterfield & Swire.
Aug. 15, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalf, 2,440, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
Aug. 16, Japanese steamer *Tokui Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Aug. 16, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,010, from a Cruise, to Lighthouse Department.
Aug. 16, Japanese steamer *Tamawake Maru*, Carew, 559, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Aug. 18, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,870, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Aug. 18, British steamer *Autonia*, Sealhorn, 1,212, from London via Hongkong, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.
Aug. 18, American ship *Lamaler*, Knowles, 1,400, from Cardiff, coals, to P. Bohm.
Aug. 18, Japanese steamer *Chishima Maru*, Walker, 450, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
Aug. 20, French steamer *Volga*, Guiraud, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Messrs. Melhuish, E. G. March, Muckler, Nollan and 2 Chinese.
Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. J. J. Enalie, E. C. Kirby, Short, Dr. E. Tiegell, Mr. E. F. Feussend, Mr. & Mrs. Fukuhara and child, Messrs. Uchina, Kirahara, Yamada, Kideba, in cabin: 290 Japanese and 1½ Chinese in stowage.
Per Japanese steamer *Koloway Maru* from Hakodate:—Miss Vaile, Mr. D. McKenzie, Revd. J. Draper and Revd. G. Davison in cabin: and 100 Japanese in stowage.
Per British steamer *Agamemnon* from Kobe:—Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Voit in cabin.
Per British steamer *Oceanic* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Revd. H. H. Loomis and family, Miss White, Messrs. Gesabro Tanabe, J. F. Twombly, Geo. H. Alcock and Bishop Bowman in cabin; and 6 Europeans in stowage. For Hongkong: Miss May Clark, Miss Violet Elwood, Mrs. Annie Turner, Messrs. Herbert Dent and Koopmanschap in cabin: and 12½ Chinese in stowage.
Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Rev. Davison and child, Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Messrs. Tong King Sing, Tong Yung Sing, Spooner, Angier, C. W. Tudor, Davies, Okashima, Takenura, Tot-ugi, Furushi, Yamamoto, Iwahashi, Miss Devaux, Mr. and Mrs. Yagibara, Messrs. Ching Yet Poh, Koga,

Kanizawa, Kibi, Yano, Shirosu, Ishii and Shirosu in cabin; and 2 Europeans, 391 Japanese and 5 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Chishima Maru* from Hakodate:—40 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Sudzuki, Hishikawa, Sumida, Cammel, J. E. Partington and Kwai Chung in cabin.

OUTWARDS.

Aug. 13, British steamer *Metropolis*, S. Fowler, 1,900, for New York via Amoy, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Aug. 14, French steamer *Menzies*, Homery, 1,273, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Aug. 14, British barque *Prospector*, Anthony, 235, for Tientsin via Nagasaki, General, despatched by P. Bohn.

Aug. 15, Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru*, Frahm, 852, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 15, American ship *Benjamin Seacall*, Seawall, 1,463, for San Francisco, General, despatched by J. E. Collyer & Co.

Aug. 15, Japanese steamer *Akinoshima Maru*, Frahm, 1,148, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 15, British barque *Woodbine*, F. Steel, 231, for Burrard Inlet, despatched by J. E. Collyer & Co.

Aug. 16, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalfe, 2,440, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Aug. 16, British steamer *Agamemnon*, J. Wilding, 1,900, for New York, General, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.

Aug. 17, American ship *Paul Revere*, Mullen, 1,736, for San Francisco, Tea and General, despatched by John Middleton.

Aug. 17, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 18, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 18, Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 19, Japanese steamer *Tamawara Maru*, Carrow, 559, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 19, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 19, Japanese steamer *Sciro Maru*, Franck, 626, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 19, German barque *Marie*, Island, 404, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by Carl Rohde.

Aug. 20, British barque *Jesse Wilson*, Holmes, 326, for Nagasaki, Kerosine, despatched by H. Macarthur & Co.

Aug. 20, British steamer *Malacca*, Weighill, 1,709, for Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Metropolis* for New York via Amoy:—Mr. E. Billbrough.

Per French steamer *Menzies* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Bernard, Pages, C. F. Martin, P. Brown, and Maragran, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* for Hongkong:—Miss May Clarke, Miss Violet Elwood, Mrs. Annie Turner, Messrs. C. Koopmanschaf, and Herbert T. Dent in cabin; and 126 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Cunningham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, family and European maid, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Ogasawara, Mrs. Lawrence, Revd. J. L. Atkinson, Messrs. Asaye, Iwata, Kawanabe, Ifuki, Naga, Otami, Ishiware, Fukuda, S. Yamada, K. Kuga, Fugita, Kofuda, Seki, Shinosaki, Ogasawa, Harii, Uyeda, Iwasaki, Y. Morita, K. Yamada, J. F. Twomey, L. Lichtenstein, Townsend, E. A. Potter and Okabayashi.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Major Foster, Messrs. P. Kempermann and servant, M. Mayeda and servant, Tong King Sing and servant and Tong Ting Sing and servant in cabin; 3 Chinese and 2 Japanese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—

Transshipment ... 332 pkgs.
Sundries ... 857 "
Sugar ... 2,112 "

Total ... 3,301 pkgs.

From Nagasaki ... 216 pkgs.

General total ... 8,517 pkgs.

Per French steamer *Menzies* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France ... 268 bales.
" " London ... 42 "

Total ... 310 bales

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... \$1,500.00

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—

Silk for London ... 5 bales.
" " France ... 1 "

Total ... 6 bales.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—

Transshipment ... 695 pkgs.
Sundries ... 3,703 "

Total ... 4,398 pkgs.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Oceanic* reports:—Left San Francisco July 23rd, at 3.10 p.m. Fresh winds and high sea for 48 hours, thence to this port moderate and light westerly winds and sea. July 24th at 10 a.m. passed the S. S. *City of Tokio* 150 miles west of San Francisco.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	Aug. 27th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 28th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	Aug. 29th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	Aug. 23rd
SHANGHAI, HIOHO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Aug. 25th

1.—Left San Francisco August 8th, *City of Tokio*.
2.—Left Hongkong, August 17th, *Gaelic*.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Aug. 26th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	Aug. 27th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	Aug. 23rd
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	Sept. 3rd
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOHO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Aug. 24th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Occidental and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Peninsular and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Jan. 31	Huguenot	CARDIFF	Yoko. & Hiogo
Mar. 11	Rossario	SAN FRANCISCO	Hiogo
" 31	L. J. Morse	CARDIFF	Nagasaki
April 11	Nancy Pendleton	NEW YORK	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 14	Santon	ANTWERP	Hiogo
May 9	Forward Ho	LONDON	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 9	J. A. Thompson	NEW YORK	Yokohama
" 18	Panay	"	Nagasaki
" 21	McLaurin	PENARTH	Yoko. & Hiogo
" 29	Laurence Delap	NEW YORK	" "
" 30	Carondelet	CARDIFF	" "
June 1	Charlwood	LONDON	" "
" 7	Ada Melmore	M'dlesbrough	" "
" 7	Cora	NEW YORK	Yokohama
" 11	Alice	ANTWERP	" "
" 24	Helene	HAMBURG	" "

LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
July 1	Pauline	LONDON	Yoko. &/or Hiogo
" 1	Freedom	NEW YORK	Japan
" 1	W. J. Roth	"	" "
" 1	Strathleven (s.s.)	LONDON	Yoko. &/or Hiogo
" 1	Anglo Indian	LIVERPOOL	" "
" 1	Jani Spooth	ANTWERP	" "

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEE.
STEAMERS.						
Antonio	Seaborne	British steamer	1,212	London via Shanghai	Aug. 18	Smith, Baker & Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,870	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 18	M. B. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	Aug. 16	Lighthouse Department
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Hongkong via Kobe	Aug. 15	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 4	M. M. Co.
Volga	Guiraud	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Aug. 20	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Annie	Muller	German schooner	343	Shanghai (in distress)	Aug. 8	Groszer & Co.
Frank Pendleton	Nichols	American ship	1,414	Cardiff	Aug. 7	British Government
Garstang	Yarnall	British barque	301	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 5	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Landseer	Knowles	American ship	1,400	Cardiff	Aug. 18	P. Bohm

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
JAPANESE—Amaki...	5	523	180	Sloop	—	Takino Naotoshi
AMERICAN—Alert ...	4	1,020	600	Gunboat	Bouin Islands	Kempff
Monocacy ...	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
DUTCH—Koningin Emma der Nederlanden...	10	3,130	2,670	Corvette	Nagasaki	le Chev. R. de Bovier
GERMAN—Hertha ...	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Samoa	von Kall

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong via Kobe...	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	September 3rd, at 6 P.M.
London via Japan and China ports ...	Carnarvonshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About August 26th
New York ...	Antonio	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Japan and China ports ...	Darlington	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About August 26th
San Francisco ...	Frank Pendleton	John Middleton	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports ...	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	August 24th, at 6 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—There is rather more life in the market and the demand is becoming more general. *Yarn*, stock of desirable kinds are low and there is some enquiry although some of the large buyers are well provisioned with their late purchases "to arrive," some of which will soon be coming in. Common 16/24 are still more or less neglected, and in Indian kinds only the best qualities command any attention. *Shirtings*, there is virtually no stock, these goods are wanted but the expected arrivals under contract prevent any further increase in quotations. In other Cottons there is decidedly a better feeling although sales are not very plentiful as yet. *Turkey Reds* show an advance in some weights, and *Velvets* are more current. **WOOLLENS**, this class of goods shews signs of life especially for *Cloth*, some kinds shewing a fractional advance. *Blankets* also are the turn dealer.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium	per picul	\$28.75 to 31.00
" " (Good to Best)	"	\$31.75 to 33.00
Bombay, No. 20 do.	"	\$28.50 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium	"	\$32.50 to 33.50
" " (Good to Best)	"	\$34.00 to 36.00
" 38 to 42	"	\$38.00 to 40.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Gray Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece	38½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. "	38½ " 39 in.	\$1.90 to 2.35
" " 9 lb. "	38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.62½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. "	24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 "	30 in. "	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:—	12 " 44 in. "	\$1.35 to 1.55
Prints:—Assorted	24 " 30 in. "	\$1.25 to 2.25
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black	32 in. "	\$0.09 to 0.12
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds.	30 in. "	\$1.45 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 "	30 in. "	\$1.60 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. 24 "	30 in. "	\$1.75 to 1.85

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black	35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$6.70 to 8.70
Victoria Lawns	12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.62 to 0.70
Taffelclases:—	12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

WOOLLENS:—

Plain Orleans	40-42 yds. 32 in.	4.75 to 5.75
Figured Orleans	29-30 " 31 "	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings	29-30 " 31 "	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth	30 " 32 "	0.18 to 0.31
Camlet Cords	29-30 " 22 "	4.50 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape	24 yds. 30 in.	0.15 to 0.16½
do. Itajime	24 " 30 "	0.22 to 0.28
do. Yuzen	24 " 30 "	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots	54 " to 56 "	0.30 to 0.45
Presidents	54 " to 56 "	0.50 to 0.65
Union	54 " to 56 "	0.30 to 0.50
Blankets, green, 5 to 6 lbs.	per lb.	0.38 to 0.43

KEROSINE.—No sales of oil: the late proclamation is beginning already to limit the demand.

SUGAR.—No arrivals have come in, and the feeling is decidedly better, although no sales have been made.

Sugar:—Takao in bag, New	per picul	\$3.95 to \$4.19
" " Old	"	\$3.70 to \$3.76
" Taiwanfoo in bag	"	\$3.86 to \$4.10
Ching-pak and Ke-pak	"	\$7.00 to \$8.60
China No. 4.5, Kongfun & Kook-fah	"	\$6.50 to \$8.50
Japan Rice	per picul	\$2.58 to 2.80
Japan Wheat	"	\$1.90
Kerosene Oil	case	\$1.95

EXPORTS.

SILK.—During the week a small daily demand, resulting in the settlement of 210 piculs (160 *Hanks*, 50 *Filatures*) on basis of quotations given below. Japanese do their utmost to advance rates; foreign buyers resist and buy only from hand to mouth. Meanwhile, arrivals are coming in more freely. Stock is increased to 1,800 piculs, and should the present inactivity continue prices should become easier.

Hanks.—No. 2	\$590
" " 2½	\$560 to \$570
" " 3 & infr.	\$510 to \$540
Filatures.—No. 1	\$600 to \$700
" " 2	\$665 to \$680
Kakidas.—No. 2	\$630 to \$640
Re-reels Good to best	\$675 to \$680

TEA.—For some days after our last issue there was very little doing but during the last three days buying has been more general, and settlements for the week amount to 4,600 piculs. Holders are rather firmer for the better qualities; but Common to Medium sorts are offering at very low prices. The demand still runs chiefly on the better grades.

Low Common	\$5 to \$9
Common	\$11 to \$12
Good Common	\$15 to \$17
Medium	\$19 to \$22
Good Medium	\$24 to \$26
Fine	\$28 to \$30
Finest	\$33 to \$35
Choice	\$37 to \$39
Choicest	\$43 upwards.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—The business for the past week has been next to *nil*: rates have remained pretty steady but close somewhat firmer.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/8½ @ 3/8½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/8 @ 3/8½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9
" " 6 " "	3/9½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.67
" Private 6 months' sight	4.70
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1½ diset.
" Private 10 days' sight	1½ "
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
" Private 10 days' sight	73
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	89½
" Private 30 days' sight	90½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	89½
" Private 30 days' sight	90½
KINSAZ	62 dis.
GOLD YEN	380 nom.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—The *Frank Pendleton* has taken the San Francisco berth. The *Marie* and *James Wilson* have gone to Nagasaki: no demand exists on the coast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.**

Nine Priss Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHERSE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.*

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Gold.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Medal.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Paris.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. 1878.

April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,**

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English
manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1875. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872.
VIENNA, 1881. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR
THE HANDKERCHIEF.**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Staphanotis,
Opopanax, Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, Trevol,
Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,

a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Florida

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy
action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S

ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,

a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,

a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most
refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,

and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may
be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the
manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture
their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are
cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article
is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a
"Golden Lyre."

ESTABLISHED 1798.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., beg to inform their
numerous friends and customers that their

BAKERY BUSINESS

will, on and from the 11th instant, be carried on at

No. 87,

(formerly Messrs. NOWROJEE & Co.'s bakery)

Where all orders for

BREAD, BISCUITS, CAKES, &c.,

will be promptly attended to.

Yokohama, April 8th, 1881.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

November 11th, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY

Manufacture all kinds of

IRON WORK,
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

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Balusters. Newels.	Fountains. Drinking Fountains.
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GIVE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

Washington, July 22d.—The President continues his steady improvement. The wound to-day discharged more patches of clothing which were carried into it by the ball. A piece of bone, cut off from the rib and driven into the wound, came out also to-day. The surgeons feel specially gratified at this, as it shows that the wound is draining out thoroughly clear to where the bullet lies, and that everything in the nature of foreign or irritating substance is being forced out. The wound now could be healing better. The patches of clothes discharged to-day were both woollen and cotton, being fibres of the shirt and coat worn by the President. The President fears, but the surgeons do not, that the bullet may have injured his spine and may cripple him. Dr. Bliss says he has little doubt of the location of the ball, and there are some indications of its becoming encased. The surgeons have decided to forbid Cabinet officers visiting the President daily. The President gains strength since the fever lessened, but slowly, because of the waste by the drainage of the wound.

Mrs. Garfield is in receipt of a letter by cable from Gladstone, who expresses himself warmly in respect to the attempted assassination of the President. In the course of it he refers to the "Growing sense of harmony, and mutual respect and affection between Great Britain and the United States, and the relationship which from year to year becomes more and more practically a bond of union between the several States."

London, July 22d.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach will move that, in the opinion of the House of Commons, the course pursued by the Government in regard to the rising in the Transvaal, which, so far as yet explained to Parliament, has resulted in the loss of valuable lives, without vindicating the authority of the Crown, is fraught with danger to the future peace and safety of Her Majesty's dominions in South Africa, and fails to provide for the fulfillment of the obligations contracted by England towards Europe and the settlers and natives of the Transvaal.

Rathbone (Liberal) will move an amendment as follows: That the House, believing that the continuance of war in the Transvaal would not have advanced the honor nor the interests of England, approves the step taken by the Government to effect a peaceful settlement, and feels confident that every care will be taken to guard the interests of the natives, and to produce full liberty and equal treatment for the entire white population, and also to promote harmony and good will among the various races of South Africa.

Durban, July 22d.—The draft of the Convention prepared by the Royal Commission virtually retrocedes the whole of the Transvaal to the Boers. The total amount of the claims which the Boers are disposed to accept does not exceed £500,000. The draft has not yet been accepted by the Boers, who are still considering the clauses relating to the natives and the finance. A Transvaal Volksrath will be elected forthwith.

Dublin, July 22d.—In the Cork Assizes, the trial of the criminal agrarian cases have been stopped at the request of the counsel for the Crown, on the ground that the juries have persistently declined to return verdicts of guilty despite the plainest evidence. The remaining fourteen cases, comprising fifty defendants, have been postponed until the next assizes.

London, July 22d.—The *Standard's* Madrid special says the harvest is advancing rapidly with fair prospects in wheat, oats, barley and other cereals. Every class of agricultural pursuits promises a crop only a little below the average of ordinary years. After providing for her protective tariff and the monopoly market in the West Indies, Spain will have but little of her cereals left for export.

London, July 21st.—The House of Commons in Committee added to the Land bill a clause for the allotment of land to and the building of cottages for laborers. After all the others Forster's clause was added, giving power to the Courts of Applications for the determination of the judicial rent to impose conditions as to laborers' cottages and pro-

viding that the Land Commission shall make a yearly report to the Viceroy in regard to their proceedings.

London, July 21st.—A Paris correspondent says: The Spanish Government has long felt hurt by the toleration in Paris of a man who has openly declared his resolution not to abandon his claims to the Spanish Crown. Some time ago Don Carlos visited Perpignan where he met some of his partisans and decided to attempt some partial scattered risings, which at the approach of elections in Spain should stir up the agitation. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has often been embarrassed by the presence of Don Carlos in different drawing-rooms, from which he consequently had to withdraw.

Durban, Natal, July 21st.—The report of a serious hitch in the negotiations of the Transvaal Commission is untrue. The draft of the Convention has been submitted to the Boers and was favorably received, with the exception of the twelfth clause, which it was expected would be modified.

Paris, July 21st.—Baron Marocchetti, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, has been appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor. The newspapers consider this indicates a conciliatory feeling of France toward Italy.

Constantinople, July 21st.—The relations between France and Turkey are considered excellent. The Porte has satisfactorily explained the despatch of troops to Tripoli, and has declared that it does not nourish any hostile sentiment towards France; that it had nothing to do with the agitation in Algeria and Tunis, and will prevent all intrigues or endeavors to ferment disturbances in the neighboring countries.

London, July 21st.—At the Windness athletic sports to-day, Meyers, the American, won the quarter and half-mile races with ridiculous ease; the former in 53.35 seconds, and the latter in 2 minutes and 5 seconds. His racing is regarded as marvelous.

London, July 21st.—Lord Colin Campbell and Miss Gertrude Blood were married to-day. Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll were present. The Bishop of Kentucky assisted at the ceremony.

London July 21st.—At the Wimbledon rifle contest for the Elcho Shield, England made 1642 points. Ireland 1549, Scotland 1501, in 800 yards. At the 900 yards range, England made 1096 points, Scotland and Ireland each 1022.

London, July 20th.—in the House of Commons, Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said: England never objected on principle to specific duties, but she held that regarding cotton and woollen goods it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find specific duties which would be equivalent to ad valorem ones.

The Government intended, instead of the sum of £110,000 asked for in the public Works Loan bill, to take £200,000 from the Consolidated Fund. About £10,000,000 of purchases, he said, might probably be made within six weeks.

London, July 20th.—The House went into Committee on the Land bill. Clause 12 was abandoned. Clauses 15 and 27 were passed. On reaching Clause 34, for appointment, two Law Commissioners were appointed, but only for seven years, in order that Parliament might have the opportunity to review the constitution of the Commission.

The arrangement, as far as the present session was concerned, was purely provisional, and it was impossible to estimate what the Commission would have to do.

Clause 34, appointing Commissioners under the Land bill, is now looked upon favorably. The postponed clauses were afterward finished and consideration of the new clauses begun.

Forster gave notice that he intends to offer a new clause after Clause 18, dealing with the small holdings of the laborers.

London, July 23th.—Bradlaugh has had an interview with the Inspector of the Police at the House of Commons, and informed him that he does not intend to bring a mob to Westminster on the 3d of August, but he says he cannot prevent the crowd from gathering. The police will exclude the public from the palace yard that day.

London, July 20th.—O'Donnell, Home Ruler, member of Parliament for Dungarvan, writes to the *Times*, claiming that the Government has virtually abandoned the emigration clause of the Land bill, by inserting a provision limiting the expenditure to £200,000 to be spread over a period of three years. But for this concession, he says, the Government could only have passed the clause after expelling all the Home Rule members. As the clause now stands, the Home Rulers regard it as a complete fiasco.

New York, July 20th.—The Garfield Fund now amounts to \$152,000.

London, July 20th.—Forster has had an uncomfortable time since the Coercion Act became a law. Every day threatening letters are read at the Chief Secretary's Lodge at the Phoenix, and occasionally he gets one at the House of Commons; but these, as Lord Carlisle (Chichester Fortescue) used to say, are the pleasant perquisites of the Chief Secretaryship. On Monday, however, a man called at Forster's residence, in Eccleston square, and insisted on seeing him. Mr. Forster was out of town, but the man being about the town all day, and making no secret of his wish to kill the Chief Secretary on sight, he was secured by the police, and a letter which he had written to Mr. Forster was found on him, bidding the Chief Secretary to release the Coercion Act prisoners and resign his office under pain of death. The prisoner, Patrick Talfourd Hickie, 18 years of age, was arraigned at Bow street and remanded for a week.

Paris, July 20th.—A despatch from Tunis says that the Bey's troops are deserting him by hundreds. The Aqueduct will be guarded by a French regiment, as attempts have already been made to destroy it. A number of the interior tribes have rejoined the rebellion. The Tripolitan tribes, which annually migrate to Tunis at this time of the year, have joined the insurgents and raided within 20 miles of the capital. Spies report that the rebels declare that they intend to fight both the Bey and the French. The rebels plunder and massacre the Christians by wholesale.

London, July 20th.—After the Land bill becomes a law, Parnell will address a meeting in Ireland. He will visit America in November.

London, July 20th.—Dean Stanley always spoke in terms of warmest appreciation of his enthusiastic reception in America, and the large number of American callers at the Deanery proves the estimation in which he was held in America has not weakened. In accordance with this feeling, Dr. Dudley, the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, will preach the funeral service on Sunday at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Paris, July 20th.—The bitterness of the Ministerial dress toward Turkey culminated in a violently hostile article in the *République Française*, professing great apprehension in regard to the action of the Porte in Tripoli, and not only attributing to the Sultan a desire to stir up Mussalman fanaticism on the frontier and in the interior of Tunis, but directly charging him with keeping agents for that purpose.

Tunis, July 20th.—This country may be said to be in a state of complete anarchy. The British Government is no longer recognized. Apparently the rebellion will spread here whenever the French are not in occupation. This state of things must lead to a complete French annexation—the only alternative being evacuation.

Constantinople, July 20th.—The Porte has instructed the Governor of Tripoli to prevent any Turks from joining the Arab revolt against France.

Tunis, July 20th.—The British claim for damages during the bombardment of Sfax amounts to sixty millions of francs, and the claims of other nations to twenty millions of francs.

There is a generally credited rumor in circulation that Midhat Pasha attempted suicide by opening his veins with a pair of scissors. He declared that he was determined to prove that suicide could be committed in that way.

New York, July 20th.—The *World's* London special says: Although the skirmishers have been quiet since the affair of the Liverpool Town Hall, the police of Liverpool, Chester, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow and other centres where there is a large Irish population, keep a vigilant eye on the movements of those known to be connected with Fenianism. The law relating to outrages by explosion is much more severe than is commonly supposed.

By the acts under which the Liverpool prisoners will be indicted they will be sent into penal servitude either for life or for fourteen years, according as they are found guilty of the one or two crimes which were defined by the statute. In cases where, by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive substance, the whole or any part of any dwelling-house is thrown down or damaged, any person being therein, or so as to endanger the life of any person, the guilty parties may be sentenced to penal servitude for life. Again, every one who places or throws into, upon, under, against, or near any building, ship, or vessel, any gunpowder or other explosive substance, with intent to destroy or damage any such building, ship, or vessel, or any machinery, working tools, fixtures, goods, or chattels, whether or not the explosion takes place, and whether or not any damage is caused, may be sentenced to penal servitude for fourteen years. What sentence the Liverpool prisoners will be liable to receive, therefore, will depend, assuming that they are convicted, as to whether the first or second of these crimes is proved. The American skirmishers should make a note of this if death results from the explosion.

Rome, July 20th.—Italy will despatch a memorial to the various Powers represented at the Monetary Conference, proposing a solution of the monetary problem, which Italy regards as possible at the present time. The Italian delegate to the Monetary Conference will probably draw up the memorials.

London, July 19th.—Dean Stanley died last night of erysipelas. The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived in time for a few parting words. Dean Stanley's sister, Canons Farrar and Jones, and several members of the Dean's household were present at his deathbed. He remained for some time in a semi-unconscious condition until he died. The *News* says no living divine will be more deeply regretted or widely missed than Dean Stanley.

The Dean will be buried by the side of his wife in Westminster Abbey.

[Arthur Penrhyn Stanley was born in Alderley, Cheshire, England, December 13th, 1815. His father was Dr. Edward Stanley, rector of Alderley for 32 years and Bishop of Norwich from 1837 to 1849. The son was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and in 1838 graduated with high honors at University College, Oxford, where he subsequently resided for 12 years as tutor. In 1851 he was appointed Canon of Canterbury, and he was Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford from 1856 to 1864, when he was made Dean of Westminster. He was a leader of the Broad Church party. In November, 1874, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews. Dean Stanley was a writer of remarkable force and his works fill many volumes, and all are marked by great clearness of logic and beauty of style. Among the most important of his recent works, are "The Three Irish Churches," "Essays on Church and State," and "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey." He visited the United States several years ago and delivered a number of lectures and sermons. His latest act which brought him into prominence was an attempt to secure a place in Westminster Abbey for the late Prince Imperial's remains—a project which did not meet with popular favor.]

London, July 19th.—In a conversation to-day, the Archbishop of Canterbury said the last audible words of Dean Stanley were: I have laboured amidst many frailties and much weakness to make Westminster Abbey the great centre of religious and national life in a truly liberal spirit.

London, July 19th.—The House of Commons again went into committee on the Land bill last night. Clauses 42 to 45, inclusive, were passed. The discussion of the Forty-sixth Clause was begun, when Gladstone moved to report progress. The Opposition and the Home Rulers opposed this motion until Gladstone explained that the object of the motion was to allow the House to go into Committee of Supply. Gladstone's motion was then carried by 116 to 58.

New York, July 20th.—On the subject of taxing the Pacific Mail in New York, or in Rockland county, the *Herald* has interviewed Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He has the utmost confidence in his case, for he said, we gave the Tax Commissioners formal notice more than nine months ago, and more than six months prior to the passage of the Act of 1881, that our offices were in Clarkstown, Rockland county, and that, therefore, we could not be legally taxed.

Happily the Act of 1881, which is intended as an amendment doing away with the ambiguity of the Act of 1881, relieves us of taxation for 15 years to come, and the only question now is, whether we shall pay a tax of about \$100,000 this year. I think we have a clear case now.

Look at the unequal comparison between American and English ships. Lauterbach continued; "English ships are subsidized; ours are not, American ships have been taxed; English ships are free. The American Shipping commissioner requires us to take 60 men as employés; English ships have only 30. Our consular fees are more than three times what those of British ships are. They have free ships, and we have had to pay for protected ships. Our laws have driven the American flag from New York waters, until you could hardly see it twice in a trip from the Battery to the Vanderbilt Elevator. Let us instance a case in point: The Atlas Steamship Company, our competitors, is taxed \$2,500 on its furniture. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is taxed, meantime, \$100,000."

The Act of 1881, relieving steamships that are registered in this port and that ply between New York and foreign ports, will bring commerce back, and we shall no longer be a cipher in the commerce of the world. It will give employment to 40,000 men in this city alone.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Delaware had abolished taxation on their ships, and their ports had begun to profit by the intelligent legislation of these States before New York could be persuaded to remove the unequal burden from American ships sailing from her one great seaport. At length the Legislature was persuaded to make the experiment, and the Act of 1881 exempts from all assessments and all taxation, for either State or local purposes, the Steamship Companies' capital stock from the 1st of June last. This exemption is for steamships registered in New York. Already a number of steamships have returned to this port.

Chicago, July 20th.—A *Tribune* editorial says: Attention has lately been directed by the *Maritime Register* to another abuse of power by the Pacific Railroad Companies. Some years ago, it will be remembered, the Companies crushed the competition of the Pacific Mail steamers and the Panama route by discriminating against merchants who patronized them. The practice was to give heavy rebates to shippers who should send all classes of goods by rail, but to charge exorbitant freights upon those who attempted to send only costly and perishable goods in that manner and to use the other line for bulk articles.

The plan which worked so successfully in the case of the Panama route has now been applied to the sailing vessels that go around Cape Horn. Merchants in St. Francisco that avail themselves of these means of transportation find it impossible to obtain any concessions from the Railroad Companies, while their rivals in business, who patronize the land route exclusively, are favored regularly with enormous rebates on all classes of shipments. This abuse of power is of a piece with that pointed out by Congressman Daggett of Nevada, who showed in his speech to Congress last fall that the regular tariff to inland points is made up by adding the through rates to San Francisco to local rates from San Francisco back to way stations. Congress has power to remedy these impudent exactions, and no action could meet with so much favor among the people as the shaking of a little sense into the managers of corporations, which were founded through the national bounty, and are fast becoming more instruments of oppression and of private greed.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the Scotch Endowment bill would be persevered with and the Bankruptcy bill would be abandoned.

The House of Commons to-night had up the Land bill in committee, and clauses 46 to 50, inclusive, were passed. The House then adjourned.

New York, July 19th.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: It was stated at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day that the person found dead in the Cemetery on Friday morning was a Nihilist who, like Russakoff, had been chosen by lot to assassinate the Czar, and who, rather than obey the order, committed suicide.

New York, July 19th.—The *Herald's* London special says a meeting was held last night by the revolutionary Congress, which was crowded to excess with an enthusiastic audience of both sexes. The first resolution declared that the time for agitation by means of the press and platform

had ceased. The time has now come for force. It was moved by Lecount, delegate from the United States, and Louise Michel of Paris seconded the resolution, which was supported by a large number of the delegates from the various countries, and was carried unanimously.

Berlin, July 19th.—The statement that General Skobeloff went to Paris to sound France in regard to a Russian alliance is confirmed here. General Skobeloff's overtures, however, failed.

Berlin, July 16th.—A detective sent to watch a secret meeting at Kieff was killed. Similar murders abound in the Russian provinces, whither Nihilists have transferred their hostility from the capital.

Paris, July 19th.—Don Carlos has formally protested against his expulsion from France, as being uncalled for by any act on his part. After his protest he started for England.

Berlin, July 19th.—Some anti-Jewish rioters of New Stettin, becoming angered at the denunciations of the New Stettin *Zeitung*, severely assailed the editor, sacked some shops, and demolished the *Zeitung* office. Over thirty rioters have been arrested.

London, July 19th.—Another despatch says a meeting calling itself the "Revolutionary Congress," was held in London last night. Delegates from various parts of Europe and America, representing the extreme Democratic party, identified with Herr Most, the imprisoned Socialist, were present and about 7,000 persons attended the meeting, mostly workmen. The red flags of the Socialists were displayed. Mrs. Leconte, an American lady delegate, described the disappointments of the small farmers going West, depending on the illusory promises of the emigrant agents, and how the great capitalists in possession of the railways oppress the laborers and raise the price of food in the sea-board State. Louise Michel, an amnestied French Communist, then spoke and the male delegates from America, Switzerland and Germany followed. Prince Krapelkine, the Russian Socialist, applauded the assassination of several Russian Generals. It transpired during the proceedings that the Socialistic Congress, prohibited at Zurich, is sitting secretly in London.

London, July 19th.—This morning's *Post* says that by an arrangement just concluded between the German Telegraph Company of Berlin and another telegraph company, an independent cable will be laid from Germany to Valencia, thence to the United States at a cost of £165,000. The capital will be raised by the issue of preference shares bearing 5½ per cent interest.

London, July 19th.—Silver, 51½; Consols, 101½ to 5-16; 5's extended to 3½, 104½; Erie, 44½.

Liverpool, July 19th.—Cotton is firm. Uplands, 69 16; Orleans, 6½. There were sales of 8,000 bales, including 6,500 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. The receipts of wheat in the past three days were 238,000 centals, including 191,000 American.

London, July 19th.—A despatch from Tunis says Arab horsemen state that the Bey's troops are scouring the country and have attacked a farm-house ten miles from Tunis. The natives throughout the country are greatly excited, and disturbances are feared. The Bey is preparing to send native troops to the interior, but it is doubtful whether they will fight the Arabs.

New York, July 18th.—The *Herald's* Paris special has the following details of Don Carlos' expulsion from the country: Don Carlos and his wife attended the Henri King mass at St. Germain des Prés, Thursday. In the church they were received with especial honors, and seats of honor were reserved for them in front of the altar, and at the conclusion of the service, officials escorted them from the church, to their manifest annoyance, calling out to the people who were clustered around the porch, "Hats off, gentlemen." What harm all this did is not very apparent, but the decree of expulsion, it seems, was issued soon after.

London, July 18th.—A Vienna correspondent says the latest estimates of the harvest in Hungary agree that the yield of wheat will be much larger and of better quality than last year. The reports from Russia state that the yield will be excellent. The Roumanian grain crops have been much damaged by the Spring rains and storms. Reports from France show that the harvest, with a few exceptions, will be excellent. It is believed she will have no need to import any wheat.

London, July 18th.—The excessive heat continues here and on the Continent. The French Chamber is expected to adjourn on the 29th inst., ten days earlier than was intended, on account of the heat. A Spanish telegram says: The heat at La Granja, the Summer residence of the Spanish Court, is almost unbearable, and Madrid is like a fiery furnace.

London, July 18th.—A Berlin correspondent says the statistics published by the Hamburg police authorities show the number of German emigrants passing through Hamburg alone to America from January 1st to June 30th, 1881, amounts to 74,633, being twice the number for the same period in the year following the late war between France and Germany. The figures for such emigration in the corresponding period of last year were 32,489, and the total for the year, 106,100; so that if the emigration proceeds in the same proportion for the second half of 1881, the Government will find that, reckoning also the fugitives by other channels, it has lost in 1881 about a quarter of a million of its most efficient subjects.

London, July 19th.—In the House of Commons, Gladstone announced the names of the Commissioners under the Land bill. They are Sergeant O'Hagan, Edward Falconer Lytton, a Liberal member of Parliament, and John E. Vernon. The House Eulers received the last name with prolonged groans. O'Donnell will divide the House on each name. Vernon is Lord Pembroke's agent, and well known in Ireland.

London, July 18th.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says: A week of tropical heat has brought all the crops rapidly toward harvest. Wheat is a good deal. The ears are generally short and some insect injuries begin to be spoken of. The exceptional heat will doubtless prematurely ripen the crop. Barley certainly wants rain. In the southern and eastern midland counties the oats crop may be regarded as lost. The deliveries of native wheat during the week have been insignificant, only 824 quarters having reached London during that period. Values remain unchanged. The barley and oat prices are totally unchanged. Foreign breadstuffs are in ample supply, and the trade, despite the weather, has been firm but extremely quiet. The stocks are depleted to an unusual extent.

London, July 18th.—It is stated that France has made a Treaty with Chief Amadas, in Senegal, for the exclusive right to found stations and open roads to the Niger. Segoo will be placed under a French Protectorate, and a French resident Consul will be stationed there. It is intended to build a railway up the Valley of the Senegal towards Bamakoo, on the Niger, in order to establish communication with Upper Soudan.

London, July 18th.—The *Standard*, in an editorial, says: The robbery on the railway train in America, an account of which is published to-day, although by no means an uncommon occurrence, happens opportunely, as affording us a reply to the American critics upon the danger of the English plan of separate compartments. The American cars seem specially made to invite this kind of outrage. With the English system such a wholesale raid is impossible in any case, as no carriage alone could be so robbed before the passengers and officers could organize a resistance. As there is no example of such an event in our railway history, we may assume that the difficulty and dangers are so great as to deter the most daring criminal. The actual danger of murder and robbery is far less on the English lines than on the American.

Rochester, N. Y., July 16th.—Dr. Lewis Swift, Director of the Watnet Observatory, yesterday received a letter from J. M. Schaeberle, of Ann Arbor, Mich., announcing that he had discovered nebulous matter in r. a. 5 h., 48 m., declination n. 38° 45', but the daylight had obscured its identity. Dr. Swift reported this morning that he discovered the matter in the constellation Auriga. It is quite bright, being larger and more luminous than the one discovered May 1st by Dr. Swift. Its centre is strongly condensed and its motion is apparently very slow. It cannot be ascertained whether it is going toward or from the earth. The comet is only visible through a telescope. This is the fourth comet discovered since May 1st. Dr. Swift thinks from the present position of the comet that it is the expected comet of 1812. It is moving very slowly

toward the northwest. Schaeberle has put in a claim for the \$200 Warner prize.

New York, July 16th.—The *Tribune's* reporter boarded the steamer *Celtic* at quarantine yesterday afternoon, and on the way up the harbor held a talk with T. O. Howe, United States Emissary to the Monetary Conference at Paris. In speaking of the Conference he said: "It has not been quite so successful as the Government of the United States had hoped. When I left Paris, my colleagues thought I could do so without neglecting the interests of my Government. In fact, it was expected that the Conference would adjourn before I reached New York." "Why," asked the reporter, "was it not more successful?" "I do not think," said Mr. Howe, "that the results of the conference will effectually compromise future good results. The only obstacles to a universal standard were presented by Great Britain. She was not prepared to accept bi-metallicism for herself, and was still less prepared to see the rest of the world reject it. Her commercial and financial classes are very much interested in this great question, and the success of it has been ultimately very much quickened as a result of the Conference. I have many reasons to believe that as soon as the Government of Great Britain has time to take up the question it will receive a very careful and favourable consideration." Howe, after inquiring particularly after the health of the president, said that there was intense indignation expressed in Paris at the attempt upon his life, and universal sympathy was expressed with him and his family. There was a unanimous opinion that it was the mad act of an assassin, and was the result of a conspiracy.

London, July 14th.—Reports were received early in the evening from Cork that a serious riot had broken out near the Patrick's Hill Barracks, but it turned out only to be the regular twelfth-day fight between the Catholics of the north gate, who attire themselves in Orange regalia and play Orange tunes for the occasion, and their co-religionists of the south gate, who assail them with clubs and stones. It is an immemorial family affair, arranged purely for diversion, and the police allowed it to proceed in peace.

London, July 14th.—The 12th passed off quietly in Ireland. There were as usual a few skirmishes at Belfast and Lurgan, but the police were not called upon to interfere. The people in Ulster are too deeply engaged in the Land bill to pay much attention to the memory of the "bad old day." The League leaders, greatly to their credit, sent out a circular some days ago urging the Catholic population to let the Orangemen celebrate in peace. The celebration is gradually going out of fashion.

London, July 14th.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* makes a severe attack on General Faure, the French Minister of War, and declares that the Minister's incapacity and mismanagement is solely responsible for the present perplexing situation in Tunis, and that the premature withdrawal of the French troops from Tunis has encouraged the fanatical uprisings.

Sistova, July 14th.—A manifesto of Prince Alexander is published. It announces a liberal policy and declares his confidence in the popular support of the new Administration.

London, July 24th.—In the House of Commons, Trevelyan, the Secretary to the Admiralty, said there were nine French ironclads on the African Coast, six of which were first class, and that Admiral Seymour has six ironclads in the Mediterranean which were quite sufficient to cope with the French nine (Cheers). England has, besides the Channel Squadron, four ironclads and nine coastguard ships.

London, July 14th.—The Land Court, or Land Commission, as it is termed in the Land bill, is the Appellate Court, to which the landlords and tenants may appeal from the decisions of the Civil Bill Courts; and it also possesses very extensive powers to help tenants to buy their holdings, by advances up to three-quarters of the price, and by purchasing estates and reselling them to tenants.

London, July 14th.—The speeches made Tuesday at the gatherings throughout Ulster were directed more against Gladstone's foreign policy than against Home. Some of the speakers urged a counter organization against the Land Leaguers, and dwelt on the lenity shown by Mr. Forster to the erection mobs, but on the whole the oratory was extremely flat.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1881.

JAPANESE ERA 2541, MEIJI 14TH YEAR, 8TH MONTH, 27TH DAY.

Many and loud are the complaints we hear from time to time about the depreciated currency and its disastrous effects upon trade. In short if we were to take every thing that is said *au pied de la lettre*, we should be constrained to regard the Japanese Government in the light of an insolvent debtor who had adopted a very questionable method of evading his creditors. Yet, after all, what country is there that has not passed through a similar crisis? And again, is there nothing to be said about the financial condition of this Empire before the time we are accustomed to regard as the beginning of its monetary troubles?

To answer the latter question it is necessary to remember that paper money's predecessor has always been falsification of the coinage. It would perhaps be unjust to accept this statement absolutely in its integrity, but nevertheless it is not subject to more numerous exceptions than many other laws admitted to be generally true. Very often indeed the issue of fiduciary notes and the adulteration of the metallic media have followed precisely the same routes and developed almost identical phases, with of course this difference, that printing being a much simpler and more expeditious operation than minting, the fluctuations of value and commercial crises attributable to paper money have been more rapid and aggravated than those caused by tampering with the current coins. It must be premised, also, that a forced currency is distinguished from the falsifications of former days by the

facts, that by economically prudent nations the former is only regarded as a temporary expedient to meet a crisis or to procure for the State resources otherwise inaccessible; that, an irredeemable paper currency can sometimes exist without any depreciation with regard to the precious metals, and finally that while falsification always infers a disloyal intention, such an intention may be altogether strange to those who establish a forced currency in a country. With these provisos, however, we may proceed at once to assert that depreciation of the currency has been going on for three centuries in Japan. We say for three centuries because history tells us little, if anything, reliable about the state of the circulating media before the time of Hideyoshi (1560-98), and it will be simpler to confine ourselves to circumstances of which we have trustworthy evidence, observing at the same time, however, that there would be no extravagance in inferring a similar sequence of events during the centuries that preceded our historical records.

Without entering then into any elaborate analysis of the circulating media and their changes from the time of Hideyoshi to the Restoration, it will be sufficient for our purpose to contrast the two extreme statistical points such an analysis would afford. Those points are, the *Koban* that represented one *Riyo* during the *Keicho* period (1601-05) and the *Koban* that represented the same nominal value during the *Ansei* period (1851-55). Both coins were similar in shape and material—thin, elliptical slabs of gold—but the former weighed 88.2 *monme*, and the latter, only 0.8 *monme*, the value of the two being, approximately, 89 and 2 yen respectively. Thus we arrive at the fact that during two centuries and a half—from 1600 to 1850—the currency depreciation amounted to four hundred and fifty per cent, while during thirty years—from 1850 to 1880—it amounted to 100 per cent. Add to this, that when the Central Government assumed control of the affairs of the various fiefs (1869-70), something like eight hundred and fifty varieties of notes were in circulation, representing the issues made by about 120 different feudal chiefs: combine these facts, we say, and it will be seen that the fiduciary paper issued by the Government of the Restoration may justly be regarded as a natural sequence of previous conditions, a necessity in short which was inevitable and might easily have been foretold.

We have not space here—and indeed it were beside our present purpose—to examine the value of the reasons that induce States in general, and have induced Japan in particular, to resort to a forced currency. Suffice it to repeat, what is already universally admitted, that in certain cases such a proceeding may have great advantages, for it places at the immediate disposal of the State resources which taxes could not be relied on to procure, and which even a loan might fail to render available. Of those cases the most undeniably justifiable is that of war, and even without including the Satsuma rebellion, it will readily be admitted, that the conditions attending Japan's revolutionized fashion of life

are not very dissimilar to those brought about by a great war. For the rest, eminent financiers no longer regard the depreciation of the instrument of exchange and the fluctuation of its value as inevitable consequences of a forced currency. Such a conclusion—it has been well said—would be as extravagant as to declare that the certain result of dancing on a tight rope is the fall and death of the imprudent acrobat. With skill, circumspection and favorable circumstances, it is possible to employ a forced currency, not absolutely without peril, but at least without serious prejudice.

But we have asked also; '*What country is there that has not passed through a similar crisis?*' and to this question we may now add another; '*Is there anything very exceptional in the length of the period during which a forced currency has existed in Japan?*'

Nothing is easier than to tell when a country enters upon a forced currency; nothing more difficult than to predict the time of its emergence from that system. Experience proves that a State which has recourse to irredeemable paper during a national crisis can very seldom return to a metallic circulation before seven or eight years, and that more frequently that period is prolonged to fourteen or fifteen. Up to the present, France is the one exception to this rule; the only country that has succeeded in resuming specie payments at the end of three or four years. But, as a celebrated political economist remarks, 'this exception is too isolated to make us lose sight of the examples so numerous of forced currencies prolonged throughout a quarter of a century or even twice that period.'

Here, however, it will repay us to descend from generalities to particulars.

In England people deluded themselves into the belief that they were to have a forced currency for a few months only, but they were astonished to find that régime almost indefinitely prolonged. The story is familiar to us all. The embarrassed condition of the Bank of England in 1797; the panic; the fact that the advances made by the Bank upon Exchequer-bills, apart from the capital it had lent to the State, amounted to seven and a half million sterling, while the strong-room contained a reserve of barely a million and a quarter; the order issued by the Privy Council suspending payments until Parliament should have been consulted; the act of Parliament (passed May 3rd, 1797,) which relieved the Bank of England, from the necessity of paying its notes in specie for a short period, that is to say *fifty-two days*, at the expiration of which time it was confidently expected that affairs might be redirected into the normal route of a metallic currency; the passing (1) of a second act—two days (22nd June) before the termination of the fixed period—by which the suspension of specie payments was prolonged to the end of the first month after the next meeting of Parliament; (2) of a third act (in November of the same year) still further postponing resumption till the end of the *sixth month* after the conclusion of peace; (3) of a fourth act (after the peace of Amiens in 1802) continuing the forced currency until March, 1803; (4) of two more acts in the same sense, the second of which put off resumption until *six weeks* after the definite conclusion of peace; (5) of another act in 1815, another in 1816, and sundry others in the interval between that time and May 1st, 1821, when the forced currency voted in 1797 for a period of *fifty-two days* was finally committed to the tomb at the age of 24 years!—all these things are simple matters of history.

Neither ought we to forget that during those twenty-four years the value of the paper medium perpetually fluctuated, showing at one time a depreciation of 29½ per cent, despite the fact that the Bank of England's paper was secured by stocks of the first order and by Treasury Bills of the British Government. Finally, if we cite the three causes universally admitted to have brought about this depreciation, we have:—(1) Augmentation of the circulating medium to an amount exceeding the requirements of commerce. (2) Political insecurity. (3) Exportations of gold, for the pay of the English armies abroad and as subsidies to Continental Princes. Need we have any hesitation in saying that the first and third of these causes, with a slight change of terms, have been for some years, and are still, operating in Japan?

Take again the case of the United States of America, where the Government of the revolted colonies had recourse to a forced currency, in June, 1776, probably without any premeditated intention of largely employing such an expedient but merely desiring to tide over the early embarrassments of the struggle. In four years they had put into circulation *two hundred millions* of dollars! And this, be it observed, was the act of a country with only three million inhabitants, whose wealth was moderate and commerce as yet undeveloped. Naturally the value of the paper fell to nothing and no resource remained but bankruptcy.

Passing over the case of France, although that country has afforded the most signal example of the catastrophes that can be brought about by paper money, we come to Austria, where a forced currency has been the chronic condition not for fifteen nor twenty-five, but for nearly a hundred, years. The story of the celebrated *Banco-Zettel*, as the paper money was called, takes us almost into the regions of romance. In ten years (from 1800 to 1810) the depreciation grew from 18 to 400 per cent, and of its maximum range in the downward direction an extract from the Imperial decree of February 20th, 1811, will afford the best information:—'We, Francis the First, &c., &c., constantly occupied about the well-being of our subjects, have for a long time devoted special attention to the state of the paper currency, and not only have we divested ourselves—by our letters patent of February 26th 1810—of our right to increase the amount in circulation, but we have also sought some effectual means of diminishing its volume. * * * By a concatenation of circumstances in which we have had no part, the currency, instead of appreciating, has depreciated; the value of the paper money has fluctuated more and more, undergoing violent changes from day to day, until at last it fell for a time to 1,200 per 100 francs in silver. * * * To put a stop to these oscillations, fatally pernicious because they shake private fortunes, trammel commerce, derange all the social relations, and give birth to mistrust; to assure to our subjects, in the presence of the immense depreciation of the *Banco-Zettel*, a currency relatively superior to this paper; to maintain, at the same time, their comfort and effectually to remedy their ruin: these are the unique objects of our paternal solicitude, &c.' Such an exordium must have prepared men for what was to follow, namely the substitution for the *Banco-Zettel* of another paper money; called *Einlösungscheine* (*Billets de retrait*), which was worth precisely one fifth of the notes they replaced; that is to say, the State, instead of paying the possessor of 500 florins in *Banco-Zettel* a sum of 500 florins in silver, only gave him a hundred florins in a new variety of paper. Of course this was little

short of absolute bankruptcy, analogous, however, to the replacements of the *Assignats* by *Mandats-territoriaux* in France. Nevertheless the immediate effect of the operation was to reduce the volume of the paper currency, in round numbers, from five hundred million, to one hundred million, dollars, and possibly the reduced amount might have circulated somewhere in the neighbourhood of par, but for new issues of paper bringing the volume up again to more than three hundred millions, whereupon another decree fixed the depreciation at sixty *per cent.* Thus, to epitomize the situation, it resulted that a person possessed of ten thousand florins in paper in the year 1799, when bank notes were nearly at par, found his fortune reduced to 800 florins in 1816!

Of the sequel of this story it will perhaps suffice to say, that the remedy was found in the establishment of the National Bank of Austria, the share-holders of which were authorized to deposit for each share 1,000 florins in paper money, and in accordance with an agreement between the State and the Bank, this paper money was destroyed. The public was then invited to change paper money in certain proportions against the bonds of the Bank or against notes which it issued under authority. By this device the volume of the paper currency was so much reduced that in 1839 there were only thirteen and a half millions of florins in circulation, all the rest having been replaced by bank-notes redeemable at par.

Turn now for a moment to Russia. There a manifesto, dated 26th December, 1768, introduced paper money, as a *measure of convenience*, the copper coin previously in circulation being clumsy and difficult to transport. The new notes were exchangeable against copper money, and their total issue was limited to twenty million roubles by an Ukase of 1774. Soon, however, the war with Turkey induced the Government to issue a few more of these convenient tokens, and in 1786 the value of notes in circulation amounted to 100 million roubles. Then began the depreciation, proceeding *pari passu* with every increase of volume, until with 150 millions in circulation at the end of 1796, the paper rouble was only worth 68 kopecks.* Space does not permit us to follow all the fluctuations that succeeded down to the year 1817, when the paper currency had reached the enormous sum of 836 millions of roubles, and the rouble note had fallen to less than a fourth of its original value. From that time measures were taken to diminish the volume, the earliest being an internal, and, shortly afterwards, an external loan. In 1839 it was decreed that the silver rouble should thenceforth be the only real money of the Empire, and that the assignats should have a fixed value of $3\frac{1}{2}$ roubles against one silver rouble, which was in effect a species of bankruptcy. Many other operations and fluctuations succeeded, but we have already far exceeded our limit of space, and can only refer *en passant* to America, Italy, the South American Republics, and in short almost all the countries of the world, where a forced currency has been found absolutely unavoidable, and where, in every case, the resumption of specie payments has only been possible after the lapse of several years. The moral we desire to point is, that Japan is in no respect singular, except perhaps in the fact that with the experience of other countries to guide her, she ought to be able to emerge from her temporary difficulties by some route offering few perils, and capable of being traversed within a reasonable period. She has taken the first step successfully, has not only brought about equili-

brum in her budget but has even made provision for a surplus, and we may say with confidence that the attention of her rulers is earnestly directed to remedial measures. We foreigners may be pardoned our impatience under the inconveniences of depreciation, but we must needs be very notable pessimists if we discover anything hopeless in the outlook.

We have to acknowledge the receipt, from the Director, Mr. Iwasaki Kojiro, of the 'Second Report of the Banking Bureau of the Finance Department,' covering the period from July 1879 to June 1880.

It will be remembered that, shortly after the National Banks began to be organized in 1872, there was established in the Finance Department a Section (Kwa) whose duty it was to conduct all affairs relating to these Banks, and to exercise a direct supervision over them, and these Banks having since increased in number, the Section was, last year, raised to the rank of a Bureau (Kiyoku) upon a similar footing as the Bureaux in other Departments. The practice of issuing annual Reports upon the general condition of the Banks throughout the country was also commenced, the second volume of which is now before us. The volume is a most elaborate one, containing over 200 pages and a large number of statistical Tables and Lithographs. The most noteworthy improvement introduced is, as Mr. Iwasaki points out, that of grouping the Banks under the three Cities and thirty-six Prefectures instead of under grand Divisions (Goki Hachido) as in the First Report, for with the latter system, each of the Divisions being too extensive, it was difficult to ascertain the condition of the Banks in a particular Prefecture.

It will be well to observe at the outset that although this is an annual report, all matters contained in it are generally divided into two periods, viz; the first from July to December 1879, and the second, from January to June 1880; and that the totals of these two periods only are given throughout the volume instead of the totals for the whole year. Want of space prevents us from giving here more than a general notice of the Report, though we may hereafter have occasion to refer to it in detail on a particular subject.

From the Report we observe that the total number of National Banks which existed throughout the Empire at the date of this Report, was 152, with their branch offices amounting to 94, showing an increase of 4 Head offices and 14 branches, as compared with those existing in June of the previous year (1879). Of these Tokiyo of course has the largest number, possessing 16 Head offices and 15 branches. Osaka comes next with 10 Head offices and 6 branches; whilst the Prefectures which contain the least number of these institutions are Akita and Okinawa (Loochoo) each of which can only boast of one Bank.

The total amount of capital of these Banks at the date of the Report was Yen 42,111,100, whilst that of the paper money issued by them was Yen 34,396,880.

Of these the former shows an increase of yen 2,650,000, and the latter, of yen 1,020,000 during the fiscal year under review.

As regards the liabilities and assets of the Banks, the total amounts were yen 100,228,135, at the end of the first period, and yen 101,638,595, at that of the second period; showing an increase of the latter sum by yen 1,410,460, over the former.

The amount of business done by the Banks during the fiscal year may be gathered from the following figures, viz: they received into their hands the sum of Yen 355,775,327 while they paid out yen 355,290,537, during the first

* A rouble=100 kopecks.

period; and received yen 417,291,431, and paid yen 415,745,572 during the second period.

The total amounts of Government money deposited from time to time with the Banks, were yen 30,465,029, during the first period or an average of yen 5,077,505 per month; and yen 62,183,153, during the second period, being an average of yen 10,363,856 per month.

The total amounts deposited from time to time by the public were yen 110,754,540, during the first period, and yen 106,590,888, during the second period.

The sums of money paid out on loan were yen 70,837,782, during the first period, and yen 84,422,055 during the second period; while the amounts transmitted by means of orders through the Banks were yen 30,443,786, during the first period, and yen 45,639,898, during the second period.

Of the 'profits' realized by these Banks, the total amount for the first period was yen 3,100,371, of which yen 1,090,407 was the interest accruing on the Government Bonds in their possession; the remainder yen 2,009,964 being the actual profit realized through business operations of the Banks, whilst the total amount for the second period was yen 1,290,810, of which yen 1,077,416 was interest on Government Bonds, and yen 2,212,894, the income from banking transactions.

Against the figures in the preceding paragraphs are to be set the 'Losses' of the Banks, including the expenses, payments to officers &c., &c., which amounted to yen 1,250,056 during the first period, and to yen 1,306,738 during the second. These two sums being deducted from the amount of Profits above referred to, there remain yen 1,750,015 for the first period, and yen 1,983,572 for the second period; which amounts represent the total net earnings of the Banks during the two periods forming the fiscal year under review.

The total number of shares of these Banks sold during the fiscal year was 59,897, and their value amounted to yen 3,878,553.498 being at the average rate of yen 109,719 per share (of yen 100); showing an increase in value of yen 4.374 per share as compared with the previous fiscal year. The total number of these shares which have been transferred to the children, relatives &c., of the original holders, during the same year, was 7,492.

The shareholders of these Banks at the date of the Report consisted of (1) Nobles possessing shares to the value of yen 18,571,750., (2) Gentry (Shizoku) holding shares valued at yen 13,417,650., (3) Farmers (yen 1,451,950.), (4) Artizans (yen 50,175.), (5) Merchants (yen 6,252,725.), and (6) General class (yen 2,366,950.).

The reports of the Banks of Europe and America are quoted here and there throughout the Report in order to draw comparisons between the amount of business, &c., of those and Japanese Banks.

So far the Report refers to what are called the "National Banks." The remaining sections refer to the "Osaka Exchange," "Specie Bank," "the Mexican Dollar Notes," "Private Banks and Companies performing Similar Business," "the Stock Exchanges," the Business of the Banking Bureau itself, &c., &c.

Osaka Exchange. This institution was organized on 1st December 1879 by certain Banks, for the purpose of exchanging the notes and Bills issued by themselves. It had been the custom in the city of Osaka from a very remote period for the local merchants to make their daily payments &c. by means of tickets upon which the amount of money was written, and which bore the seal of the merchants issuing them, and it is said that on many occasions the amount of money which changed hands through the medium of these tickets exceeded a hundred million yen per annum.

Of late years, however, the number of national banks and their branches, issuing bills and notes in that city, having largely increased, it became imperatively necessary to organize something in the form of an Exchange, and accordingly the 'Osaka Exchange' was organized on the model of the cognate institutions existing in London and New York. The people of the city, being thus accustomed to the practice above described, lost no time in availing themselves of the advantages afforded by the institution, so that within a few days of its organization the average amount of its daily transactions reached the high figure of yen 100,000.

As we noticed above, this Exchange was organized by those Banks which had the greatest amount of business in Osaka. The number of such institutions is 16, and their aggregate capital is yen 2,620,000. The expenses of the institution are therefore borne by the banks in the following proportions, viz—the total amount of the expenses is divided into three equal parts—the first of which is borne equally by all the Banks concerned, the second, according to the number of the bills and notes exchanged by each respectively, and the third, according to the value of those bills and notes. The business of the institution is conducted by the officers of the Banks, who take a weekly turn of attendance at the Exchange. The institution having been established on 1st December 1879, the number of days it was open during the first period was only 27, yet nevertheless the number of notes and bills exchanged during that short period reached 8,260, representing, in value, yen 2,835,891, being at the average rate of 305 bills and notes, and yen 105,033, per day. During the second period the number of bills &c. exchanged, reached 38,893, and their value, yen 17,791,647, being at the average rate of 6,482 bills &c., and yen 20,965,274, per month; so that it will be seen—by comparing these latter figures, with those exchanged during the one month in the first period—that, although the number of bills &c. decreased by about 21 per cent, yet their value has increased by 4½ per cent.

The next in order is the *Specie Bank* in this port which we learn commenced business on the 28th February 1880, although its promoters applied for permission to organize it so early as November 1879, and the necessary permission was granted shortly afterwards. The amount of capital of this Bank is fixed at yen 3,000,000, and its principal object is to issue orders and bills of exchange for goods destined for foreign trade, and thus to facilitate the 'circulation' of specie. As this institution was the first of the kind ever established in Japan, and as the success of its business depended much upon the state of trade, both at home and abroad, it was difficult to find persons willing to become shareholders and to at once acquire the confidence of the public. For these reasons, application was made to the Government that some special supervision and protection might be given to it by the authorities, which was subsequently granted in the shape of a loan amounting to one third of the capital i.e. yen 1,000,000, from the Treasury, and the appointment of superintending officials for the Bank by the Government. The Bank is therefore—the report goes on to say—somewhat analogous to the *Banque de France* whose capital is subscribed by both the Government and the public, while its Directors, &c., are nominated by the former, all important questions, such as the increase or decrease of its capital, &c., being decided by the Government. In accordance with the terms of the permission above referred to, the Government, on the 20th February 1880, appointed a Superintendent and two assistants to control the business of the institution, and introduced the following provisions into the 'Rules of the Bank,' viz:—

(1) That all important matters in connection with the

business of the Bank shall be carried out by the order, or with the approval of the superintending officials; (2) That although the Managing Director and other officers of the Bank are generally appointed by the shareholders and the Board of Directors, &c., only, yet the Minister of Finance may either order a change in the personnel of the officers or himself name particular persons for the appointment, should he deem such a course desirable, and (3) that the profit realized on that portion of the capital advanced by the Treasury shall be distributed in equal proportions to the other shareholders, if such profit be less than 6 per cent per annum, while, if it should exceed that amount, the excess shall be kept in the Bank, as a special Reserve Fund.

As this Bank did not commence its business till the end of February, 1880, the number of days of its existence in the fiscal year under review was 104 only, and as the arrangements were not then entirely completed,—the amount of capital already subscribed being only yen 1,906,580,—no very extensive business was transacted during that year. Meanwhile a part of the Bank's functions has been to purchase, on behalf of the public, the 'Government bonds in exchange for Kinsatsu,' and the nominal value of such bonds purchased through this bank during the fiscal year was yen 499,700. And also, as the Bank has to pay out all sums in silver, which is heavy and inconvenient for transport, many of the public preferred to receive money in bills. These bills amounted to 866 in number and silver yen 565,207 in value. The amount of Liabilities and Assets of this Bank on the 30th June 1880 was yen 2,625,441.

The '*Mexican Dollar Notes*' or what may—as the Report says—now be called the '*Silver Yen Notes*' are issued by the Second National Bank, having its Head office in this port. The amounts of the Liabilities and Assets of this Bank so far as they relate to the *Dollar Notes*—were yen 923,902 at the end of the first period, and yen 827,319, in the second period; thus showing a decrease during the latter of yen 96,583. The amounts of the same for the preceding fiscal year were yen 477,840 in the first period, and Yen 580,927 in the second, so that the amounts for the fiscal year under review may be roughly said to be twice those for the preceding fiscal year, in either period.

The notes of the Bank having acquired the confidence of the public, an increase became necessary, and the Bank—in September 1879—applied for permission to supplement those already in circulation by yen 3,000,000, which application was soon granted. The average amounts of these notes in daily circulation were yen 433,527 during the first period and yen 608,384, during the second period.

Private Banks and Companies performing Similar Business. The total number of the *Private Banks* existing at the date of the Report was 25 with an aggregate capital of yen 4,830,000, representing 61,000 shares. Of these 23, with a capital amounting in all to yen 2,680,000, were established during the fiscal year under review, while the remaining two, with a capital of yen 2,150,000, were organized in the preceding fiscal year. That so many Banks of this nature were established during the year, is owing to the fact that many of the private firms which had hitherto been in the habit of conducting a kind of banking business, prepared, in that year, a set of rules for their establishments and turned themselves into companies, admitting shareholders; so that the number of these Banks which were organized altogether *de novo* during the said period, was very few. Of the *Companies performing similar business* the total number established during the fiscal year was 120 with an aggregate capital of yen 1,211,618, whilst the number of those already existing, but

whose capital was increased during the year, was 5—the amount of capital thus increased being yen 39,815; so that the total increase in the said year in the capital of these Institutions was yen 1,251,433. The total number of these Companies existing at the end of the preceding fiscal year was 162 with an aggregate capital of yen 2,941,477. The business of these Private Banks and Companies is conducted by mutual arrangements among the people, and as they are neither governed by any special Law, nor receive any official supervision, the facts above noted have been taken from the Reports submitted at the request of the Banking Bureau, by the different local authorities, and since these reports only contain such information as was accessible, the notices compiled from them cannot be regarded as exhaustive. Further,—the Report adds—in the aforesaid absence of any law controlling these institutions, no guarantee whatever could be gained as to the actual amount of their capital, the limit of their liabilities etc., and it was for this reason that the Bureau, some time ago, recommended the promulgation of a set of regulations, for their special government.

Of the *Stock Exchanges* there are three, viz:—one in Tokiyo, another in Osaka, which until September 1879 conducted the sale and purchase of Government Bonds and shares only; and the third in Yokohama, which until the same date dealt with Mexican Dollars only. In September, 1879, however, permission was given to these Exchanges to transact, in addition to their former business, the sale and purchase of Gold and Silver coins, so that as regards transactions of this nature, the three Exchanges may be said to be on an exactly similar footing. Since, however, their other transactions are different, it seems desirable to refer to them under two heads.

The amount of bonds and shares purchased through the Tokiyo and Osaka Exchanges during the fiscal year was as follows:—Tokiyo—yen 55,468,700, and Osaka—yen 20,599,400; during the first period; and Tokiyo—yen 66,036,700; and Osaka—yen 52,077,900, during the second period. The amounts of Liabilities and Assets of the Tokiyo Exchange were yen 373,082 at the end of the first period, and yen 323,840 in the second period, while those of the Osaka Exchange were yen 337,787 at the end of the first period, and yen 296,429 in the second period.

The profits, were: for the Tokiyo Exchange—yen 18,866 during the first period, and yen 23,716 during the second period; and for the Osaka Exchange—yen 12,531 during the first period, and yen 22,083 during the second.

The business conducted by the Yokohama Exchange was as follows:—The total amount of Mexican Dollars or Silver yen which changed hands through the agency of this institution was (Silver) yen 96,936,300 during the first period, and (Silver) yen 49,925,000 during the second period; thus showing a decrease for the latter of yen 47,011,300. The great decrease in the latter period is owing to the fact (1) that the Rules of the three Exchanges were revised in December 1879, and stringent provisions were made against persons neglecting or failing to deliver the coins contracted for; and (2) that an order, issued in April 1880, temporarily suspended transactions in coins, while another, afterwards promulgated, prohibited time bargains in them.

The amount of Gold and Silver coins which changed hands during the fiscal year in the Tokiyo and Osaka Stock Exchanges were:—Tokiyo—yen 21,147,700 and Osaka—yen 12,017,300 during the first period; and Tokiyo—yen 34,364,400; and Osaka—yen 47,115,900 during the second period. The amounts of the Liabilities and Assets of the Yokohama Exchange were yen 424,437 at the end

of the first period, and yen 330,255, in the second period; whilst the profit of the institution was yen 71,978 for the first, and yen 43,289 for the second period.

Finally, we learn that the Banking Bureau of the Finance Department has the control or supervision of all the Institutions above referred to, under the immediate orders of the Minister of Finance. The Bureau consists of 4 officers of the second grade, 35 of the third grade, and lower officers, making in all 51. The amount of salaries during the fiscal year under review, amounted to yen 12,522. The total expenses of the Bureau, including the above sum, were yen 18,207. The correspondence between the Bureau and other Departments of State—from the Privy Council downwards—as well as with the Banks, Exchanges, &c., &c., during the year, amounted to 9,810 letters (in and out); while 115 Head offices and 26 Branches of the National Banks, the Specie Bank, and the several Exchanges were inspected, during the year, by officials specially despatched from the Bureau.

The Report concludes with an appendix, containing Statistical Tables showing the amounts of Liabilities and Assets, the Net Profits, Dividends to Shareholders, &c., of all the Banks as grouped under each of the Cities and Prefectures; but of this appendix an epitome would obviously be useless, while to publish it in full would require more space than we can afford now.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that, owing to the rapid spread of Christianity in Tokiyo, certain students of mental science have formed a society with a view to oppose its progress by the dissemination of the principles of this science.

The *Kaudo Shimbun*, a Buddhist newspaper of Tokiyo, reports that Mr. Soper, an American missionary, visited Yamagata in June of this year, established a Christian Church at Tendo, and preached in several places: the hearers numbered about 2,500.

The same paper announces that, owing to the successful propagation of Christianity in various parts of Japan, a large number of priests of Nishi Hongan-Ji Kiyoto have been ordered to these districts to counteract the efforts of Christians.

The diseases which afflict mankind are various. There is also a great variety of methods for treating them. The diseases which pertain to religion are also various, as to kind, and admit of a like variety of treatment. The opposition which Buddhism encounters in Japan from learned men and society, as well as those attacks from Christianity, are of the nature of an external disease and are very easily remedied, but the believers in Buddhism manifest no enthusiasm and are unacquainted with the excellences of our ancient and honored teachers. Now I think that this points to an internal disease of a very serious nature, which it will be difficult to cure. If our religion was only suffering from external disease, there would be no reason for fear, but anyone who looks at the present condition of Buddhism in my country will soon see that diseases both external and internal threaten it with destruction. Some five years ago religion and evolution were earnestly discussed and pamphlets afterwards published and sent broad-cast over Japan; yet there are many who purposely remain ignorant of this. Also, the three essays of Mill on religion have been translated and widely distributed, yet many Buddhists have not examined them, and ignorantly suppose that Mill wrote in opposition to Christianity only, while the truth is he has violently assailed the doctrine of Nirvana, that prime tenet of Buddhism. As these discussions are mainly in books there is

not so much cause for alarm; but sometime ago, in company with a few friends, I attended a lecture at the Tokiyo University, where one of the distinguished officers of this institution chose for his subject, "Religion, the Enemy of Science," and with great earnestness and spirit discussed that theme. Are we not justified in saying that the violent opposition of scholars and society at large is very great? — (*Kaudo Shimbun*:—*On the Condition of Buddhism in Japan*.)

At an auction held in Paris at the house of M. Double, a celebrated amateur, a great commotion was caused among dilettanti by the appearance of a drawing-room suite in carved wood and tapestry work, which was sold for 100,000 francs. Of the way in which the collector became possessed of this furniture and the original price paid for it *La Vie Moderne* gives the following account:

Mr. Double, being an artillery officer, was one day compelled to change his station. At a halting place *en route*, it fell out by good fortune that he was billeted on an old marchioness, who was living in an ancient castle. In the drawing room of this old residence was to be seen the splendid suite of which we speak.

Mr. Double saw this furniture, admired it and wished to become its purchaser, but to his great disappointment all his offers were refused. The marchioness would not consent to part with it at any price. The collector then had an inspiration. He went to see the public notary of the place and gave him an order in writing to buy for him the desired suite, should it ever chance to be offered for sale.

Fifteen years afterwards the Marchioness died, and the notary wrote to Mr. Double to say that he had sounded the heirs, but that they refused to sell the castle furniture except in one lot.

"I buy all," was the telegram of Mr. Double; "how much?"

"15,000 francs," replied the notary.

"Send it."

The furniture of the castle came to Paris, Mr. Double placed in his house the sofas and armchairs, which were the objects of his passion, and sent the rest to the Auction Room.

After deducting the cost of removal and brokerage paid to the auctioneer, Mr. Double found that he had purchased for eighty francs the royal drawing-room suite, which has just been sold for a hundred thousand.

America has of late introduced into the science of photography certain improvements now employed by many photographic firms in Europe and well worthy of notice.

You enter a photographic studio, you stand for three or four seconds before a special apparatus and five minutes afterwards you get twelve proofs of your portrait, each the size of a postage-stamp, all for one franc.

This novelty has been baptized by the name of Perrottype.

The portraits thus obtained have much in common with those formerly made on glass. They are taken in the same way, but with this difference, that instead of *one* proof, you get *twelve* at the same time, and that the negative is taken on a very thin sheet of iron instead of glass.

The following is the process:—

The sheet-iron receives the well known photographic preparation before it is taken into the dark room. There, there is an arrangement which has the peculiarity of being furnished with *twelve small objectives of identical focus, which reproduce twelve times the same object on the sensitive sheet.*

When the photographer has returned to his laboratory,

he exposes the impressions, fixes them and finally warms the sheet-iron, which he covers with a varnish, in order to protect the pictures on its surface.

Nothing now remains for him, but to cut out with scissors these twelve small images, which are made in less time than we have required to explain the process.

The photographer operates as usual: only, he makes twelve likenesses at the same time on a sheet of iron which is expressly manufactured for the purpose in America, where the method has been invented.

Another improvement is the instantaneous process, according to which the image of objects in motion can be obtained.

A photographer of Henley-on-Thames, near London, has photographed the locomotive of the Flying Dutchman Express, on the Great-Western line at the Station of Twyford, at a moment when the train had a velocity of fifty-nine miles per hour. The locomotive was reproduced in all its details, and with as much accuracy as the surrounding objects.

With the aid of a shutter which rapidly slips before the apparatus, the plate remains exposed to the light only for one five-hundredth part of a second, and in this way it would be possible to photograph all the carriages of an express train from first to last.

Similar attempts have been made in France, but with less distinct effect, without doubt because the time of passage was too long. The objects came out confused and mixed together.

Mr. Hockel has been able to photograph from a boat, and in spite of high water, a stretch of the shore at Berek, with all its bathers and promenaders.

Mr. Andra has photographed a young girl springing over a cord, just at the moment when the child was on the highest point of her course, viz., at the neutral point of rest which immediately precedes the descent. The head was very clearly done, but the feet, which at that moment were somewhat behind, in order to clear the cord, did not present the same distinctness.

Finally it is said that in England a photographer was able to catch and fix every drop of water of a wheat-sheaf-jet, and that another has photographed swallows on the wing, and fixed the reflection they throw on a pond in passing over.

We were somewhat surprised to observe in the *Japan Gazette* of Tuesday last a statement to the effect that telegraphic communication in China is carried on solely in English or other foreign languages, and that 'no system has yet been devised by which the Chinese can communicate by wire in their own language.' The fact is, on the contrary, that since 1871 there has been in use, both in China and Japan, a code drawn up by Mr. Vignier (Divisional Inspector, Marine Department, Shanghai) which excellently performs the function referred to by our contemporary.

At first sight it certainly does seem an almost impossible task to devise a means of sending telegrams in a language with an alphabet of forty-four thousand hieroglyphics, but much of the apparent difficulty disappears when we remember, that of these characters not more than seven thousand are in constant use. Mr. Vignier's first business was therefore to eliminate the superfluous hieroglyphics, and in this he naturally had recourse to native scholars. The result was 6,893 characters, and how were these to be represented? The original idea may be briefly described as a system of reference. Those who have any knowledge of the subject are well aware that Chinese ideographic symbols are divided into 214 classes, the index of each class

being a certain radical. This suggested the preliminary step. Each character was represented by three numbers; that of its radical, that of the column under the radical, and that of its place in that column. This system however necessitated the employment of numbers irregularly composed from three to six ciphers, which rendered the telegraphic transmission long and difficult, so that ultimately it was found necessary to represent each character by a special number always composed of four ciphers from 0001. Thus what we have is simply a list of characters arranged in a certain order and having each a number printed over them, beginning with 0001 and ending with 6893. The telegraphic clerk, therefore, when called on to transmit a message, refers to his table—where the original orders of the radicals being preserved he has no difficulty in finding any given character—and telegraphs, not letters, but the figures corresponding to the hieroglyph. Thus to transmit any character four numbers are required, which is a very much smaller average of symbols than that required for transmitting words in a European language. Telegrams in cipher, too, are quite possible, for the Chinese have only to employ the same mode they use for insuring the secrecy of their letters, that is, by altering the order of writing the characters in accordance with a rule agreed upon before hand.

In a late issue we alluded at some length to the deadlock that exists here with respect to the Harbour Regulations. In a word the port of Kiangswa threatens soon to be come useless for shipping purposes, and although a carefully considered and effective set of rules has been prepared by the Japanese Government, their operation is postponed by causes too familiar to require any comment here. Directly bearing upon similar causes with only a change of venue, is the substance of a memorandum from Mr. Seward, American Minister at Peking, to Mr. Holcombe. The memorandum is as follows:—'In speaking with the ministers of the foreign office on the subject, please say that their object in preparing the rules' (for the Shanghai harbour) 'no doubt, was to conserve the harbour, and that, in my opinion, they were well adapted to this purpose. Say further, that I regard control over the district occupied at Shanghai by junks, and over the banks of that part of the river which is opposite the native city and suburbs, quite as necessary, as control over the foreign anchorage and the banks of the river opposite to the foreign settlement. The junk people are more given to throwing overboard their ballast than foreigners are, and stone jetties, timber-yards, etc., etc., are found only, as a rule, on the banks in the native quarter.

'It is very desirable therefore that those rules shall not be abandoned, and that the native anchorage, etc., etc., shall not be exempted from their operation.

'Please say further, that I regard the promulgation of the rules as an act which the Government is competent to perform, and that it is competent for the Government to declare how they shall be carried out; that is to say, to instruct the harbor-master and the local authorities, and to provide for coöperation between them. In this part of the business the foreign authorities have no concern. It will be difficult, however, to give perfect effect to the rules without the active support of the foreign authorities. The Government may rely upon such support if the rules are fairly and efficiently administered over foreigners and Chinese alike.'

The italics we have employed in the above are our own. They emphasize portions of the memorandum which show that, according to Mr. Seward's opinion at any rate, the difficulties that resulted in dead-locks both at Yokohama and

Kobe are not so excusable as their authors would have us believe.

We have heard of a good many curious expedients for promoting the sale of various staples, but the notion of building steamers to burn anthracite coal in order to create a market for the latter is something quite out of the common.

It appears, however, from the report of Mr. Studer, U.S. Consul at Singapore, that vessels coming from Boston to bring back colonial products, used often to employ anthracite coal as ballast, and that the coal so imported generally proved quite unsaleable, the only customers being occasional men-of-war, not long out from the United States, and having still the special fire-grates that are used when anthracite coal is burned. Thus in the end there ceased to be any arrivals of anthracite, and Mr. Studer fears that, unless this state of things can be mended, American sailing vessels will be driven from the sea by steam navigation while, 'if managed properly, the one class of vessel can become the profitable agent of the other.' This proper management is the gist of the whole thing. It is embodied in the suggestion that 'American citizens should despatch American steamers to offer competition in the carrying trade, and make it a point to burn only American anthracite coal.' We suspect that, failing other inducements to establish a mercantile marine suitable for Mr. Studer's purpose, the privilege of burning anthracite coal will not weigh much in the balance.

Last Sunday morning one of the meanest looking horses that was ever foaled since the day of Agincourt, when, "the English horsemen sat like fixed candlesticks with torch-staves in their hands," was led through the streets of Yokohama. The animal was the best imaginable type of one of those "poor jades" so imitatively described by Grandpré. They (the jades)

Lob down their heads, dropping the hides and hips;
The gum down dropping from their pale-dead eyes;
And in their pale dull mouths the gimball bit
Lies foul with oiled grass, still and motionless;
And their executors, the knavish crows,
Fly over them, all impatient for their hour
Description cannot suit itself in words * * *

The creature, of a light bay color, and wonderful meekness of disposition, had a marvellous callosity on its near knee which protruded in the same proportion as the fetlock receded. This defect was matched by an 'undershot-ten' hip on the off side, and an apparently consequent extension upward of that hind leg, which suggested the idea that the beast, when it stood still, was about to sit down sideways. The ensemble of motion was intensely ridiculous, like nothing so much as the gait of a much ill-treated rocking horse. It was an ill-conditioned *rosse* that a knacker would hardly accept as a gift; and yet it is worth a pile of money to its proprietors. These are the managers of a circus now in Yokohama; and the limping pony and the tawdry gymnasts that accompanied it were a practical and plucky advertisement. That something extraordinary was about to happen had been notified we believe in the Japanese papers; and by nine o'clock on Sunday morning the creek road from the Grand Hotel to the third bridge, and in Honmura every point that could command a view of the "hundred and one steps," were densely crowded with spectators, Japanese and foreign. With the latter class the tea-house at the top of the steps was thronged, and the orders for beverages issued to the smiling waitresses were unprecedented in the history of that thriving establishment. 'But,' says the reader, what has that flight of steps to do with the pony you were speaking of?' A great deal, Sir, for

the beast has been announced to go up and down them with a rider on its back. And, sure enough, when it arrived at the foot of the stairs, not without difficulty, and long behind time, owing to the pressure of the crowd, a female athlete, armed with a potent cudgel, after scattering salt for luck, vaulted on its back and directed it, head on, to the steep ascent. With a resigned air the patient creature commenced to jerk itself up the steps, every now and then snuffing and looking mildly surprised, as much as to say that the getting up the Atagoyama stairs, to which it was so well accustomed, had been intensely stiffened and steepened. At the half-way stage the poor brute, apparently 'half-baked,' with heaving sides and drooping head, was allowed a few seconds breathing time, and treated to a sprinkling of salt, and then urged by the girl jockey to the latter and steeper half of its climb. And it went at it with a will, lurching upward and hogging its back with every slow but determined step. Within twenty feet of the summit, however, the horse-flesh beginning to fail though the spirit remained willing, the stalwart rider plied her stick and used her voice with resonant effect. At the sixth or seventh step from the top the pony's friends seized its bridle, its legs, anything they could lay hold of, and so it was dragged and shoved and pummelled to the achievement of its journey. At least we thought the journey was then achieved, never dreaming that the creature could return to the bottom of the steps direct, otherwise than by rolling down, as one winter morning years ago a certain sailor did, to be picked up a mangled mass and carried to the grave. Yet when a few moments' rest had been accorded to the skeleton steed, a male acrobat, after throwing some salt at it, on the ground, and on himself, clambered on to the pad and pointed the jade's Roman nose Yokohama-ward. With its former matter-of-fact manner his mount began its descent. A short way down, the rider transferred the fan he carried to the safeguard of his toes, and calmly stood on his hands in the saddle and fanned his face with his foot. At the middle stage, again, a few seconds' rest was allowed for the horse to breathe, and for the rider to make fresh oblations of salt. Thence to recommence, and the pair to arrive safely, at the foot of the hill, amid continuous plaudits, after a series of varied and ingenious contortions performed by the biped associate of the dual company. We are informed that the anomalous quadruped will climb and descend a ladder. Probably a visit to the circus in which it performs would repay the trouble.—*Japan Daily Mail.*

To those of our readers who take any interest in the discussion lately re-opened as to the just scope of the Japanese Press laws, the following despatch from Mr. Hamilton Fish to Mr. Bingham will have much significance. We refrain from comment for the moment, preferring to let the very plain language of the document speak for itself.

NO. 161.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Bingham.

No. 224.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May, 2, 1878.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 347, dated 21st January last, with its inclosures. It relates to the press laws of Japan, and the request made to you by the minister of foreign affairs to prohibit American citizens from publishing newspapers or periodicals in the Japanese language. You transmit a copy of a translation of the press-laws, and express the opinion that the general provisions of the laws are unobjectionable, but that they are violative of treaty-rights in so far as they prohibit publications in any language save by Japanese subjects. Before taking action upon the request of the minister of foreign affairs, you submit the matter to the Department for instructions.

I have carefully examined the press-laws, and agree with you that they are in the main unobjectionable. It appears, however, that by the first section of the law all persons publishing

newspapers or magazines, in either the native or a foreign language, are required to procure licenses, and the fourth section prescribes that such licenses shall be issued only to Japanese subjects. This last-mentioned provision of the law you deem unwise and impolitic, and a manifest departure from the spirit, if not from the letter, of the treaty of 1858 between Japan and the United States, the third article of which, you say, secures to Americans the right "to reside within certain territorial limits in this (the Japanese) empire, and, by implication, to enjoy therein all the rights common to the subjects of Japan;" and the eighth article "assures to Americans resident in Japan the free exercise of their religion, which I (you) infer carries with it the right to publish by the press as well as by speech the principles and scriptures of Christianity."

The laws for the regulation of the press in Japan are Japanese municipal laws, and whether politic or impolitic, wise or unwise, it seems to me to be their undoubted right to establish and enforce them—the question of their wisdom or policy being one for the Japanese government alone to determine. The laws certainly contrast favorably with the press laws of some Christian nations.

I am unable to agree with your conclusion that these laws contravene any provision of our treaty with Japan. The right accorded by the third article of the treaty to American citizens to reside within certain territorial limits does not necessarily carry with it, by implication, all the rights common to the citizens of Japan. In all governments, including our own, certain rights are reserved to citizens which are not accorded to foreigners. We cannot consistently demand that Japan shall be made an exception to this rule. The eighth article of the treaty, to which you particularly refer, provides that "Americans in Japan shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship. No injury shall be done to such buildings, nor any insult offered to the religious worship of the American."

I do not see how, by any fair construction, this can be said to carry with it the right to print and publish newspapers or periodicals in violation of Japanese law. The free exercise of one's religion does not necessarily involve the right to proselyte; and, however desirable that may be, the Japanese authorities have a right to insist that proselyting shall not be pursued in violation of law. The press-laws are general in their nature, and were, evidently, not framed for the purpose of interfering with the free exercise of their religion on the part of foreigners.

It is noticed, as an evidence of the liberality of the Japanese government in the enforcement of the press laws, that the minister of foreign affairs requests you to notify your countrymen "to refrain from publishing a newspaper or periodical in the Japanese language" only, while the laws prohibit the publication in Japan, by foreigners, of newspapers or periodicals in any language whatever. It is evidently the intention of the Japanese authorities that these laws, so far as they affect foreigners, shall be construed with as much liberality as possible; and we should show our appreciation of this considerate and wise course by cordially co-operating whenever called upon to aid in any legitimate manner in their enforcement.

As these laws are not regarded as violative of treaty rights, and, all things considered, not illiberal in their requirements, and obedience to them being required of foreigners as well as of natives, there seems to be no reason why you should not comply with the request of the minister of foreign affairs, and issue to American citizens the desired notice, in order that they may not offend against the laws, in ignorance of their provisions.

I am, &c.,

HAMILTON FISH.

—*Ibid.*

It is too early to say with the *Cid* in his account of his battle against the Moors that the *combat cessa faute de combattants*.

The venue of the discussion instituted by Sir E. J. Reed on 'English oppression in Japan' has only been changed from London to New York. At least some one has thrown down the gauntlet in the following letter which we transcribe from the *Nation*.

ENGLISH OPPRESSION IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE (NEW YORK) NATION:

SIR: My attention has recently been called to the letter of two correspondents in a late number of the *Pall Mall Budget*, in which one honest fellow stands aghast at the frightful picture of English oppression in Japan as revealed by Mr. House in his article entitled "The Martyrdom of an Empire" in the May number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. A few such enquiries as his, if properly responded to, might arouse the English people to some course of just action, or at least to some sense of shame

at the deplorable results of their Government's policy in Japan. Unhappily, however, the second correspondent replies by denying every one of the charges of Mr. House as not only false but utterly absurd, and refers to the *Blue-Book*. At the time, neither of these correspondents had seen an article in the *International Review* by a Japanese student, Mr. Mitsuokari, wherein attention is called to precisely the same points made by Mr. House.

The second correspondent signs himself "An Eight-Years Resident in Japan." Surely in that time he should have seen the broad and generous acts of the British minister in helping, with a patient and Christian spirit, the efforts of a brave and gentle people who, having been forced to come into the company of Christian nations, were doing all they could to fit themselves for this high honor! And furthermore, this "Eight-Years Resident" must have recorded the prompt severity with which the British minister rebuked the English press at Yokohama for their hostile and defamatory criticisms of the Japanese Government. It is true one might reside for eight years among the Ainos of Yezo without being able to note these things. One has a right to challenge this "Eight-Years Resident" as to whether he is a competent witness. He hails from Lincoln's Inn. It is a singular coincidence that another "Eight-Years Resident" hails from the same place; and this one, at a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of London, in discussing Mr. E. B. Tylor's interesting communication on the early use of the plough, did not remember having seen the plough used in Japan, where ploughs of several different types are in common use from Idsu to Satsuma. He also attempted a review of an archaeological work published by the University of Tokio, and a Japanese student in London called attention to his blunders in Japanese history, while a correspondent in the *Japan Mail*, an English paper published in Yokohama, rebuked him for his many mistakes, and ended by saying that he was "criticising a work on a subject of which he evidently knew little if anything."

Any attempt to present a picture of English oppression in the East is sure to be thwarted by such apparently authoritative letters as that of the "Eight-Years Resident," who, if he remained thrice eight years, would probably show the same inscrutable blindness to the injustice and oppression which have always characterized English policy there, defended at the same time by a brace of English journals which have never lost an opportunity to malign the Japanese or defame their country. In the meantime, Japan suffers at the hands of a nation that should now be foremost in her efforts to repair the almost irreparable injuries inflicted by her on a patient and inoffensive people.

E. S. M.

SALEM, MASS., July 21, 1881.

—*Ibid.*

TRIAL BY JURY IN JAPAN.

IN recording the fact that trial by jury does not find a place among the provisions of the new Code of Penal Procedure, we stated our opinion that the omission is justified by the absence of sufficient political education among the middle classes. This proposition was vigorously disputed by a local contemporary who has a just admiration for the "palladium of English liberty," and whose views—if we may be permitted to say so—sometimes seem slightly perverted by an obstinate faith in the universal adaptability of everything English. We are English enough ourselves, for the matter of that, to be troubled occasionally by a similar prejudice, and in this very question of trial by jury, our old creed remains almost intact despite the numerous arguments that have been advanced by the opposition. Beyond a doubt, however, there are circumstances under which such a method of procedure tends to subvert rather than to support justice. In Ireland, for example, to place a Fenian or a Land-leaguer on his trial to-day for high-treason would be simply to invite twelve men to commit an act of perjury. Not that any one of the twelve wittingly violates his oath, but simply that he finds it impossible to bring in a verdict of guilty against a man who has thought and acted precisely as he would himself think and act under similar conditions. It may fairly be questioned, indeed, whether he would not forswear himself more by obeying the judge's

charge and disregarding the dictates of his own conscience, than by obstinately declining to give the name of treason to what he honestly regards as the highest patriotism. At any rate from his own stand-point there is no choice, and thus we arrive at a conclusion that might have been a premise, namely, that the strongest light of fact may be so refracted in its passage through a political medium as to emerge in the form of fiction. A jury, under its most useful aspect, is a method of keeping the facts of a case absolutely separated from the law, but a Jury of Home-rulers, empanelled to try a Parnell or a Dillon, is a vehicle for ignoring facts and defying the law. Again, one of the first essentials in a jury-man is that he should be without prejudice, but how can this condition be obtained in the trial of Charles Guiteau, for example? Before the case comes on for hearing every journal in the United States will have discussed it, and every intelligent American made up his mind about it one way or the other, so that twelve absolutely unprejudiced jurors will be twelve impossibilities. A thousand similar instances might be adduced without having recourse to such eccentric examples as the Texas Jurors who, on being asked for their verdict, replied that they could not find the prisoner guilty of man-slaughter because he had only killed a nigger woman, but that as they knew he had stolen a horse a few months before, "they had taken the skunk out and hanged him." In short there is no denying that our "Palladium" often loses all resemblance to its heaven-descended namesake, and becomes better fitted to be labelled *Bridle-goose* than Minerva.

We need not, however, concern ourselves here to determine whether jury trial is quite such an unimpeachable institution as we have been educated to believe. Even granting that in England it is '*worshipped with a superstitious and indiscriminating reverence*,' we may still be permitted to regard it as a system for which no substitute has been, or is, for the present at any rate, likely to be devised. So far we are at one with our contemporary, but when he insists upon Japan's fitness to furnish jury-men, we find to fail his arguments convincing.

In the first place he asks; '*What has political education to do with the qualification of men to decide upon the evidence for and against one of their own number accused of an offence committed against themselves?*' We cannot do better than reply to this question in the words of a very eminent jurist. "In estimating the general merits of the jury system, its inapplicability to communities not trained to it must be counted. Like many other safeguards of freedom, it is effectual only for the protection of those who raise it for themselves. Among people trained by arbitrary Governments to submit when they must and rebel when they can, it has been found utterly futile. They cannot comprehend any use of a power or privilege save the serving of their own immediate objects. Even in France, where it was introduced after the Revolution in criminal questions, it has given imperfect satisfaction. It has been said that in important, and especially in popular cases, juries have been led astray by excitement; while for conducting the ordinary routine of dry business, the country does not afford sufficient public spirit." Now if these words had been specially written of Japan, their applicability could scarcely be more marked. The political history of this country is excellently

epitomized in the expressions, rebellion whenever it was possible, submission only when it was unavoidable. How can we persuade ourselves that this spirit has been extinguished? On the contrary, we have had ample evidence from time to time that it still survives here and there, and we know by experience what is to be expected from jurors in a country where men are not reconciled to the laws that control them. Those who twit Japan with backwardness in this matter, and ask her rulers how they can persuade themselves to acknowledge their countrymen so benighted at this late period of the world's history, seem to forget that they are looking at the matter entirely from a Western stand-point, and that the institution they vaunt as an old established model of perfection is no newer to Japan to-day than it was to France three centuries ago.

But further, we are asked how it can be asserted that Japan is not yet fitted to adopt a system which existed with ourselves in the days of King Alfred. This argument sounds plausible enough but it will not bear a moment's scrutiny. As a matter of fact juries in England only acquired the function they possess now—that of giving a true verdict *according to the evidence*—in the beginning of the 16th century. King Alfred's jurors performed an altogether different duty. They were compurgators, who sat, not to receive the testimony of others, but to communicate the resolution adopted on the ground of their own knowledge. In short the principle upon which they proceeded was diametrically opposed to that underlying the modern theory of jury trial, namely, the necessity of obtaining the "decision of persons whose judgments are unwarpd by previous acquaintance with the matter at issue, or the statements of the parties in dispute." Juries in those days were nothing more than a form of appeal to public opinion. If the accused could get twelve of his peers to answer for his innocence, he was entitled to an acquittal, and this is pretty much what the system has relapsed into to-day in Ireland.

It may be of interest to quote, in this connection, an account of a case recorded in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials. "In the year 1600, Maxwell of Gribtown, and his followers, were charged with a murderous attack on his relations, with whom he disputed the possession of the family estates. Among other outrages the offenders laid siege to the tower or keep of Newbie, the family seat and stronghold; and altogether the affair was one of those savage feuds in which all the neighbours were deeply embarked on one side or the other, and any such thing as impartial testimony was out of the question. The Privy Council, which frequently acted as a court of justice, endeavoured to deal with the case, but were impeded by the total want of testimony, and it was brought into the Court of Justiciary, on the principle that, *as that tribunal had the services of a jury, testimony was unnecessary for its guidance*. The Lord Advocate represented that crimes are often committed secretly, and in such a manner that no witnesses can be cognizant of them, and therefore it is that crimes need not be proved by witnesses, but are referred to the knowledge of a sworn assize, whose determination, according as they are persuaded in their conscience, is a sufficient warrant to themselves and a just cause of conviction. The notoriety of the offence was all the material offered for the guidance of the jury; and they

were told the singular rule of law that, with this notoriety before them, if they could not conscientiously cleanse or absolve they must of necessity convict, and they did so."

It appears then that before the sixteenth century trial by jury in England was nothing more than the ordeal of compurgation. It was in no respect a device for enabling 'men to decide upon the evidence for or against one of their own number accused of an offence committed against themselves', as a contemporary seems to infer. The gradual process of change by which it became invested with this character is not easy to trace, but nothing could be more misleading than to say that 'it was regarded as the only true and fair form of trial in the ages before politics or education existed.' It was an ordeal, just like that of miraculous intervention or combat, and so far from being regarded as the only true and fair form of trial, history tells us that, at a no more remote period than 1817, the ordeal of battle was claimed as a remedy against the abuse of its rival ordeal, trial by jury.

The conclusions we arrive at, therefore, are, that the political education of a nation has much to do with its ability to employ wisely the institution of trial by jury, and that so far from there being anything in our own history to prove the contrary, we ourselves, among whom the germ of such a system may be said to have long existed, failed to appreciate or develop it until the beginning of the sixteenth century. Into Ireland, on the contrary, we imported it in its full grown condition, and the story of its existence there does not certainly encourage any inconsiderate repetition of the experiment elsewhere. Finally, we repeat, the question of its adaptability or inadaptability to the conditions now existing in Japan, is one upon which foreigners are not competent to pronounce a decisive verdict. All that we can do is to argue upon general principles, and those principles demonstrate at least the advisability of suspending judgment.

THE METHOD OF PAYING CUSTOMS DUTIES.

AMONG the enclosures forwarded by Mr. Bingham with his despatches to Washington the year before last, is the 'Report of the Committee of the Tokyo General Chamber of Commerce in respect to the proposed revision of the existing treaties between Japan and the Treaty powers.' The last clause in that report seems to merit a moment's consideration, though the subject to which it refers is no doubt familiar to most of our readers.

The gist of the clause is this:—according to the original treaties the payment of all duties was to be in the silver coin called *ichibu*, 'which was then the sole currency of Japan used as a standard of trade.' Owing however to the difficulty of obtaining these coins, payments were subsequently accepted in Mexican Dollars at a fixed rate. This habit the Chamber thinks should be discontinued, and customs duties received in Japanese trade dollars only.

Now with regard to the substitution of silver *yen* for Mexican dollars we have not a word to say, except that such a step is unquestionably expedient. What we desire to discuss is the general principle of levying customs duties in specie when a forced currency is in circulation.

A belief has obtained in certain countries, especially in the United States and in Russia, that by compelling the

payment of the customs duties in gold, exchange would be ameliorated and the resumption of specie payments facilitated. It is impossible to avoid the conviction that this is an error, having its origin in, and being indeed the practical application of, another mistake not less general or specious, namely, that an insufficiency of precious metals in the world is the cause which has necessitated a recourse to forced currencies. This assertion has frequently cropped up of late in the discussions connected with the question of a double or single standard, but the more we reflect upon it, the less reasonable does it appear. That half the civilized world has had recourse to fiduciary media of exchange, can scarcely be attributed to a scarcity of gold and silver, seeing that, though these metals were much less abundant in former times, such a thing as a forced currency had no existence. The simple, unmistakable cause of forced currencies is, that Governments have found themselves under the necessity of obtaining advances from the public by issuing irredeemable notes. To emerge from a forced currency, provision must be made for the redemption of those notes either by an excess of credits over debits in the budget or by regular loans of which the interest can be paid.

Now in a country with a depreciated currency the necessity of paying duties in specie is obviously equivalent to an augmentation of those duties. Neither do such payments bring a single dollar more into the country, for it is naturally the native consumer or the merchant established in the country who pays for the imported goods and defrays all the charges on them. The importer, in short, disburses not only the original price of the article, but also the transport, the insurance, the customs dues and so forth. To believe—as has been pertinently remarked—that when a bale of cotton is sent from Manchester to St. Petersburg it is accompanied by a certain number of silver roubles or gold napoleons, is to reason like a child. Russian gold therefore and Russian silver are what the Custom House passes into the Treasury chests, and we may even add that the contempt shewn by the Government for its own paper money is probably another cause of the latter's depreciation. When the Treasury is not willing to accept its own notes in all transactions, there is little likelihood that private persons will be in a hurry to receive, still less to keep, them.

In this context we may note the remark made by a Russian banker in the *Economiste français* (12th January, 1878) to the effect, that the necessity of paying the customs duties in gold helps largely to depreciate paper, by increasing the demand for drafts payable in specie to the amount of the considerable sum—fifty million roubles—that represents the annual total of those duties. The additional demand for these drafts naturally makes them dearer and consequently diminishes the value of paper. In Japan certainly we have to deal with very much smaller figures, but the principle does not and cannot vary within whatever limits it be applied.

It has been asserted, however, in support of the principle that directs the payment of customs dues in specie in a country with an redeemable currency, that such a system checks importation and so contributes to render the balance of trade favorable. This argument will scarcely bear examination. Beyond question specie payments of customs dues when the notes issued by the

Treasury are depreciated, has the same effect as an argumentation of import duties, and consequently tends to check importation. But the same considerations apply with equal force to exportation. Nothing is more logically evident than that exportation cannot grow when importation is stunted. The two have been aptly likened to the ebb and flow of the tide, Restrain the flow and of necessity you restrain the ebb also. Here let us quote an illustration that has been employed by an eminent economist:—*'Suppose that a country only permitted ships to enter its ports in ballast and compelled railway wagons to come empty, it is very evident that in such a country exportation would suffer seriously, since the nation would be obliged to support in their integrity the expenses of transport, insurance, brokerage and so forth, expenses which, under normal conditions, are distributed nearly equally between the exports and the imports.'* Importation, in a word, is the propulsive agent of exportation. Diminish the force of the former, and the impetus of the latter must inevitably suffer. Plainly, therefore, the necessity of paying the customs duties in specie does not produce upon the balance of trade any such effect as is sometimes supposed.

If any other proof were wanting that the depreciation of paper money is not attributable to a scarcity of the precious metals, we need only cite the cases of Russia and the United States, countries which, with the most prolific mines of gold and silver in the world, have nevertheless suffered most under the régime of a forced currency.

We do not profess to have said here anything new. The subject is one that has been thoroughly ventilated, and the demonstration is too complete to require supplement or permit scepticism. Unfortunately, however, the doctrine our theory enforces, is, in this case, exceptionally difficult to practice.

KEROSENE.

EVEN though our interest in Kerosene oil, its properties and peculiarities, had not been specially sharpened by the late Proclamation on the subject, we might well afford a few minutes to the consideration of a substance that has revolutionized our methods of lighting and made more fortunes in a decade than anything ever yielded by earth, air or water. No doubt the day will come when Kerosene will be a thing of the past, when the *Golden Butterfly* and *Poverty Flat* will be epics of a bygone era, and Mr. Gilead P. Beek and Miss Folinsbee classed among semi-mythological characters; but in the meanwhile something more than idle curiosity turns our thoughts to those wonderful wells that "employ thousands of men, build railroads, freight ships, and light half the people on the civilized world."

When was petroleum first used? Fifty or sixty years ago will probably be the answer, but antiquarians have a different story to tell. They pretend to have found traces of it in the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, and to believe that the oil of Agrigentum, spoken of by Pliny and Dioscorides as "Sicilian oil" was nothing but petroleum. Others again fancy that the perpetual fires burned at Pagan shrines were springs of the same substance ignited at the surface, and it is very certain that the springs of Raungoon on the Irawaddi had been worked for ages before the general introduction of petroleum among civilized

nations. But it is with the story of the last twenty-two years that we are particularly concerned; the time that has elapsed since Colonel Drake, "much to the amusement of his friends and neighbours who considered the project absurd" began to bore an artesian well for oil at Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, in 1858. Previous to that the oil had been collected from the surface of ditches with blankets, and squeezed into tubs, a clumsy and expensive process that gave the coal-oil manufacture a great advantage. The enterprising Colonel "struck oil" at a depth of seventy-one feet, and immediately obtained 400 gallons a day, which sold for fifty-five cents a gallon. Of course the oil region forthwith became a little city. Colossal fortunes were realized in a few months, not only by the oil seekers but also by the farmers of the district whose land suddenly went up from a merely nominal value to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and eleven years after the Colonel's "strike," the United States were producing daily about a million gallons of oil *per diem*, while the wells on Oil Creek alone were yielding more oil in a fortnight than was captured per annum by the entire fleet of six hundred vessels that sailed from Nantucket, New Bedford, Stonington, New London and Providence in the palmiest days of the whale fishery.

The story has something of a fabulous air about it, but here we are burning the oil merrily in Japan and importing it at the rate of about a million gallons *per annum* to the great gain of a previously benighted people, whose days have been lengthened and their working capabilities increased to an extent they can hardly overestimate. "An illuminating material which gives in a cheap lamp an amount of light equal to that of eight sperm candles at a cost of one third of a cent per hour," may well be described as one of the great civilizing agents of the nineteenth century.

But in this case as in every other there is a skeleton in the cupboard. The oil, according to its quality contains a greater or less quantity of naphtha, of which it has been well said that it is in one respect more dangerous than gunpowder, for while the latter only explodes when fire is brought to it, the former sends forth an inflammable vapor that attracts fire. Of the terrible accidents that have resulted from using Kerosene of an inferior class we need not speak here, though it may be interesting to note the reasons that induce vendors of the oil to palm off upon the public an article possessing such deadly qualities. To understand these reasons we must refer briefly to the process of refining. Fractional distillation is the method generally employed. The apparatus consists of an iron still, provided with a coil of wrought-iron pipe, which is submerged in a tank of water for the purpose of cooling it. When the still has been filled with crude oil the fire is lighted beneath it. The first products of distillation are gases which at ordinary temperatures pass through the coil and escape without being condensed. Soon, however, the vapors begin to condense in the worm, and a stream of oil trickles into the receiving tank. At first this stream has a specific gravity of about 95° Beaumé, but as the distillation proceeds the oil becomes heavier, and so soon as the specific gravity reaches 65° to 59° B., the stream is diverted into the Kerosene tank and continues to run into this receiver till the gravity becomes about 38° B. This second fraction is the burning oil or Kerosene, that which sub-

sequently flows from the worm being paraffin, and that which flowed first, crude naphtha. Now this crude naphtha sells at from three to five cents per gallon, while the Kerosine averages from twenty to twenty-five cents. Thus on every gallon of the former mixed with the latter there is a profit to the refiner of twenty cents, and there is therefore a strong inducement to turn the heavier portions of the naphtha into the Kerosine tank, or in other words, to change the direction of the stream from the coil of the still when its specific gravity has reached 65° to 63° B. instead of waiting till it reaches 58°. Naturally the "barbarous traffic"—as it has been well called—in dangerous oils soon produced fatal results—e.g. the burning of 100 houses in one year in New York and the loss of 50 lives—so that public opinion began to be seriously exercised, and finally the legislature interfered. Various regulations were adopted by the different States of America, some choosing a fire test of 110° and some a flash test of 100°, while in England an act of Parliament forbade the sale of any petroleum that gave off an inflammable vapor at a temperature of less than 100° F. In almost every case a compromise seems to have been made between economical considerations and the verdict of scientific men, who invariably agreed in pronouncing a flash test of 110° F. as the lowest consistent with perfect safety.

Dr. Geerts, in his letter which we published last Saturday, has well explained the difference between the flashing and burning tests. The former determines the lowest temperature at which an inflammable vapour is given off, and is by far the more important test, as it is this vapour, evolved at atmospheric temperatures, that causes most of the accidents. The burning test, on the other hand, fixes the lowest temperature at which the oil takes fire, which temperature is from ten to fifty degrees higher than that of the flashing point. The two points are quite independent of each other; "the flashing point depends upon the amount of the most volatile constituents present, naphtha &c., while the burning point depends upon the general character of the whole oil. Two per cent of naphtha will lower the flashing point of an oil ten degrees without materially affecting the burning test. The burning test does not determine the real safety of the oil—that is, the absence of naphtha, and the flashing test should therefore be the only one mentioned in laws framed to prevent the sale of dangerous oils."* In proof of this last statement it may be mentioned that, of the samples of oil tested by the Health Department of New York, more than half did not take fire below 110° F. and were consequently safe according to the usual burning test, while only 28 of 796 samples were really safe, all the rest evolving inflammable vapors below 100° F. Now the oil imported into this country and sold as safe is generally accompanied by a certificate declaring the burning test to be from 110° to 112° F. and there can be little doubt that such a guarantee is not sufficient. Take for example the results of experiments conducted in New York, when it was found that with the air of the room at from 90° to 92° the temperature of the oil in lamps burning for four hours ranged from 84° to 129° F. In how many of these lamps would the oil sold here have failed to produce an explosion? In fact to be really on the safe side, the test fixed by the late proclama-

tion can scarcely be called excessive. When, however, we consider the very much higher price of an oil satisfying the 120° flash test, and further remember that England and America are content with oils of considerably lower quality, it is difficult to avoid thinking that Japan is inclined to be a little too particular. One thing, however, is certain; a flashing, not a burning, test should be employed, and the former should under no circumstances be less than 100° F. This would probably exclude a good deal of the oil now imported with burning test certificates of 110° or 112° F.

Finally we note with no little surprise that the testing of the oil is to be entrusted to the police! How they are to perform the operation does not, however, appear; neither can we easily conceive, seeing that, simple as the process is theoretically, results may easily deviate twenty or thirty degrees from the truth in careless, ignorant hands. It has been suggested that a determination of the specific gravity would be at once easy and sufficient, but the specific gravity of an oil is by no means an index of its quality; on the contrary, it gives very little idea of the latter, for while naphtha tends to render the oil lighter, the average gravity of good oil is maintained by the heavier oils present. A poor, dangerous oil may be heavier than a safe one. Thus Astral oil, which does not flash below 125° F., has a specific gravity of 49° B., while ordinary Kerosine flashes at 86° F., but has a gravity of 47° B. If this duty is really to be entrusted to the police, even the 120° test will scarcely leave sufficient margin for errors.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(Continued from the 20th of August.)

THE ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE 14TH FISCAL YEAR 1881—82.

REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

Sec. I. Taxes:—	Yen.
Custom Duties	2,600,330.
Land Tax	42,561,944.
Mining Tax	14,165.
Tax on Productions of Hokkaido	757,398.
Brewing Tax	10,441,766.
Licenses for Koji	58,800.
Tax on Tobacco	348,674.
Stamp Tax on Legal documents	695,876.
Postage Stamps	1,660,210.
Tax on ruled paper for Petitions etc.	90,776.
Lawyers' License Fees	11,000.
Ship Licenses	146,270.
Tax on Carriages etc.,	337,329.
Tax on Companies	300,000.
Shooting Licenses	63,957.
Horse and Cattle-dealers' Licenses	75,855.
Druggists' Licenses	64,947.
Weights and Measures	3,300.
Copyright Fees	3,691.
Passports and other Permission Fees	5,117.
Total	60,241,405.
Sec. II. Industrial Profits:—	Yen.
Chemicals and Drugs under Home Department...	1,411.
Minting under Finance Department	427,500.
Ship-building under Naval Department	35,532.
Coal Mines " " " "	3,968.
Manufactures under Agricultural and Commercial Department	8,974.
Mining under Public Works Department	459,878.
Railways " " " "	1,094,073.
Telegraphs " " " "	31,535.
Works	62,692.
Works and Manufactures under Colonization Commission	33,141.
Mines in Hiroshima Ken	19,700.
Total	2,168,404.

* Report of the Health Department of the City of New York.

Sec. III. Miscellaneous Receipts:—	YEN.
Income derived from Woods and Forests	251,255.
Rents of Government property	126,207.
Rents of Government Land at Open Cities and Ports	78,443.
Total	455,905.
Total of Ordinary Revenue	62,865,714.
EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.	
Sec. IV. Repayment of Debts due to Government:—	YEN.
Repayment of Advances	457,446.
Repayment of Loans made to Imperial Princes and former Hans	132,100.
Repayments of Loans in Proportion to Rice Production	46,100.
Total	635,646.
Sec. V. Miscellaneous	YEN.
Sales of Government Property	351,235.
Miscellaneous	4,721,400.
Total	5,072,635.
Small Total of Extraordinary Revenue	5,708,281.
Grand Total of Revenue	68,573,995.

EXPENDITURE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Sec. I. Redemption of National Debt.	YEN.
Domestic Debt	4,158,438.
Foreign Debt	864,248.
Redemption of Paper money	7,000,000.
Total	12,022,686.
Sec. II. Interest on National Debt.	YEN.
Interest on Domestic Debt	14,710,077.
Miscellaneous Expenses on Domestic Debt	8,631.
Interest on Foreign Debt	791,694.
Miscellaneous Expenses on Foreign Debt	8,566.
Total	15,449,168.
Sec. III. Civil List and appanages of the Imperial Families	YEN.
	1,156,786.
Sec. IV. Pensions.	YEN.
Annuities attached to the order of merit	161,480.
Gratuities to military	150,678.
Pensions for Shrines and Temples	47,044.
Hereditary Pensions to the Shizoku of Okinawa Ken	161,610.
Total	510,812.
Sec. V. Council of State, Minister, Senate, Colonization, Commission and Special Bureaux.	YEN.
Council of State	580,000.
Foreign Department	196,310.
Home "	718,219.
Finance "	1,272,541.
War "	8,189,104.
Navy "	2,983,850.
Educational "	914,601.
Agricultural and Commercial Department	1,039,814.
Public Works	468,394.
Judicial "	1,785,000.
Imperial Household	354,000.
Senate	196,000.
Colonization Commission	1,407,559.
Legations and Consulates	457,000.
Post Office	1,471,007.
Total	22,032,199.
Sec. VI. Expenses of Repairs and Constructions etc.	YEN.
Repairs and Construction	182,424.
Engineering	362,587.
Total	495,011.
Sec. VII. Expenses of Cities and Prefectures	YEN.
	3,372,796.
Sec. VIII. Expenses for Police.	YEN.
Central Police Office	372,058.
Three Cities and all Prefectures	1,845,898.
Total	2,217,946.
Sec. IX. Expenditures for Shrines	YEN.
	142,550.
Sec. X. Fund for Relief of Agricultural Distress	YEN.
	1,200,000.
Totals of Ordinary Expenditure	58,599,948.
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	
Sec. 11. Expenses for creation of Public industries:—	
Printing office under Finance Department	29,348.
Dockyard " Navy "	93,500.
Manufacture of Ammunition under Navy Department	154,829.
Mines under Public Works Department	246,000.
Railways " " "	251,025.

Telegraphs " " "	144,000.
Manufacture of Oil " "	10,000.
Coal mines in Hokkaido	20,000.
Repairs of Ishikari River in Hokkaido	295,000.

Total

Sec. 12. Miscellaneous.	
Imperial Progress	350,000.
Erection of Imperial Palace	500,000.
Domestic industrial exhibition	9,230.
Construction of prison house in Hokkaido	100,000.
" " batteries	240,000.
" " barracks, in Kanazawa	94,500.
Miscellaneous	1,361,625.
Total	2,655,345.

Sec. 13 Capital Funds for several Departments ..

Sec. 14 Contingency fund

Total of Extraordinary Expenditure

Grand total of Expenditure

NATIONAL DEBT.

Domestic Debt:—	
New Debt at 4 per cent	11,033,425.
Bonds at 6 per cent. for withdrawal of the old paper money	5,174,300.
Capitalized pension bonds at 8 per cent	9,511,375.
Hereditary " " " 5 " "	81,413,555.
" " " 6 " "	25,002,315.
" " " 7 " "	108,238,815.
" " " 10 " "	9,185,110.
Old priests' pension bonds at 8 per cent	390,325.
Bonds at 6 per cent for promoting industries	12,234,050.
Loan at 5 per cent. for suppressing rebellion	15,000,000.
Total of Domestic loan bearing interest	337,301,970.
Old Debt bearing no interest	8,992,222,500.
Paper money in circulation	106,061,439,400.
Grand total of Domestic loan	342,255,631,900.

In above table, there is an increase of 824,970, Yen, as compared with the estimated account of last year. This is due to the following causes:—
Additional issue of the bonds for withdrawal of the old paper money is expected in this year, as the demands of the said bonds are gradually increased, and new loan and hereditary pension bonds are also increased by adjustment, as the following figures shew:—

Bonds for withdrawal of the old paper money ..	621,700.
New loan	1,525.
Hereditary pension bonds	201,745.
Total increase	824,970.

Again a decrease of 5,603,939.70 yen as compared with the estimated account of last year is due to either redemption or adjustment, as follows:—

New loan	100,450.
Bonds for withdrawal of the old paper money ..	50,800.
Capitalized pension bonds	2,910,675.
Old priests' pension bonds	33,100.
Bonds for promoting industries	265,950.
Old loan	219,322,500.

Total decrease by redemption

New loan	300.
Hereditary pension bonds	1,340.
Old loan	231.

Total decrease by adjustment

Paper money, redeemed	2,621,700.
Counterfeit paper money, withdrawn	64,900.

Total decrease by redemption

Foreign loan:—	
Old loan at 9 per cent	488,000.
New loan " 7 " "	9,685,336.

Total of Foreign loan

A decrease of 839,360. Yen in Foreign loan, as compared with the estimated account of last year. This is due to the fact that a portion of the said loan is redeemed in accordance with the regulation as the following figures shew:—

Old loan	488,000.
New loan	351,360.

Total decrease

Grand Total of National Debt

Reserve fund	55,390,086,221.
Advances	6,771,391,794.
Central funds for relief of agricultural distress	845,956,645.

[Aug. 27, 1881.]

Aug. 27, 1881.]

TABLE I.—REVENUE.—COMPARATIVE TABLE SHEWING THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE TENTH, ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH YEARS OF MEIJI.

SOURCE.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 14TH YEAR.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 13TH YEAR.	ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF 12TH YEAR.	ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF 11TH YEAR.	ASCERTAINED ACCOUNT OF 10TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 13TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 12TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 11TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 10TH YEAR.
Taxes.....	Yen 60,241,405.000	Yen 54,538,304.000	Yen 55,703,709.402	Yen 51,531,677.274	Yen 47,923,162.963	Inc 5,683,101.000	Inc 4,447,693.338	Inc 8,705,727.736	Inc 12,318,222.037
Custom Duties.....	2,600,300.000	2,669,463.000	2,691,204.375	2,531,634.610	2,398,653.651	Inc 30,646.350	Inc 20,550.724	Inc 248,659.389	Inc 241,671.449
Land Tax.....	42,501,944.000	41,901,441.000	42,305,382.647	40,394,484.376	39,440,651.658	Inc 600,690.342	Inc 2,054,730.689	Inc 2,054,730.689	Inc 3,111,392.962
Mining Tax.....	14,166.000	12,441.000	12,053.650	10,610.311	9,389.698	Inc 1,621.000	Inc 2,111.350	Inc 3,524.689	Inc 4,822.952
Tax on Productions of Hokkaido.....	777,398.000	660,973.000	835,111.860	660,973.285	861,120.815	Inc 96,418.000	Inc 247,892.715	Inc 247,892.715	Inc 306,277.185
Brewing Tax.....	10,441,766.000	5,956,929.000	6,461,025.942	5,100,062.646	3,030,317.677	Inc 4,476,737.000	Inc 3,360,740.038	Inc 5,341,703.354	Inc 7,391,448.329
Licenses on Kouji.....	68,800.000	68,800.000	68,800.000	68,800.000	68,800.000	.....	.....	.....	Inc 58,800.000
Tax on Tobacco.....	348,674.000	348,674.000	265,729.127	274,382.707	227,040.390	Inc 45,666.000	Inc 82,874.873	Inc 74,141.203	Inc 121,353.610
Stamp Tax on Legal Documents.....	677,286.000	677,286.000	677,286.000	677,286.000	677,286.000	.....	.....	Inc 107,784.984	Inc 120,251.273
Postage Stamps.....	1,600,210.000	1,410,000.000	1,167,922.648	948,900.073	809,836.051	Inc 2,020,210.000	Inc 4,922,257.134	Inc 11,309,197.136	Inc 850,333.973
Tax on ruled Paper for Petitions etc.....	90,776.000	85,415.000	86,908.402	78,835.244	76,482.156	Inc 3,661.000	Inc 3,467.298	Inc 5,560.000	Inc 14,393.444
Lawyers' License Fees.....	11,000.000	10,400.000	10,400.000	5,440.000	5,440.000	Inc 1,000.000	Inc 540.000	Inc 5,560.000	Inc 1,000.000
Ship Licenses.....	146,270.000	146,270.000	134,403.065	133,589.235	194,738.203	Inc 12,680.765	Inc 18,194.759	Inc 48,168.203	Inc 75,169.820
Tax on Carriages etc.....	300,000.000	300,000.000	393,671.991	399,174.250	280,134.250	Inc 16,847.000	Inc 8,657.000	Inc 99,817.653	Inc 186,271.807
Tax on Companies.....	300,000.000	300,000.000	496,711.991	399,174.250	113,728.193	Inc 16,847.000	Inc 196,711.536	Inc 17,118.532	Inc 21,551.971
Shooting Licenses.....	63,947.000	45,917.000	62,988.990	48,538.448	42,405.235	Inc 18,031.000	Inc 437,362.100	Inc 7,615.945	Inc 13,515.973
Horse and Cattle Dealers' Licenses.....	75,865.000	67,865.000	75,417.638	68,269.055	62,830.027	Inc 7,000.000	Inc 13,045.593	Inc 9,272.225	Inc 22,112.178
Druggists' Licenses.....	64,947.000	65,879.000	77,992.769	74,219.228	87,080.173	Inc 294.000	Inc 384,237.100	Inc 499.041	Inc 1,323.391
Weights and Measures.....	3,006.000	3,006.000	2,018.769	2,800.484	1,976.669	Inc 1,834.000	Inc 49,121.000	Inc 1,771.928	Inc 313.082
Copyright Fees.....	3,691.000	3,691.000	3,641.879	3,640.484	3,377.914	Inc 1,834.000	Inc 5,717.848	Inc 77,295.111	Inc 70,206.135
Patents and other Permission Fees.....	5,117.000	3,263.000	10,884.843	7,285.111	4,817.072	Inc 1,834.000	Inc 49,046.081	Inc 11,304.229	Inc 1,399.161
Tax on Official Salaries.....	.....	.....	40,006.084	11,804.230	1,399.161	.....	Inc 1,923.280	Inc 51,394.156	Inc 42,811.578
Payment of former years' Taxes.....	.....	.....	1,923.280	21,394.156	179,618.445	.....	Inc 37,523.608	Inc 513,901.703	Inc 179,618.445
Tribute from the Rinku Han.....	.....	.....	1,792,860.392	1,654,502.265	1,762,348.073	Inc 740,767.000	Inc 23,047.770	Inc 1,367.608	Inc 3,173.133
Stamp on Silk-worm Egg Cards.....	2,168,404.000	1,407,647.000	24,438.770	2,778.038	4,784.443	Inc 1,241.000	Inc 78,121.236	Inc 482,995.749	Inc 406,784.891
Industrial Profits.....	1,411.000	2,652.000	36,938.296	910,405.740	834,284.810	Inc 20,332.000	Inc 845,724.000	Inc 15,426.050	Inc 31,028.295
Chemicals and Drugs under Home Department.....	427,600.000	434,000.000	501,038.296	509,928.050	1,403.705	Inc 3,045.000	Inc 8,974.000	Inc 2,682.681	Inc 3,968.000
Mining under Finance Department.....	3,968.000	923.000	4,550.747	1,283.919	.....	Inc 8,974.000	Inc 221,982.018	Inc 100,012.779	Inc 309,893.171
Ship building under Navy Department.....	459,878.000	241,269.000	237,805.932	20,835.221	140,982.829	Inc 218,000.000	Inc 390,289.701	Inc 62,168.505	Inc 699,084.789
Coal Mines under Navy Department.....	1,084,073.000	616,792.000	698,794.689	456,692.073	394,088.218	Inc 465,411.000	Inc 90,289.701	Inc 12,168.505	Inc 31,343.003
Manufactures under Agricultural and Commercial Department.....	25,071.000	25,071.000	191,774.701	19,366.495	6,170.664	Inc 53,463.000	Inc 33,141.000	Inc 37,111.000	Inc 81,111.000
Mining under Public Works Department.....	62,682.000	8,929.000	7,076.115	633.609	.....	Inc 10,700.000	Inc 11,083.333	Inc 27,495.203	Inc 81,230.051
Railways.....	33,141.000	33,141.000	47,105.203	101,290.051	270,724.382	Inc 30,000.000	Inc 142,363.711	Inc 101,285.805	Inc 270,724.382
Works and Manufactures under Colonization Commission.....	19,740.000	30,100.000	1,344.077	4,144.004	.....	Inc 7,344.077	Inc 7,344.077	Inc 1,016.001	Inc 161,913.082
Mines in Hiroshima Ken.....	437,005.000	437,005.000	181,317.776	254,846.011	391,001.018	Inc 105,051.000	Inc 105,051.000	Inc 199,078.986	Inc 188,105.831
Printing under Finance Department.....	121,237.000	432,015.000	40,502.302	40,502.302	452,760.103	Inc 200,741.000	Inc 200,741.000	Inc 251,255.000	Inc 188,105.831
Sheep Farm.....	62,682.000	116,642.000	37,301.235	254,846.011	254,846.011	Inc 9,645.000	Inc 9,645.000	Inc 110,639.014	Inc 102,105.781
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	92,874.000	50,010.000	57,728.337	58,447.035	49,997,722.933	Inc 3,827.000	Inc 6,124.925	Inc 118,088.417	Inc 12,807.001.066
Income from Woods and Forests.....	635,714.000	810,275.000	74,194.250	711,043.250	1,090,669.328	Inc 100,699.000	Inc 9,011.281	Inc 4,702.469	Inc 661,993.598
Rents of Government Property.....	437,446.000	663,207.000	426,424.073	462,208.474	739,361.701	Inc 105,761.000	Inc 31,691.957	Inc 4,702.469	Inc 311,912.751
Total of Ordinary Revenue.....	132,100.000	182,706.000	146,678.068	150,432.438	198,204.351	Inc 50,666.000	Inc 13,278.668	Inc 28,392.138	Inc 661,993.598
Repayment of Debts due to the Government.....	46,100.000	70,392.000	72,354.109	89,247.401	1,270,770.691	Inc 24,302.000	Inc 24,302.000	Inc 43,117.000	Inc 661,993.598
Repayment of Advances.....	6,072.655.000	2,600,325.000	3,926,739.109	4,369,940.690	1,270,770.691	Inc 146,474.000	Inc 1,115.473	Inc 1,291,303.636	Inc 3,801,591.906
Repayment of Loans made to Imperial Yards and former Han.....	381,235.000	600,653.000	724,446.315	981,332.673	685,365.086	Inc 2,772,510.000	Inc 1,373,711.515	Inc 1,291,303.636	Inc 3,801,591.906
Other Miscellaneous.....	4,721,490.000	1,990,672.000	3,201,812.354	7,373,387.357	365,467.000	Inc 2,772,510.000	Inc 1,373,711.515	Inc 1,291,303.636	Inc 3,801,591.906
Sales of Government property.....	3,106,281.000	3,106,281.000	4,771,116.393	9,104,888.833	2,370,469.352	Inc 1,130,841.000	Inc 1,130,841.000	Inc 4,687,107.565	Inc 1,130,841.000
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Inc 1,130,841.000	Inc 1,130,841.000	Inc 4,687,107.565	Inc 1,130,841.000
Total of Extraordinary Revenue.....	68,574,005.000	70,193,507.000	12,209,494.023	62,532,914.381	52,338,132.866	Inc 8,640,488.000	Inc 6,271,000.571	Inc 4,021,950.614	Inc 16,235,862.131
Grand total of Revenue.....	130,815,410.000	150,399,514.000	158,003,193.446	162,965,828.762	151,261,295.821	Inc 19,473,105.000	Inc 19,473,105.000	Inc 19,473,105.000	Inc 19,473,105.000

TABLE II.—EXPENDITURE.

OBJECT.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 14TH YEAR.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 15TH YEAR.	ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF 15TH YEAR.	ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF 16TH YEAR.	DEFINITIVE ACCOUNT OF 16TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 13TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 12TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 11TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 10TH YEAR.
Redemption of National debt	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Domestic debt	12,022,681,000	5,817,458,000	5,834,374,791	10,788,244,825	1,887,647,887	6,203,143,000	6,188,306,209	1,239,436,175	10,185,133,413
Foreign	4,168,493,000	2,978,178,000	2,846,700,163	2,700,067,168	1,099,084,034	1,180,265,000	1,812,732,896	1,487,775,892	314,936,946
Redemption of paper money	8,614,248,000	8,630,860,000	988,674,928	922,401,697	828,483,493	24,888,000	124,426,626	58,153,657	35,764,467
Interest on National debt	7,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	7,166,166,000	14,987,379,884	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	166,186,000	7,000,000,000
Interest on Domestic debt	15,449,168,000	15,400,000,000	14,916,277,971	14,800,891,558	14,987,379,884	182,201,000	468,109,971	401,723,353	511,788,066
Miscellaneous expenses on domestic debt	14,710,077,000	14,882,127,000	14,866,269,390	14,769,244,859	13,872,628,128	122,050,000	166,132,390	69,167,839	837,450,872
Interest on Foreign debt	721,894,000	790,409,000	1,088,197,092	1,070,669,745	1,044,901,654	8,631,000	8,631,000	348,765,745	8,631,000
Miscellaneous expenses on Foreign debt	8,566,000	8,893,000	10,871,579	10,669,582	9,891,582	68,515,000	316,303,002	2,420,931	333,848,636
Civil List and appanages of the Imperial Families	1,156,785,000	960,100,000	1,013,793,390	980,290,596	969,782,348	196,085,000	143,058,106	176,883,004	246,892,652
Pensions	510,812,000	356,744,000	427,897,929	411,137,071	182,833,046	85,932,000	82,914,671	40,325,053	348,478,932
Annuities attached to the order of merit	151,480,000	132,672,000	133,194,000	141,939,000	98,187,000	1,714,500	1,714,500	6,491,000	113,341,000
Gratuities to military	160,678,000	178,162,000	180,637,071	281,438,658	27,484,000	2,092,000	20,530,071	130,760,000	150,078,000
Pensions for shrines and temples	47,044,000	104,400,000	94,065,758	124,709,887	124,156,018	67,536,000	47,021,758	77,663,387	77,152,018
Hereditary pensions to the Shizoku of Okinawa Ken	161,610,000	161,610,000	.....	.....	.....	161,610,000	161,610,000	161,610,000	161,610,000
Expenditures of Council of State, Ministries, Senate, Coloniza- tion and Special Bureaux	22,092,199,000	23,071,409,000	21,843,692,034	18,790,920,490	18,376,682,042	1,019,210,000	188,906,966	3,241,275,610	3,675,316,988
Council of State	50,000,000	50,000,000	992,633,814	841,326,118	376,039,076	80,000,000	80,000,000	187,303,837	201,000,000
Foreign Department	195,210,000	201,000,000	269,189,193	202,852,680	128,770,432	6,790,000	73,759,186	258,673,837	269,189,193
Home Department	718,219,000	1,647,160,000	1,418,231,919	916,684,748	1,146,878,697	928,931,000	698,012,919	900,565,718	498,459,687
Finance Department	1,272,641,000	1,487,700,000	1,483,992,862	1,167,943,169	874,347,849	314,168,000	211,451,862	104,397,831	398,193,151
Navy Department	8,189,104,000	8,151,000,000	7,735,111,392	6,414,841,821	6,085,940,275	38,104,000	453,992,606	774,393,379	1,153,163,725
War Department	2,983,850,000	3,015,000,000	3,090,283,329	2,817,483,656	3,167,512,177	31,160,000	106,433,523	165,306,344	245,692,177
Educational Department	914,601,000	1,181,100,000	1,187,860,421	1,188,782,811	1,164,297,811	266,499,000	273,299,411	224,181,311	245,692,177
Agricultural and Commercial Department	1,039,814,000	843,860,000	661,248,838	706,394,159	629,392,972	1,039,814,000	1,039,814,000	1,039,814,000	1,039,814,000
Public Works Department	468,294,000	1,785,000,000	1,345,295,441	1,213,960,100	1,299,424,811	.....	439,044,938	238,100,150	161,098,972
Judicial Department	374,000,000	348,000,000	320,160,602	322,545,115	330,493,719	6,000,000	24,839,398	31,464,863	483,575,180
Imperial Household Department	196,000,000	184,000,000	155,755,625	242,325,327	190,960,804	12,000,000	40,944,376	53,674,673	14,506,281
Senabō	1,407,652,000	1,834,199,000	1,971,763,311	1,738,682,241	1,495,798,707	426,640,000	564,194,311	331,123,241	89,228,707
Colonization Commission	467,000,000	821,000,000	697,456,974	411,568,091	389,556,329	364,000,000	180,466,974	45,433,901	67,443,471
Legations and Consulates	1,471,007,000	1,290,000,000	1,091,900,352	1,125,066,279	1,033,404,604	211,007,000	379,106,646	345,940,721	437,512,391
Post Office .....	.....	90,400,000	76,817,657	128,697,880	131,384,761	90,400,000	76,817,657	128,697,880	131,384,761
Land Tax Reform Office .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assembly of Local Governors	495,011,000	1,894,415,000	1,991,613,802	1,926,478,015	1,743,982,887	1,389,404,000	1,496,602,302	1,430,467,015	4,428,818
Departments, Consequence, etc.	132,424,000	450,000,000	559,887,047	443,329,999	390,445,217	317,576,000	307,593,047	310,899,919	248,971,887
Engineering	362,587,000	1,454,415,000	1,461,926,253	1,482,154,016	1,395,537,673	1,071,828,000	1,099,339,256	1,119,567,016	228,021,214
Expenditures of Cities and Prefectures	3,372,796,000	4,639,280,000	4,981,262,884	4,169,770,884	3,976,673,083	1,166,484,000	1,688,466,683	1,786,880,884	1,020,950,673
Expenditures of Police	2,217,946,000	2,575,696,000	2,624,265,083	2,905,251,049	3,017,436,758	357,650,000	406,316,083	687,305,049	602,777,083
Central Police Office	3,720,038,000	1,261,600,000	1,376,794,283	1,439,407,213	1,389,560,489	889,442,000	1,004,736,283	1,067,349,213	799,490,738
These Cities and all Prefectures	1,815,888,000	1,314,086,000	1,247,470,800	1,465,848,886	1,628,786,269	698,411,200	698,411,200	380,044,164	1,016,692,480
Expenditures for Shrines	142,660,000	129,226,168	123,614,116	168,970,029	168,970,029	7,550,000	13,325,880	18,935,884	21,101,731
Funds for Relief of Agriculture	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Supplement to Deficiency of Capital for maintaining Public Works and Industries .....	.....	188,206,177	145,070,298	143,467,533	143,467,533	105,172,000	138,206,177	145,070,298	143,467,533
Manufactures under Home Department	30,000,000	30,000,000	1,674,342	29,434,647	29,434,647	30,000,000	19,806,686	1,674,342	29,434,647
Mines under Public Works Department	44,211,000	86,167,558	86,167,558	21,293,668	21,293,668	44,211,000	37,890,807	80,167,558	21,293,668
Public Works under Public Works Department	29,961,000	37,890,867	14,644,608	23,260,301	23,260,301	29,961,000	37,890,867	14,644,608	23,260,301
Sheep Farm under Home Department .....	.....	80,941,123	80,941,123	30,704,510	30,704,510	.....	80,941,123	23,164,865	20,704,510
Woods and Forests under Home Department .....	.....	16,508,000	16,508,000	48,814,507	48,814,507	.....	16,508,000	48,814,507	48,814,507
Telegraphs under Public Works Department .....	.....	56,079,541,430	56,079,541,430	4,232,204,249	4,232,204,249	2,105,325,000	2,620,468,570	2,378,391,777	13,046,743,751
Totals of Ordinances, Expenditures	58,609,948,000	1,351,319,956	1,291,319,956	619,821,805	800,188,684	87,837,000	47,617,956	629,880,195	443,713,316
Expenditures for Creation of Public Industries	2,253,702,000	.....	.....	.....	40,431,370	29,348,000	29,348,000	29,348,000	11,083,370
Printing under Finance Department .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.—EXPENDITURE.—Continue.

OBJECT.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 14TH YEAR.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 13TH YEAR.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 12TH YEAR.	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT OF 11TH YEAR.	DEFINITIVE ACCOUNT OF 10TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 13TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 12TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 11TH YEAR.	DIFFERENCE 10TH YEAR.
Dockyard under Navy Department.....	Yen. 93,600,000	Yen. 106,616,000	Yen. 41,945,047	Yen. 16,493,743	Yen.	Dec 13,146,000	Yen. 51,554,933	Yen. 77,006,251	Yen. 93,500,000
Manufacture of Ammunition under Navy Department.....	154,820,000	127,059,000	16,946,632	.....	.....	Dec 27,710,000	Dec 137,882,468	Dec 164,820,000	Dec 154,820,000
Mines under Public Works Department.....	246,000,000	443,840,000	363,680,291	220,943,220	218,071,108	Dec 107,840,000	Dec 188,023,000	Dec 25,066,770	Dec 27,928,892
Railway do.	251,025,000	63,000,000	15,639,719	.....	27,812,183	Dec 188,023,000	Dec 235,465,231	Dec 251,025,000	Dec 223,212,817
Telegraphs do.	144,000,000	139,000,000	174,770,401	129,049,867	193,770,402	Dec 5,000,000	Dec 30,770,450	Dec 14,950,133	Dec 49,770,402
Manufactures of Oil under Public Works Department.....	20,000,000	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	Dec 20,000,000	Dec 20,000,000	Dec 20,000,000	Dec 20,000,000
Coal Mine in Hokkaido.....	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec 20,000,000	Dec 20,000,000	Dec 20,000,000	Dec 20,000,000
Repairs in Hokkaido—Isigaki River.....	295,000,000	83,314,000	99,741,000	39,706,211	192,921,282	Dec 295,000,000	Dec 99,741,000	Dec 295,000,000	Dec 295,000,000
Manufactures under Home Department.....	.....	165,300,000	290,160,336	.....	.....	Dec 165,300,000	Dec 165,300,000	Dec 165,300,000	Dec 165,300,000
Public Works under Public Works Department.....	.....	175,100,000	151,523,424	115,842,323	83,622,689	Dec 175,100,000	Dec 151,523,424	Dec 115,842,323	Dec 83,622,689
General Industries under Colonization Department.....	.....	13,300,000	.....	.....	.....	Dec 13,300,000	Dec 13,300,000	Dec 13,300,000	Dec 13,300,000
Sheep Farm under Home Department.....	.....	.....	90,078,632	47,797,435	43,659,650	Dec 90,078,632	Dec 47,797,435	Dec 47,797,435	Dec 43,659,650
Coining under Finance Department.....	.....	.....	46,924,625	49,988,990	.....	Dec 46,924,625	Dec 49,988,990	Dec 49,988,990	Dec 49,988,990
Miscellaneous.....	2,656,345,000	607,925,000	2,075,343,318	4,157,814,258	2,374,931,439	Dec 2,049,020,000	Dec 4,575,000,000	Dec 4,575,000,000	Dec 4,575,000,000
Capital Funds for Several Departments.....	4,575,000,000	1,500,000,000	.....	.....	.....	Dec 4,575,000,000	Dec 1,500,000,000	Dec 4,575,000,000	Dec 4,575,000,000
Contingency Funds.....	1,000,000,000	3,438,884,000	4,266,663,274	4,777,066,043	3,175,120,123	Dec 6,535,163,000	Dec 5,707,383,726	Dec 5,196,380,957	Dec 1,500,000,000
Total of Extraordinary Expenditure.....	9,974,047,000	29,933,607,000	60,340,204,704	60,999,252,296	48,428,324,372	Dec 8,640,483,000	Dec 8,227,790,296	Dec 7,574,742,734	Dec 20,143,670,628
Grand Total of Expenditure.....	68,573,995,000	.....	1,563,749,319	1,563,662,120	3,909,808,494	Dec 8,640,483,000	Dec 1,563,749,319	Dec 1,563,662,120	Dec 3,909,808,494
Excess of Revenue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec 115,842,323	Dec 90,078,632	Dec 47,797,435	Dec 43,659,650

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NATIONAL DEBT AND RESERVE FUND FOR THE TENTH, ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH YEARS OF MEIJI.
SHEWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE SEVERAL ITEMS.

OBJECT.	14th year.	13th Year.	12th Year.	11th Year.	10th Year.	Difference between 14th and 13th years.	Difference between 13th and 12th years.	Difference between 12th and 11th years.	Difference between 11th and 10th years.
Domestic debt bearing interest.....	Yen. 227,201,970,000	Yen. 229,139,615,000	Yen. 228,631,130,000	Yen. 232,039,815,000	Yen. 218,903,468,000	Dec 1,937,045,000	Dec 1,420,160,000	Dec 4,837,845,000	Dec 8,298,605,000
New debt.....	11,053,426,000	11,162,650,000	11,327,073,000	11,594,259,000	11,450,950,000	Dec 99,225,000	Dec 274,250,000	Dec 540,825,000	Dec 397,625,000
Bonds payable in specie.....	6,174,200,000	4,603,800,000	1,923,700,000	2,103,950,000	2,105,950,000	Dec 670,300,000	Dec 3,250,500,000	Dec 3,068,250,000	Dec 3,068,250,000
Capitalized Pension Bonds.....	9,511,275,000	11,821,950,000	14,168,900,000	16,196,375,000	16,204,725,000	Dec 2,310,675,000	Dec 4,857,625,000	Dec 6,685,100,000	Dec 6,683,450,000
Voluntarily Capitalized Pension Bonds.....	173,836,795,000	173,638,390,000	173,287,530,000	174,210,015,000	174,141,840,000	Dec 200,405,000	Dec 351,265,000	Dec 381,120,000	Dec 304,445,000
Bonds for Pensions granted to Kin Shinkwan (Old Shrine Priests).....	390,225,000	423,325,000	423,325,000	423,325,000	.....	Dec 33,100,000	Dec 33,100,000	Dec 33,100,000	Dec 33,100,000
Loans for Public Works.....	12,234,050,000	12,500,000,000	12,500,000,000	12,500,000,000	.....	Dec 266,950,000	Dec 266,950,000	Dec 266,950,000	Dec 12,234,050,000
Money borrowed for subjugation of the south-western Rebellion.....	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	Dec 219,553,500	Dec 447,808,600	Dec 667,038,000	Dec 876,242,500
Domestic debt without interest.....	8,902,222,000	9,211,776,000	9,439,732,000	9,689,260,500	9,808,405,000	Dec 2,021,704,200	Dec 2,249,528,000	Dec 14,865,767,600	Dec 14,983,291,000
Paper money in circulation.....	100,001,439,400	108,683,203,000	113,427,092,000	120,927,200,000	121,004,731,000	Dec 8,781,762,700	Dec 7,500,000,000	Dec 20,370,652,600	Dec 7,071,029,100
Total of Domestic debt.....	842,225,631,900	847,034,594,600	851,498,824,000	862,626,260,500	862,349,826,000	Dec 4,811,666,700	Dec 4,137,436,500	Dec 10,278,436,100	Dec 10,706,770,100
Foreign Debt (Old).....	488,000,000	976,000,000	1,404,000,000	1,932,000,000	2,440,000,000	Dec 488,000,000	Dec 528,000,000	Dec 548,000,000	Dec 1,952,000,000
Foreign Debt (New).....	9,086,336,000	10,036,696,000	10,303,120,000	10,672,072,000	10,959,016,000	Dec 351,350,000	Dec 276,864,000	Dec 286,736,000	Dec 1,273,480,000
Total of Foreign Debt.....	10,173,336,000	11,012,696,000	11,707,120,000	12,604,072,000	13,399,016,000	Dec 835,360,000	Dec 1,688,736,000	Dec 2,480,736,000	Dec 3,225,480,000
Grand Total of National Debt.....	362,428,967,900	368,047,290,600	363,227,970,000	375,250,332,500	376,348,842,000	Dec 5,618,322,700	Dec 10,804,000,100	Dec 22,821,384,000	Dec 10,706,770,100
Reserve Funds.....	56,390,066,231	61,325,015,144	60,898,871,601	61,266,981,138	39,091,686,060	Dec 4,404,981,077	Dec 4,469,112,680	Dec 4,123,116,083	Dec 16,398,503,182
Sundry Loans due to Government.....	6,771,391,796	7,906,811,083	7,406,220,162	8,102,693,451	8,007,295,749	Dec 1,135,419,289	Dec 696,472,289	Dec 885,397,702	Dec 1,295,903,985
Central Fund for relief of Agricultural distress.....	845,956,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec 845,956,646	Dec 845,956,646	Dec 845,956,646	Dec 845,956,646

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR:—I hold that if I am walking across Blackheath on a dark night, and am garrotted and robbed, the Metropolitan Police Force is solely responsible for the outrage, and will be compelled, in a Court of Law, to pay me such a sum in compensation for the loss, injury and terror I have sustained, as will make the remainder of my life pecuniarily comfortable.

If I have my pocket picked in broad daylight in Threadneedle Street, I can recover the value of what I am despoiled of, be it a pocket handkerchief or bank notes, or whatever, together with ample stonement for loss of time and inconvenience, from the City Police.

I employ, at a late period of the night, or in the small hours of the morning, a jarvy to convey me to a certain rendezvous at a secluded spot on the Circular Road. I am stopped and maltreated. Because I am out of sight and hearing of the patrol, the directors of that splendid force, the Irish constabulary, must, similarly, make sufficient reparation for the wrongs I have undergone.

Finally, I am murdered, like poor Mr. Gold, in a railway carriage between Yokohama and Tokio. Who is to make amends to my *Manes*, and support my wife and family, but the Japanese Police authorities, through whose culpable neglect of duty in not providing me and every other passenger with a special escort, I have lost my life.

These deductions are inevitable, if I follow to its logical conclusion the premise of the *Gazette*, that it is through 'the utter inefficiency of the Yokohama police, whom we pay for so heavily,' that Mr. V. de Bavier was stopped and assailed by armed robbers late in the evening at an unfrequented spot near the race-course. Decidedly the Kencho authorities ought to have been aware of the gentleman's intention of riding at a certain hour from Negishi to Yokohama, and of the plan of the highwaymen to waylay him. They should have lined the road with police posts at distances of not less than twenty paces. In fact, by day and night, all the streets of the Settlements in town and on the Bluff, the whole extent of the New Road, nay, every street, alley, and highroad in the empire, should be guarded by officers stationed at the same or even less intervals.

Till this is done there will be no security for person or property in any part of the realm.

Trusting that this matter will receive the prompt attention of the Keishi-cho, who will doubtless reward me with a handsome appointment for my suggestion,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ORDER

Yokohama, August 25, 1881.

P. S.—What does the *Gazette* mean by saying that it has frequently 'diverted' upon the inefficiency, etc.? Granted that it was the inefficiency of the Police that caused Mr. Bavier to be manhandled, he, at least, must have failed to find any diversion in the encounter.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, August 22nd, 1881.

President Garfield is improving.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

London, August 13th.—The South African Republic has been proclaimed.

In the House of Commons, the Premier, in reply to a question, said that the Government would deal with the Bradlaugh difficulty next session.

The House of Commons, upon bringing up the report on the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill, rejected all those which affected the principle of the Bill by large majorities. The House agreed to an adjournment of the debate, and further amendments were rejected. After a

long and animated debate, the Bill was returned to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords dissented from the Commons' amendments and insisted upon their own being adopted.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CEMETERY.

Below we publish a report of the meeting of the Yokohama General Cemetery held, by permission, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Tuesday afternoon. We are sorry to find that the community of Yokohama take so little interest in their public institutions as to allow one or two energetic persons to bear all the heat and burden of the day. When only four persons can be got together on an occasion like this it is evident that there is apathy for the good of the community among the generality of its members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The accounts to the 1st August, as per statement, having been read and accepted, the Honorary Secretary said:—that in accordance with a resolution passed at the Meeting held on the 6th May, lists were sent out and the sum of \$453.00 was collected. A balance of \$793.42 is due to the Honorary Treasurer in consequence of the small number of interments: the Committee therefore consider it advisable to increase the scale of fees to the same rates as in Hongkong and Shanghai, which they trust in future will nearly if not quite meet the current expenses. A resolution was passed that a new list for subscriptions, to meet the deficiency due to the Honorary Secretary, who is about to leave Yokohama for a time, shall be sent round to the community.

A resolution was passed:—That the thanks of the Community are due to the Honorary Secretary for the care he has taken of the Cemetery, and for the advances that he has made from time to time to the funds.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CEMETERY IN ACCOUNT WITH
H. ALLEN, JR., HONORARY TREASURER, 1881.

Dr.

July.—Balance to Dr. of New account	\$950.40
Superintendent's Salary to 1st August	320.00
Labor account	174.99
General charges account	8.00
Building and repairing account	68.03
	<u>\$1,521.42</u>

Cr.

Interment fees	\$275.00
Subscriptions collected	453.00
Balance to Dr. of New account	793.42
	<u>\$1,521.42</u>

The above named account has been examined with the respective vouchers relating thereto and found correct.

(Signed) B. GILLET.

H. ALLEN JR., HONORARY SECRETARY.

Yokohama, 23rd August, 1881.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* has not received its report of the imperial progress between Shirakawa and Sendai. Accordingly it resumes its narrative with the departure of the Emperor from the latter place.

His Majesty left Sendai at 8 a.m. on the 14th instant. Salutes were fired from the forts. The streets leading from the Imperial quarters were lined with troops. In a short time Kitata was reached, where the Emperor took horse. After two other short halts the post town of Yoshioka was reached a little before two o'clock in the afternoon. Here the Emperor took lunch, leaving on horseback soon after three. An arduous ride brought the Emperor by six o'clock to Sanbongi between which place and Yonefukuro-mura, a distance of about two miles, he and his suite had to travel in boats owing

to recent inundations. The Tada river had overflowed, and all the plain was covered with water. Even the roads were flooded to the depth of two or three feet. His Majesty arrived at Furukawa-yeki at 7:20 p.m.; and there he passed the night. His baggage was not brought in until about eleven o'clock in the night. An episode of the day was that, at Yoshioda, a madman, dressed in imitation of the Emperor, tried to enter Sudsuki's house where His Majesty was then at lunch. He was arrested and placed under restraint.

Mr. Hanabusa, Japanese Minister in Korea, proceeded to his post in the *Tokuayo Maru*, which left here on the 20th instant.

The following we take from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*:—The Regulations for preventing the collision of ships at sea, now in force, are modelled from those in use by the Treaty Powers. They will have to be amended in consequence of the changes lately introduced by those nations, and communicated to the Government through the Japanese Minister in London.

The 31st instant being the birth-day of the infant Prince Haru-no-Miya will be celebrated by the ladies of the court and such of the higher officials as are then in Tokiyo with appropriate rejoicings.

It is reported that His Imperial Highness Fushime-no-Miya, who started from Kiyoto for the Kinokuni hot springs on the 17th instant, will stay there for four or five days, and return to Tokiyo after a visit to the *Amawo-hakidate* in Tangu province, one of the three most celebrated sites in Japan.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the loan of five hundred thousand yen, which Mr. Godai contracted some years ago with the Government for the establishment of the *Chuyosha*, an indigo factory, was to be repaid in November next; but it is now reported that the sum will be defrayed in annual instalments, extending over a period of fifty years without interest. The *Nichi Nichi* adds that the *Kogio Shokwai*, engaged in exporting to Shanghai the produce of Hokkaido has been directed to repay in the course of this year a sum of seventy-five thousand yen out of the loan of four hundred thousand yen made to it by the Finance Department.

The *Nichi Nichi* remarks:—Some inquiries have lately been made by the Finance Department to the Council of State, with reference to the specie to be allotted to all the various government offices as part of their allowances for the present fiscal year. It said that a certain office (? the Treasury) finding itself short of 'real money' in hand, has asked some foreigners in Yokohama to purchase on its behalf several hundred thousand yen in silver coin. 'Some people say that, if this really be the case, that office ought not to have sold its silver previously; but we (the *Nichi Nichi*) do not know what Department is meant by a "certain one."'

On the 8th instant Messrs. Nagaoka Terumasa, Adsuma Terao, and Hayaashi Jiujiro received permission from the Bureau of Decorations to wear the insignia of orders forwarded to them by order of the Czar of Russia.

The *Choya Shinbun* remarks:—We hear that some officials have already been appointed to make the necessary preparations for the establishment of that great bank, which has been much talked about recently, and that a special office in connection with the foundation of the institution will shortly be opened in a certain Department.

A Tokiyo paper states that the regulations to provide against fire, which were compiled by the Fire Insurance Section of the Finance Department, have recently been completed and submitted to the Government.

An official telegram is said to have been received stating that the young British Princes may be expected on the 25th of September next.

The *Nichi Nichi* speaks of a rumour that since the 19th instant telegraphic conversation has been carried on between the Ministers of State and Privy Councillors now in Tokio, and those who are travelling with the Emperor the principal subjects referred to being the Kaitakushi question and the negotiation of a foreign loan.

Telegrams have been received stating that the Emperor arrived at Yatsunoto at 4 p.m. on the 24th instant, and left at seven o'clock in the morning of the ensuing day.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

His Excellency General Oyama, Minister at War, has returned from the Ikao hot springs, and resumed his duty, relieving Lieutenant-General Ozawa, who held the post *ad interim*.

Of late *lakké* has prevailed among the troops of the Imperial guard and the Tokiyo garrison. About seventy-five patients were taken to the Military Hospital within the last few days.

It is announced that Messrs. Fukuchi Gen-ichiro, and Numa Shimitsu, Directors of the *Nichi Nichi* and *Mainichi Shinbun*, respectively, will lecture in the Shintomiz Theatre in the afternoon of the 25th instant.

We read that the military cadets at present in the *Kinshu Dan* are:—1,187 infantry; 85 cavalry; 152 artillery; 113 engineers. The band has fifty-two players. Commissions were issued during the year ending on the 30th of June last:—558 infantry; 28 cavalry; 36 artillery; 38 engineers. Fifteen musicians also passed the examiners.

Admiral Nakamura, vice-Minister of the Naval Department, visited the Dutch man-of-war *Koningin Emma der Nederlanden* on Tuesday afternoon.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, the crews of Japanese men-of-war will shortly be re-enforced.

The *Rinjo Kuan*, which a short time ago returned from Australia, went from Shinagawa to Yokosuka a few days ago to undergo repairs.

The large dock now in course of construction at Yokosuka will, it is said, involve an outlay of one hundred and ninety thousand yen, more than half of which is the cost of the stones employed.

Four of the officers on board the Dutch man-of-war now in Yokohama, visited the Naval College on Wednesday, and were afterwards entertained in the *Saikosha* (Naval club) at Shiba.

INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

It is reported that the Chiba *Kenchu* intends to connect with all the post towns under its jurisdiction by telegraph, and that several *shizoku* at Tateyama, in the same prefecture, have associated in order to encourage silk-worm rearing.

It is reported that the people at Takasaki, Gumma *Ken*, are working hard to raise subscriptions to the amount of three hundred thousand yen to the Nippon Railway Company.

It is said that some of the people of Akita intend to hold a horse fair in September, and that horse-breeding in the prefecture of Kagoshima *Ken*, which had been on the decline, has received an impetus lately owing to the increase of horse racing. The local authorities have applied to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce stating that they desire to open, in the beginning of November next, a show of horses obtained from the provinces of Satsuma, Osumi and Hiuga, and asking that Judges may be sent thither officially.

A vernacular journal reports that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will allot a sum of nine thousand yen towards the maintenance of the Tokiyo Commercial Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that a continual rainfall accompanied by a strong wind, which caused much damage to all cultivated lands, except rice-fields, prevailed in Kita-Muro and the neighbouring districts in Miye *Ken* during the four days which ended with the 1st instant.

The latest report from Korea furnished to the *Mainichi Shinbun* states:—It is really a matter of great sorrow that the large (Japanese) merchants at Fusan are so hampered with and importuned by poor settlers that they cannot attend to their business, and that even the time of the Japanese Consulate is so fully occupied with the beggars that there is hardly any leisure left to attend to the commercial duties of the office. There are at present more than two thousand five hundred Japanese, inhabiting about four hundred houses, in the settlement. There are only some thirty firms actually engaged in commerce between Japan and Korea,—recognized substantial traders,—while about one hundred and seventy are *Nakagai Sko* (Commission merchants or brokers) possessed of neither funds nor capital. Then we have one hundred retailers, and the balance of

tenements—about one hundred—are restaurants, or the shops and residences of artisans, workmen, and coolies. Even the retail-dealers and restaurateurs, when their legitimate business is dull act as 'brokers.' Thus, it will be seen only one-thirteenth of the four hundred houses of which the settlement consists, are occupied by *bona fide* traders, while almost all the remainder are taken by *Nakagai-sho*. The numerical preponderance of these latter has interfered with the merchants in their dealings as, generally, no purchases could be effected without their intermediation. However, since last year two or three traders have made great efforts to put a stop to these abuses, and to carry on a 'direct trade' with the Koreans. In that intent, they entered into a mutual agreement, and have managed to establish a small direct trade at the expense of the *Nakagai-sho*. As there is unfortunately some prospect of famine in the interior of Korea this year, neither rice nor other grain has been brought to the ports, and the *Nakagai-sho* were in very bad case in the course of April and May last. Hence some of them were desirous of any émeute that might tend to better their condition. Indeed they precipitated a disturbance. About one hundred of them went in groups to Torai Fu on the 5th instant. Their reason was, forsooth, that two Japanese merchant firms had been able to procure rice, while none had arrived and been disposed of through the brokers. Mizoguchi and Tomita had independently procured some rice. This has caused great disgust amongst the *Nakagai-sho*, who discovered that a certain citizen of the Korean metropolis named Cho-Sentatsu, had entered into an absolute contract with the two Japanese traders and sent a certain native police official to Kiuho, the entrepot for the sale of cereals brought from the interior, to ensure delivery to Messrs Mizoguchi and Tomita. Thereupon 'several tens' of brokers resolved to remonstrate with Cho-Sentatsu and, if negotiations were fruitless, to bring an action before the Torai Fu authorities against him. Thus they were about to proceed in force to town. Some of the older men among them, however, moderated their impatience and persuaded them first of all to consult the Japanese Consul; and that gentleman found that official interruption of private trade was not reasonable, and proceeded, according to promise, to Torai Fu on the ensuing day (the 5th inst.) to inquire into the matter. More than seventy *Nakagai* followed him. A very amicable conference ensued; but the brokers are said to have behaved very rudely before they left the town, which they did not do until after nightfall.

The Tsushima *shizoku* at Fusan continue to act in a most disorderly manner, and the other settlers are much annoyed by them.

Fear of drought is universal in the interior of Korea this year. The rich rice fields in the vicinity of Torai Fu are blighted and yellow. Owing to the extreme heat, water, even sufficient for drinking, is very scarce.

Some philanthropists are said to have matured a scheme for the publication of a newspaper in Sado, "a small island," as they describe it, "in the Northern Sea, the progress of whose people is far behind that of the neighbouring provinces."

Telegrams are said to have been received from Kagoshima stating that, since the 30th of July last, from five to nine persons daily have been attacked by cholera, and that the majority of cases have terminated fatally. A general meeting of doctors was called by the Board of Health on the 18th instant. After careful deliberation it was decided that the pestilence was really Asiatic cholera. An officer from the Home Office has been despatched to investigate. The Department has also issued a notice to the prefectures of Kumamoto, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, and Yamaguchi, ordering that all ships coming thither from Kagoshima shall be strictly examined.

It is reported that great dissatisfaction has been caused among the *Shizoku* of the former Akashi Han, in Harima province, with reference to their local authorities having decided to remove the castle of the clan. The old retainers of the house have repeatedly petitioned the *Keicho* to maintain it. One of the memorialists went so far as to declare that should the request not be granted they had better set the castle on fire themselves and then die. The local authorities have sent one

of the secretaries to appease them, but without success at least when the report was written.

The editor of the *Meiji Nippo* was fined, on the 22nd instant, twenty yen for having libelled a police official in his paper.

A fire broke out at Hemi-mura, Yokosuka, at about 4 a.m. on the 22nd instant, and was not got under until five houses were burned down.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that Usui Rokuro, who murdered Judge Ichise Naohisa, at the end of last year, in revenge for the death of his father, will probably have the death-sentence passed upon him commuted.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* tells us that, according to inquiries made by the Census Bureau recently, the population of Japan is 35,925,311 souls, not inclusive of Okinawa (Riukin), Ogasawara (Bonin), and Ohi-shima (Kurile Islands), statistics from which places have not yet been returned.

During the latter half of July last there were in the fifteen urban and six rural districts of Tokiyo Fu, 888 sufferers from typhus, of whom 196 had been cured, and 40 died; the remainder being still under treatment in the beginning of this month.

It is reported that some days ago a severe thunder-storm broke in Minami-Soma district, Chiba Ken, and that lightning struck the house of a villager living in Nunoo-mura, killing the master and a maid-servant, and rendering all the other inmates of the cottage insensible.

It is said that a well known Tosa gentleman, Mr. Itagaki Taisuke, intends to visit the North-eastern provinces shortly, with a view to perform religious services in honor of those who died in the battle-fields in which he fought during the war of the Restoration.

We learn that many young men in Tottori, Shimane Ken, are much excited, concerning the rumours which obtain about the sale of the Kaitakushi lands, and even seem inclined to be riotous. The police authorities have taken the necessary precautions against an outbreak.

A fire broke out at Miya-machi, Numadzu-yoki, on the Tokaido, at about one o'clock a.m. on the 23rd instant, and was not got under until fifty-five houses had been burned down.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that it has heard that Mr. Godai Tomotatsu, President of the *Kwansei Boyeki Kuwaisha*, on landing in Hokkaido was struck and wounded in the belly by a large stone hurled at him by one of the bystanders.

A vernacular journal mentions that fifty-seven Koreans, who have been visiting Kobe, left for their homes on the 22nd instant in the steamer *Chitose Maru*, leaving behind them two leading members of their company who remain to await the arrival of the Korean Envoy to Japan. It adds that the British Consul at Higo desired to have an interview with the Koreans, but they refused to see him under the plea that, by their national laws, they were forbidden to have intercourse with people of any nation that is not in treaty relations with their Government.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday 21st August, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 10,368.41
Merchandise, &c.	" 971.52

Total " 11,339.93

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 9,407.08
Merchandise, &c.	" 1,308.03

Total " 10,715.11

Miles open 18.

KIOTO, KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 21st August, 1881.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 12,989.21
Merchandise, &c.	" 2,823.15

Total Yen 15,812.36

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.	Yen 11,415.01
Merchandise, &c.	" 2,032.69

Total Yen 13,447.70

Miles open 55.

ARTICLES FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

(Translated from the *Choya Shimbun*.)

THE question what will be the final result of the trouble, which has arisen between Japan and China with reference to the control of Riukiu, is one that should be carefully considered. It is true that the matter of right of sovereignty over this group of islands, situated in the west of the Japanese sea, was discussed between the two countries several times, and that at last it waxed so warm that there was a fear of its terminating in armed hostility. Since the Japanese Minister, Mr. Shishido, left Peking, our Government has kept the progress of discussion under the shroud of true diplomatic secrecy; and thus the public has been led to conclude that the negotiations have terminated peacefully. Notwithstanding this, a rumour current recently has it that the relations between this country and China have been so terribly strained that there is imminent danger of a rupture. It has been inevitably necessary for China to make military preparations in her coast provinces since the time when her Envoy opened negotiations with the Court of St. Petersburg about the territorial question of Ili, and a Russian squadron made a demonstration in her waters, but now the Russo-China difficulty having been adjusted, our neighbour need not take any further precaution, in that direction. Why, then, does she continue to construct forts at several vital parts of her coast, and purchase torpedo boats, &c., preserving the attitude of one who expects to meet a powerful enemy? Again, we are also told that the object of her intention in recalling a certain member of the Chinese Legation at Berlin, and sending him to Japan as her Representative, is solely in order to the termination of the Riukiu question. And, judging from what is now the actual state of affairs in China, we conclude that these rumours are not without a certain preponderance of accuracy. What has been the condition of the relations between China and other foreign countries in modern times? In point of fact China was defeated in the Opium War, and afterwards her metropolis, Peking, was trampled over by the allied forces of England and France, till at length the Government was obliged to enter into a dishonourable treaty. Moreover, in the Formosan affair, she received a great check from our country, and purchased peace from us at a cost of five hundred thousand taels. This may, perhaps, have been a conclusion which China regarded as a grievous shame. Not long afterward, she got into trouble with Russia about Ili. Her Government first intended to resist potent Russia with force, and thus to wipe away a long series of dishonour, but in every design which she formed she always betrayed herself, and indeed she has at last had to sign a treaty more opprobrious to her than that which she at first rejected. In spite of the esteem in which she holds herself as the courteous Middle Kingdom, and her idea that she is the premier country of the East in respect of territorial extent and number of inhabitants, her fame and honour have been terribly injured by foreign nations in the manner mentioned above; and hence it seems that, should she not exert herself at the present day, to restore her prestige by some means or other, the power of her Government will fall to the ground and thus she will be unable to maintain her tranquillity. It may therefore be said that the fact that China is still at loggerheads with us about the Riukiu affair, may provide her Government with an opportunity to restore her damaged reputation. Even against vast and powerful Russia, the majority of the members of the Tsungli-Yamen had decided at one time to take up arms. Now to turn the forces, which she has prepared against Russia, against our country, would be much as if she had invaded Sho and Heki, instead of Shin and So.* Or, the case of one attempt being beyond possibility of comparison with the difficulty of the other, why should China hesitate about the venture. It is true that our countrymen adopted the diplomatic policy usually pursued by England and Russia when they design to take advantage of rival nations, and opened negotiations with China about the Riukiu question, at the very time when,

the Ili affair being at an issue, the Russian squadron came and threatened; and the Peking Government had to sup full of horror. The then movement of ours evoked on the part of China the greatest enmity which does not seem easy of removal. Moreover, it is now said that the parties of Li and Tso, two potentates, who are, as it were, natural rivals, from their high station and universal fame as well as from their divergent views on the subject of both domestic and foreign policies, and have kept the public in constant alarm of a rupture in the cabinet of Peking:—these two parties, we say, have fused, and agreed to work in concert towards the consolidation of the power of their young Emperor. If this be so, we doubt not that their first thought will be the termination of the long-pending Riukiu question, and thereby the restoration of the honour of their country.

Such being the state of things in China, what measures ought our country to take? Should both powers insist upon their rights and honour without yielding even a little, an appeal to arms is unavoidable. Our present navy and army, though not sufficient to act on the offensive, would, we believe, be adequate for our own defence; and therefore, if necessary, we have only to stimulate the inherent brave spirit of our people to raise a force to send against the weak pig-tailed fellows. Who dare say that that we should not conquer? Be this as it may, however, for the moment hostility with China would not benefit our country, or, more correctly speaking, would be a great misfortune for the East. Since the Formosa expedition, our country has always occupied a position superior to that of China, and has attained a full preeminence in mutual intercourse. Therefore it is advisable that, for the sake of the welfare of the East, our country, so long as her honor and independence are not injured, should yield one step to her neighbour, who is now so vehemently pugnacious on the subject of the Southern group of islands. It would be well to terminate the discussion. An ancient Chinese proverb says:—"A kingfisher and a shell-fish, when they quarrel, benefit the fisherman at the expense of both themselves." We must not follow such a foolish example. The urgent need of our country at the present day is the real benefit to be gained by encouraging agricultural and industrial pursuits, and not the wordy repute of warlike achievement. If we should divert the expenses that would be incurred in fighting China, to the construction of railways and the encouragement of production, our country will surely be enriched and strengthened in the course of time; and we should deeply regret that our Government should sacrifice the national happiness for any trifling course, or a struggle for mere vocal fame.

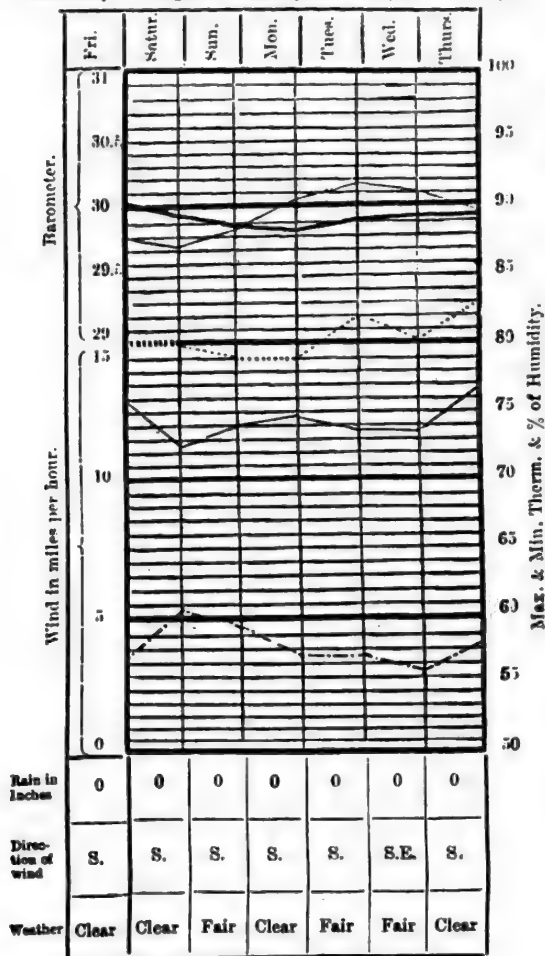
We were lately listening to a certain gentleman who has travelled through several countries in Western Asia. We were grieved to hear that, although Persia and Turkey are contiguous in territory, and as closely related as the two wheels of a cart, yet that the military officers of the former proudly talk of having, on a certain battlefield, defeated the forces of the latter, while almost all the decorations worn by the commanders of the latter have been conferred in acknowledgement of services rendered against the former; and thus the two countries being at hostilities, have both fallen into the traps prepared for them by the Eastern policy of England and Russia, and have lost by degrees their lands as well as their power. Such a sad state of things has been solely due to the fact that the statesmen of these Asiatic countries, being ignorant of the universal conditions of the East, did not endeavor to maintain harmony between their nations, and thus oppose a check to the arbitrary demeanour of Europeans towards them. Let us say that they were imprudently squabbling in a house, without paying any attention to the ferocious tigers and ravenous wolves, looking at them through the open door. To us in Eastern Asia, such conduct appears ridiculous; but we might apply to ourselves the saw that 'lookers on see most of the game.' Therefore we earnestly pray the statesmen of Japan and China to observe carefully the present condition of the extreme Orient, and not to adopt such an unwise policy as the Western Asiatic nations may, in their turn, deride.

* The two former were small and weak, while the latter were great and powerful, countries in that ancient epoch, known in Chinese history as the 'Time of War.'

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1881.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind.

.....percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 12.5 miles per hour on Saturday at 1 p.m.

Sunday at 1 and 2 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.037 inches on Friday at 11 p.m. and the lowest was 29.834 inches on Monday at 2 and 6 p.m.

The highest temperature for the week was 91° 6 on Tuesday and the lowest was 72° 6 on Saturday, the maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 90° 5 and 68° 5 respectively.

The total amount of rain for the week was 0.000 inches against 0.896 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

PAPER CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

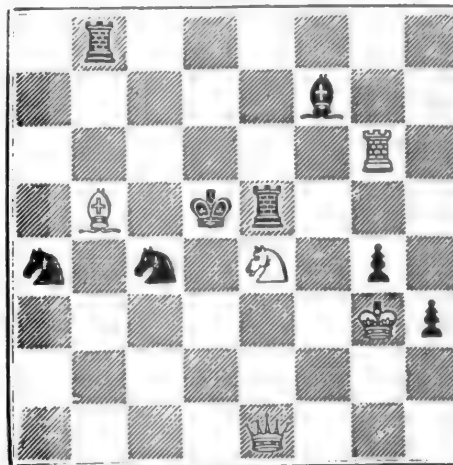
(For Week Ending 26th August, 1881.)

		Premium on Silver Yen.			Gold Yen.	Nipon.	Silver Subsidiary (Nipon.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1881								
Saturday	Aug. 20	63.1	63	62.1	—	—	—	—
Monday	" 22	63	62.1	63	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	" 23	63.1	62.1	63	—	—	—	—
Wednesday	" 24	63.1	63	62.1	—	—	—	—
Thursday	" 25	62.1	62.1	62.1	—	—	—	—
Friday	" 26	62.1	62.1	62.1	—	—	—	—

CHESS PROBLEM,

By J. B. OF BRIDPORT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF AUGUST 20TH BY S. C. ROMEYER.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1.—Kt. to Q. 4. | 1.—K. takes Kt. |
| 2.—B. to Q. Kt. 6, ch. | 2.—Anything. |
| 3.—Q. mates at B. or R. sq. | if 1.—P. takes Kt. |
| 2.—Q. to K. R. 5. | 2.—Anything. |
| 3.—Kt. to K. 6, mate. | if 1.—Q. takes Kt. |
| 2.—Kt. to K. 6, mate. | if 1.—Q. takes P. |
| 2.—Q. to Q. B. sq. | 2.—Q. takes Q. |
| 3.—Kt. to K. 6, mate. | if 2.—K. takes Kt. |
| 3.—Q. takes Q. mate. | if 1.—Any other move. |
| 2.—Kt. to K. 6, ch. | 2.—Q. takes Kt. |
| 3.—Kt. takes Q. mate. | |

Correct solutions received from Omega.

W. H. S. sends the following answer:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1.—Q. to Q. Kt. sq. | 1.—Q. takes P. |
| 2.—Q. to Kt. 6, ch. | 2.—K. to Q. 4. |
| 3.—Kt. to Q. B. 3, mate. | |

A Black pawn at R. 2 will obviate this.—Ed.

TESA.—Try Black. 1. Q. to K. Kt. sq.—Ed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

INWARDS.

- Aug. 21, British barque *Santon*, T. L. Rogers, 501, from Antwerp, General, to A. Reimers & Co.
- Aug. 22, Japanese steamer *Akitashima Maru*, Frahm, 1,146, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Aug. 22, British gun-vessel *Swift*, Comd. Wm. Collins, 756 tons, 5-guns, 870 H.P., from Amoy.
- Aug. 23, British steamer *Carnarvonshire*, W. Patrick, 1,530, from Hongkong, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
- Aug. 23, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,312, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Aug. 23, Japanese steamer *Tamawara Maru*, Carrow, 559, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Aug. 23, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Aug. 24, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Aug. 24, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
- Aug. 25, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- Aug. 25, British ship *Furze King*, Holmes, 1,602, from Kobe, Oil, to Smith, Baker & Co.
- Aug. 25, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.
- Aug. 26, Japanese steamer *Kanamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Akitashima Maru* from Hakodate:—Mr. J. A. Thompson and Dr. J. C. Cutter in cabin; and 50 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Carnarvonshire*, from Hongkong:—Captain R. Connor in cabin; and 3 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. Williams in cabin; 170 Japanese, steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tamoura Maru* from Hakodate:—20 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Hakodate:—Rev. Arthur C. Wright, M.A., (Chaplain H.M.S. *Comus*), Mr. Alfred B. Gutteridge (Engineer H.M.S. *Encounter*) in cabin; 1 English Marine and 25 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Livingston and infant, Dr. Von Roretz, Mrs. Oku, Messrs. Oku, F. S. Jacobs, G. Bayfield, O. Smith and J. King, in cabin; 2 Europeans, 2 Chinese and 134 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Gen. T. B. Van Buren, (U. S. Consul General) and F. D. Palmer in cabin; and 6 in steerage. For San Francisco: Captain Horatio Nelson in cabin; and 226 Chinese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Mrs. M. H. Eddy and daughter, Mrs. M. D. Mahan and child, Mrs. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser, Miss J. A. Loeta, Mrs. N. C. Millett, Messrs. H. M. Sands, Baron Von Bulow, Carl Stanger, O. Wolf, Tau Soon Kee, John Earl, G. Soboska, Louis Fischer, F. T. Martin, E. Michel, Count Von Seebach, Count Von Erlach, R. Hatluta in cabin; and 4 Europeans in steerage. For Hongkong: Col. Coesman, R.E., Lieut. Russell, R.E., Miss L. Clinck, Messrs. Chas. Tripol, J. P. Colce, San Wan Chou, Sin Pat Ting, Yang Hing Ting, and Ho Quong, 2 ladies and 3 children in cabin; and 210 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru* from Hakodate:—Two Europeans and 3 Japanese in cabin; and 100 Japanese in steerage.

OUTWARDS.

Aug. 20, Japanese steamer *Takayago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 20, British steamer *Antonio*, Scabornie, 1,212, for Kobe, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Aug. 21, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 1,184, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 22, Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru*, Frahm, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 22, Japanese 3-masted schooner, *Aomikima Maru*, Creighton, 944, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 23, English barque *Garsang*, Yarnold, 301, for Cebu, Ballast, despatched by Morrison, Fraser & Co.

Aug. 23, Japanese steamer *Chishima Maru*, Walker, 430, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 24, Japanese steamer *Kokonyo Maru*, Dithlelsen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 24, Japanese steamer *Tsuruya Maru*, Steadman, 661, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 24, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,780, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 25, German corvette *Hertha*, Capt. von Kall, 2,000 tons, 19-guns, for Cheloo.

Aug. 25, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 800, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 26, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 26, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Aug. 27, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

Aug. 27, Japanese steamer *Tamaura Maru*, Carrow, 559, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Takayago Maru*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—H. E. Hanabusa and son, Mrs. Hamilton, Rev. L. H. Gubick, Messrs. Voigt, T. Furusaki, John Macgregor, Masuda, Kleinworth, E. C. Kirby and E. Hargens.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Von Eiseudecker, Mr. and Mrs. André, Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Hatakiyama, Mr. and Mrs. Kitagaki and child, Miss Kitagaki, Captain and Mrs. Stainforth and 3 children, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bodisco, Mrs. Savage, Messrs. W. H. Short, Takemura, Shimoecki, Kaidoda, Kiriham, Wataki, Hario, Uchida, Nakahara, Enomoto, Kawamura, Itakura, Takaki, and Genl. Takashima in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—Dr. Eldridge, Messrs. G. J. Huland, G. Dell'Oro, H. Allen, D. C. McNabb, C. G. Hill, Miss Devaus and Captain Nelson in cabin; and 2 Europeans and 286 Chinese in steerage. For Paris: Mr. Albert Garnier in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Takayago Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Treasure... \$ 24,000.00

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure... \$400.00

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure... \$92,000.00

Per British steamer *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—

From	TEA:			
	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai.....	240	808	2,638	3,686
Nasagaki.....	—	—	—	—
Hiogo.....	137	254	1,786	2,177
Yokohama.....	2,436	60	2,022	4,518
Hongkong.....	210	30	462	802
Total.....	3,123	1,152	6,908	1,183

From	SILK:			
	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai.....	7	437	—	444
Hongkong.....	4	467	—	471
Yokohama.....	4	231	—	235
Total.....	15	1,135	—	1,150

REPORTS.

The British barque *Santos* reports:—Actual passage 119 days. To Anjer 81 days; thence light baffling winds: from Oosima great quantities of drift wood were floating about as though some timber-laden junks had jettisoned cargo or gone to pieces.

H. M. S. *Swift* reports:—Left Amoy August 9th. On the 12th experienced a very heavy typhoon, came up through the Inland Sea.

The British steamer *Carnarvonshire* reports:—Pleasant weather with light N.E. winds first part of passage, and then calm to port. *Gaelic* was to leave Hongkong at 3 p.m. same day.

The Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru* reports:—Left Kobe on Sunday 21st, at 6 p.m.: thence to Rock Island light variable breezes with heavy S.E. swell and fine pleasant weather: thence to port moderate S.W. breeze and fine pleasant weather. Arrived at 11 a.m. 23rd instant.

The Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* reports:—Left Kobe on the 22nd at 8 p.m., experienced light Westerly winds and heavy swell from the South East, weather fine throughout. Arrived in Yokohama at 8 a.m. on the 24th instant.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports:—Left Hongkong at 3.45 p.m. on the 17th August. Experienced wet weather in the China seas. Spoke the Company's steamer *Oceanic* at noon on the 20th. Arrived at Yokohama on the 24th instant, at 6 a.m.

The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports:—Left San Francisco August 6th, had light variable winds and fine weather to August 22nd, thence to Yokohama fresh S.W. Arrived yesterday, 25th instant. Time 17 days, 22 hours and 19 minutes.

The British ship *Forest King* reports:—Left Kobe on the 20th inst at 8 p.m. Light southerly winds to Oosima, thence light and variable winds with fine weather. Arrived 6 p.m. 6th.

The Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru* reports:—Light variable air and fine weather throughout. An American ship was entering port as we left. H. M. S. *Vigilant* was in port.

CHURCH SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Sunday Morning..... 11 A.M.
 „ Evening..... 5.30 P.M.
 E. CHAMPEYS IRWIN, M.A.,
The Parsonage, 101.

UNION CHURCH, No. 167.

Sunday Morning..... 11 A.M.
 „ Evening..... 8 P.M.
 REV. LOOMIS,
Pastor.

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.15, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—7.00 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30, 2.00 and 4.30 P.M.

YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M. A.M. A.M. A.M. NOON. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.
 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.45 12.0 2.0 3.15 4.30 5.45 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.40

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M. A.M. A.M. A.M. NOON. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.
 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.45 12.0 2.0 3.15 4.30 5.45 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.40

LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground): brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground): schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEE.
STEAMERS.						
Carnarvonshire	W. Patrick	British steamer	1,530	Hongkong	Aug. 23	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	Aug. 16	Lighthouse Department
Tanais	Drujon	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 4	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,145	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 24	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Aug. 20	M. M. Co.
SAILING SHIPS.						
Annie	Muller	German schooner	343	Shanghai (in distress)	Aug. 8	Grosser & Co.
Frank Pendleton	Nichols	American ship	1,414	Cardiff	Aug. 7	British Government
Forest King	Holmes	British ship	1,602	Kobe	Aug. 25	Smith, Baker & Co.
Landseer	Knowles	American ship	1,400	Cardiff	Aug. 18	P. Bohm
Santon	T. L. Rogers	British barque	501	Antwerp	Aug. 21	A. Reimers & Co.

VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GENS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
JAPANESE—Amaki...	5	523	180	Sloop	—	Takino Naotochi
AMERICAN—Alert...	4	1,020	600	Gunboat	Bonin Islands	Kempff
Monocacy...	6	1,370	700	Gunboat	Nagasaki	Cotton
BRITISH—Swift...	5	756	870	Gun-vessel	Amoy	Wm. Collins
DUTCH—Koningin Emma der Nederlanden...	10	3,130	2,670	Corvette	Nagasaki	le Chev. R. de Bovier

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong ...	Tanais	M. M. Co.	August 28th, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe...	Nugata Maru	M. B. Co.	September 3rd, at 6 P.M.
Kobe ...	Annie	Grosser & Co.	About August 31st
London and Havre ...	Elsie	P. Bohm	In Nov. or Dec.
London via Japan and China ports ...	Carnarvonshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About August 27th
New York ...	Antonio	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Japan and China ports ...	Darlington	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ...	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	September 10th
San Francisco ...	Frank Pendleton	John Middleton	About September 20th
Shanghai and way-ports ...	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	August 29th, at 6 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—The demand continues but does not come up to the usual business current at this time of year. *Yarn*, Common 16/24 are still entirely neglected but of Medium to Best the stock is very much reduced and buyers are enquiring for cargo to arrive in 30 or 60 days; other counts in English makes are current without change in price. *Indian Yarns*, are neglected except for the better kinds. *Shirtings*, are badly wanted, the unsold stock is exhausted and buyers will give long prices for a few bales to tide them over until the contracts for future delivery begin to come in. *T. Cloths* and *Drills*, are current at former rates. *Indigo Shirtings*, the turn dealer, while *Cotton Italians* and *Prints* do not shew so much animation as usual in August. *Turkey Reds*, are well maintained without much activity. *Velvets*, are up 30 cents for the lower qualities. *WOOLLENS*, Generally something doing in Bradford goods of all descriptions. *Mouselines*, also are fairly current. *Cloth*, moves slowly at poor prices and *Blankets* are saleable at last quotations.

COTTON YARNS:—

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$28.50 to \$1.50
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$32.00 to 33.25
Bombay, No. 20 do. ...	"	\$28.50 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$32.50 to 33.50
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$34.00 to 36.00
" 38 to 42 ...	"	\$38.00 to 40.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 33½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.95
" " 8½ lb. " 33½ " 39 in.	\$1.90 to 2.35
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.20 to 2.70
T. Cloths:—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.65
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in. "	\$2.40 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in. "	\$1.40 to 1.60
Prints:—Assorted ... 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.25 to 2.25
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in. per yard	\$0.09 to 0.12
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in. per piece	\$1.45 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.60 to 1.80
Do. 3 lb. ... 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.75 to 1.85

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 8.70
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42, 3 " "	\$0.62 to 0.70
Taffelclases:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 2.15
WOOLLENS:—	
Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	4.75 to 6.00
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.25
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.18 to 0.31
Camlet Cordis ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.50 to 5.50
Mouselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.15 to 0.16½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.22 to 0.28
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy ... 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.45
Presidents ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.50 to 0.63
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.30 to 0.50
Blankets, green, 5 to 6 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.38 to 0.43

KEROSINE.—There has been no enquiry. The *Forest King* has brought on some 35,000 cases of original cargo from Kobe. Stock 270,000 cases.

SUGAR.—No arrivals have taken place, but better reports of year's crop in Formosa has caused from some weakness here, only about 2,000 piculs have been sold. Stock 143,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag, New ...	per picul	\$3.95 to \$4.18
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$3.70 to \$3.76
" Taiwanfoo in bag ...	"	\$3.56 to \$4.10
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$7.00 to \$8.60
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah ...	"	\$6.50 to \$8.50

Japan Rice ...	per picul	\$2.50 to 2.77
Japan Wheat ...	"	\$1.90
Kerosene Oil ...	case	\$1.95

EXPORTS.

SILK.—During the past week, silk has remained very firm indeed; holders, instead of reducing their prices in order to meet buyers, have further advanced them, and quotations are \$15 to \$20 higher all round. Under the circumstances transactions have been naturally limited and sales only amount to about 300 bales. At the close there are signs of even a further advance. Shipments to date 2,138 bales against 2,106 bales last season.

Hanks.—No. 2	\$610 to \$620
" " 2½	\$580 to \$590
" " 3 & infr.	\$530 to \$540
Filatures.—No. 1	\$700 to \$730
" 2	\$685 to \$690
Kakidas.—No. 2	\$640 to \$650
Re-reels Good to best	\$685 to \$695

TEA.—There has been a steady demand throughout the week, settlements reaching 3,500 piculs. Prices for Good Medium and the better grades have ruled very firm; but common descriptions being in large supply are easier. Stocks are 8,000 piculs chiefly low grades.

Low Common ...	\$6 to \$10
Common ...	\$12 to \$14
Good Common ...	\$17 to \$19
Medium ...	\$21 to \$23
Good Medium ...	\$25 to \$27

Fine ...	\$29 to \$31
Finest ...	\$33 to \$35
Choice ...	\$37 to \$39
Choicest ...	\$43 upwards.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

EXCHANGE.—With the higher rates ruling considerably more business has been doing both in Bank Bill as well as Private Paper. Some large transactions are reported in Bank Bills for America, also some settlements of Sterling remittances at 3/8½ telegraph transfer.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9
" " Bank Bills on demand	3/8½
" " Private 4 months' sight	3/9½
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3/9½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.67
" " Private 6 months' sight	4.80
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ % disc.
" " Private 10 days' sight	¾ % "

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72½
" " Private 10 days' sight	73
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	89½
" " Private 30 days' sight	90½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	89½
" " Private 30 days' sight	90½
KINRATZ	62 dis.
GOLD YEN	380 nom.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—There is no demand for any quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS.



ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters
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J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

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PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
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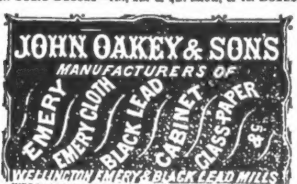
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IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 12. BOXES.



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST
Portland Cement,
(KNIGHT, BEVAN AND STURGE.)

About 100 casks for Sale.

CORNES & Co.,
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No. 56, Main Street.

Yokohama, August 23rd, 1881.



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Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobacco, also Pastilles and Powder for Inhalation.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

December 1880.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

April 10, 1880

THE SAFEST MILD
APERIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

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CELEBRATED GILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
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SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
dainties, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
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*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Medal.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	Paris.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.	1878.

April, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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from superior breeds of AMERICAN and EUROPEAN COWS
kept on the plain of Sengoku, near Miyanoshi'ta.

Price ... 6½ Sen per "Go."

Can be ordered at all the Hotels in the Hakone region.

KOBOKUSHA.

Sengokuhara, August 25th, 1881.

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TRADE



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CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
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"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.*Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

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Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

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